Arkansas.

Labor-1930
Discrimination.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO PROTECT NEGRO WORKERS

LONOKO, Ark., Sept.8.—Two detachments of state troops were rushed to a highway construction camp, located about one mile east of here, to protect the property of the company and Negro workers from the wrath of more than two hundred white unemployed men.

The construction company was awarded the contract to build the county highway. Monday mrning the working crew arrived and pitched camp. It was observed that the crew was largely composed of Negroes, who had been with the company for years.

Tuesday morning a committee of whites called on the field bosses of the construction gang and told them that white folks of the county would not stand for Negroes to be working on the highway when there were so many white men out of work and demanded that the Negroes be discharged and white men, living in the county, be given employment.

The agents of the company advised the committee that the Negro laborers were familiar with the work which was to be done and that they would be retained, despite the threat made by the Committee. Late in the night a group of unknown gunmen appeared and fired on he camp tents housing the Negro workers and the field bosses.

The company officials were appraised of the situation and they urged the governor to protect their workers or that they would give up the work. This plea resulted in the sending of troops to the scene.

CALL TROOPS TO PROTECT LABORERS

Arkansas Whites Threaten Road Contractor Who Employs Negroes

LONOKE, Ark.—(ANP)—Two detachments of state troops were rushed to a highway construction camp located about a mile east of here, to protect the property of the company and Negro workers from the wrath of more than two hundred white unemployed men.

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Tuesday morning a committee of whites called on the field bosses of the construction gang and told them that the white folks of the county would not stand for Negroes to be working on the highway when there were so many white men out of work and demanded that the Negroes be discharged and white men, living in the county be given employment.

The agents of the company advised the committee that the Negro laborers were familiar with the work which was to be done and that they would be retained, despite the threat made by the committee. Late in the night a group of "unknown gunmen" appeared on the scene and riddled the camp tents, housing the Negro workers and also the field bosses with bullets.

The company officials were apprised of the situation and they urged the governor to protect their workers or that they would give up the work. This plea resulted in the sending of troops to the scene. The arrival of the troops, armed with rifles and tear gas bombs, cooled the wrath of the whites but trouble is expected if they are withdrawn.

TROOPS NEEDED TO GUARD MEN

White Farmers Attack Colored Workers

Special to Journal and Guide

LONOKE, Ark.—It took a detachment of the Arkansas National Guard, armed with rifles, pistols, and tear gas bombs, to halt disorders that arose here when white Lonoke County farmers, whose crops have been burned to destruction by the three-months drought, riddled the tents of Negro workers whose jobs they wanted.

A call for troops was placed with the Governor and he immediately dispatched them to the camp for patrol duty. The ambush was made by unknown persons, but it is certain that they were some of the white farmers who Monday of last week sought employment in positions held by colored men.

The farmers complained of out-of-county and Negro labor, but were informed by field bosses of the construction company that a limited number of jobs were available, but that experienced labor was necessary for the work which calls for 12 miles of grading preparatory to laying concrete pavement.

Guards were placed at the construction camp last Monday. During the night shots were fired into the tents from ambush, all of them going high. No one was injured, but officers and guards declared the intention was to frighten the colored workers away.

HELD FOR 'NIGHT-RIDING'

Paragould Youth Accused of Effort to Frighten Negro Laborers.

PARAGOULD, Ark., Nov. 27.—Fred White, 21, Paragould youth, is in jail here facing a charge of "night riding" following his arrest last evening by Night Patrolmen Bob Hays and Charles Stepp at the negro camp of J. P. McNulty Company, contractors for concreting Highway No. 25 east from this city to the St. Francis River. White is the only one of approximately 30 persons who would explain why the crowd had gathered at the camp, officers said. The case likely will be investigated next week by the grand jury.

Mr. McNulty stated that the negroes, about ten in number, were required to do work that White and unexperienced men could not do. He has agreed to us eall local labor possible in the construction of this highway.

Labor—1930
Discrimination.

D.C.

Attempt Made To Oust Girls At Fair Store

World

McCrory Stores Seek To Bar Colored Clerks From Downtown Store

TO HEAR CASE MAY 9

Court Orders Owners To Appear In Show Cause Proceedings

A further attempt to oust colored clerks from the Fair Department Store was made this week by the McCrory Stores, when Justice Alfred A. Wheat signed a petition for rule to show cause for contempt and owners of the Fair Department Store ordered to appear in court on May 9 and show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of the order of injunction pendente lite issued by the court on April 14.

The petition filed by the McCrory Stores state that on April 14 they filed a bill for injunction enjoining the Surprise Stores and the Mercantile Trading Company, owners of the Fair, requiring the defendents to appear in court on April 11 and show cause why they should not be enjoined and the court issued an order of injunction pending the final determination to enjoin the Surprise Stores and the Mercantile Trading Company from conducting at the premises, 820 Seventh street, a business other than the kind of business conducted on April 14, what is generally known as a department store, without having obtained the written consent of the owners who are the Goldenberg interests, operators of the Goldenberg Department Store.

The petition also claimed to have enjoined the defendants, the Surprise Stores, from entering into any sub-lease, contract or agreement for the use of the premises without the consent of the owners.

The McCrory Stores allege that the defendants entered into a contract with the Fair for the use of the building without consent of the owners and the Fair entered into an agreement or contract with the Mercantile Trading Company. It is averred that the Surprise Stores and the Mercantile Trading Company employed a sales force of colored girls which also violates the original lease and the hiring of colored girls changes the nature of the business.

Attorneys for the Fair claim that the nature of the business has not been changed and the color of the skin of the help does not alter, change or violate any lease.

M'CRORY OBJECTS TO COLORED GIRLS IN THE FAIR

Files a Bill Plainly Stating No Negro Should Sell Goods

Tribune

The attempt of the McCrory Stores Corporation to stop "The Fair," a department store at 820 Seventh street, northwest, from operating with a colored sales force, became a direct attack on the colored race itself, it was disclosed in a petition to have the Surprise Stores, Inc., and the Mercantile Trading Company adjudged in contempt of court, which petition was filed in equity divison of the District Supreme Court, early this week.

5-2-30

Apparently purposely ignoring the order which was signed by Justice Wheat following a hearing in the original injunction suit, Attorneys Tebbs and Meyers, counsel for the plaintiffs, reverted to a discussion of the terms included in the order which they presented for the court's signature as a substitute, but which was returned to them unsigned.

The order ,as presented by the attorneys for the McCrory Stores Corporation, asked that the Mercantile Trading Company be enjoined from

> conducting any "business or trade to be advertised or held out to the public as being for the exclusive patronage of the colored race," or "any business or trade, wherein the sales force employed in said trade or business is or is to be composed of members of the colored race."

The Fair's Petition

The decree which Justice Wheat signed was the one which Attorneys Benjamin L. Gaskins and George A. Parker, defense counsel, presented as an alternate order. It requested that the defendants be restrained from conducting

> "a business other than the kind of business that is now being conducted by 'The Fair,' from conducting what is generally known as a department store without the written consent of the owners of the property, and from subleasing the premises to the Mercantile Trading Company without the consent of the property owners."

The bill filed early this week points out to the court that by hiring colored girls on April 15, the Mercantile Trading Company began conducting a business other than the kind that was, at the time of the decree, in operation at "The Fair." It further avers that the sale of shares to colored stockholders constituted, in a sense, sub-leasing.

Sub-letting Clause

The plaintiffs assert, in this new bill, that the Surprise Stores, Inc., co-defendants, are to receive $50,000 from the Mercantile Trading Company, for allowing the latter to employ a colored sales force. Of this total sum, they aver $5,000 was paid on April 15, and the remaining $45,000 is to be paid on November 15. This also, the bill asserts, contributes to the contention that the clause prohibiting subletting has been violated.

Mr. Gaskins and Mr. Parker deny that any such sum has been paid by their clients, and that any such agreement has been entered into. Their answer to the citation of the race question involved in the latest bill is merely a reference to the order which Justice Wheat signed, which order made no mention whatever, of the type of sales force that is to be employed by "The Fair." The order held in utter disregard whether the employees be Negro, Jew, Gentile, or Turk.

The date of this new hearing has been set for next Friday, May 9.

Florida.

Labor-1930
Discrimination

Negroes Claim They Were Flogged Because They Worked For Hotels

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 26.—(AP)—Five negroes, all employed here as hotel bellboys, told police today that they were abducted last night and flogged by a band of "100 white men."

The police were unable to learn the names of but three of the negroes. They gave their names as George Shaw, Ernest Williams and Willie Williams.

Shaw said the men told him they "would not have negroes working around the hotels." 9.26.30.

N. W. Smith, manager of a hotel employing one of the negroes, told authorities his employe was called across the street to an automobile where two men sat. The negro struggled, Smith said, and one of the men hit him on the head with a pistol.

Ernest Williams is under the care of a physician, police reported.

He told officers the men who took him out on the highway where they stripped him, administered the lash and told him he was whipped because of liquor and vice at the hotels.

Williams said that five cars, each with a negro bellboy in it, assembled on the road and estimated there must have been 100 white men. He said he was blindfolded and beaten with a heavy strap.

Several hotel operators reported to authorities that their bellboys and maids had quit. Smith told investigators the men who abducted his bell boy said they proposed to come back to the hotel again tonight and get the other negro boys working there.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
Monday, September 29, 1930

Why Not Try Better Ways?

In Jacksonville five negro bell boys were abducted and flogged by a band of a hundred white men "because of liquor and vice in the hotels".

This is another case of battling lawlessness both ineffectually and dangerously with more lawlessness.

If these one hundred citizens of Jacksonville wished earnestly to correct the evils complained against there are police and courts available through which they could properly and with much greater degree of success wage their campaign.

Labor-1930

Illinois

Discrimination.

"A White Man's Job"

One of the most persistent and pernicious obstacles which THE CHICAGO WHIP has had to overcome during its campaign to open new and better opportunities for employment to colored workers, has been the effort on the part of some to maintain the ancient and prejudiced discriminations which have been set up in the realm of labor. Time and again investigators engaged in the work of sounding out white proprietors of businesses located on the south side and bidding for colored patronage, have met with attempts to establish race and class distinctions in the field of employment. White owners of stores located in our communities, who owe their daily bread to our support, profess to believe that certain of the better types of positions are strictly "white men's job," and pretend surprise at the suggestion that colored workers should be placed in them.

The belief that rigid barriers definitely define certain classes of employment as "white men's jobs," as distinct to other and menial capacities which are "good enough for Negroes" is archaic and exploded. It belongs in a class with the belief that a horsehair bottled in water will in time turn into a snake, or that a buckeye carried in the pocket will cure rheumatism. No intelligent person believes in these any longer, and those who profess to believe, do so tor a very definite purpose. The constant reiteration of the theory of class distinctions in labor by the white man, has caused some poor, benighted individuals in our own race to accept the principle, and to resign themselves to a low station in our economic life. This is the effect desired. But fortunately the majority of Negroes have passed beyond that stage of "Uncle Tomism" which accepts whatever is given without comment, criticism or complaint. We have been rudely awakened to our own economic strength, which enables as to demand what is due us rather than to rely upon petition and request.

All of the purposefully concocted theories of the inherent racial inferiority of the Negro, designed to hedge him in and "keep him in his place," have been exploded by experience. Time and again it has been proved, for those who stood in need of proof, that the colored worker is as intelligent, reliable, efficient, and progressive as is his white American brother. The white worker has himself taken the initiative in battering down the barriers of class distinction in labor, entering in large numbers those fields of labor which were once considered exclusively the Negro's province. Labor has been dignified and democratized to the point where individual ability is the only recognized basis for the assignment of jobs.

The Negro no longer accepts with a fatalistic shrug the principle of race restrictions, resigning himself to permanent exclusion from what some would have him believe are only "white men's jobs." In those business establishments located in his own communities, if nowhere else, he knows that the positions behind the counter, at the desk, at the cashiers stand and behind the prescription counter justly belong to him by reason of his economic support AND HE MEANS TO HAVE THEM. There are no longer 'white men's jobs" and "jobs for Negroes," the employment campaign has declared positions of all classes open to all on a basis of personal efficiency and group demand.

Postal Telegraph Opens New S. S. Office, But Will Not Employ Colored Messengers

By JOHN J. McKINLEY

The Postal Telegraph company, one of the two great interstate and international communication companies, holding together with the Western Union a virtual monopoly of the telegraphic and cable service in this country, has recently opened a new south side branch office in this city at the corner of 43rd and Michigan boulevard.

This station, in the very heart of a community which is approximately one hundred percent colored, is obviously so located to bid for the support and patronage of the colored people. Yet the company has adhered to the unfair and prejudiced policy of making no openings for colored people, despite the fact that the majority of the white business concerns in the district have adopted the fair and equitable policy of hiring colored workers to serve colored patrons, thus giving to their colored clientile some return in the form of employment in exchange for their support.

Old Office Moved

The new office of the Postal Telegraph company at 43rd and Michigan avenue was opened to replace the old office at 365 East 47th street, which is reported to have closed because business was rapidly falling off. Near by the old office at 365 East 47th street was located a branch office of the Western Union company. It is reported that colored patrons in the neighborhood regularly passed the Postal office to send their messages over the Western Union lines. Perhaps this motivated the officials of the Postal Telegraph company to move the office to a new location, trusting to the fact that there is no Western Union office near it to increase their business among the colored residents.

No doubt this move was made without the officials of the company ever examining the real reason for the preferment given the rival company by the people of the community, which is that the Western Union employs colored delivery boys to service the offices located in colored communities, while the Postal Telegraph company stubbornly refuses to make an opening in its office personnel for any colored workers. They are doomed to poor business in their offices in colored communities, wherever they move until they adopt a policy of employment in keeping with the wishes of the people for whose patronage they are bidding.

Harlem Has Operators

Even the Western Union company in Chicago is lagging behind in the full adoption of the new and fair policy employing colored workers in their branch offices in colored communities, compared with the offices of the same company in New York. The Harlem Western Union office is completely manned by colored operators, clerks, and delivery boys. This policy should likewise obtain in the company's south side offices in Chicago. The New York staff was thoroughly trained by the Western Union before going on the job, and their efficient and satisfactory service should encourage the officers of the company to spread the practice to other cities where the company has a large colored patronage.

Both of these companies are doing business among colored patrons, both in the transmission of messages and of money, and accordingly have an economic responsibility to the community to give some return in the form of jobs. The efficiency record of the Harlem office warrants a similar innovation in at least one south side office in Chicago.

The Postal Telegraph company should take a tip from its rival in the field, and gain the patronage and good will of the community by adopting afair employment policy. This change can and will be wrought by adhering to the slogan of the fight for jobs—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

POLICE CORDON HOLDS BACK 5,000

Negroes Voted for Traction Ordinance, but Jobs Go To White Foreigners

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A labo riot was narrowly averted here Tuesday morning when a mob of 1,000 Negroes chased foreign white workmen off of a street car track construction job on East Fifty-first St., in a Negro district.

The Negroes became incensed because the street car company has refused to hire any colore workers. One hundred policemen were called out as the crowd grew to 5,000. No violence was committed. The colored men thronged the street carrying work clothes, demanding jobs and declaring that the foreigners hired by the traction company could hardly talk English.

DePriest Warns Against Violence

Oscar DePriest, representative in congress, addressed the crowd of men and urged them not to resort to violence. He promised to accompany a committee of workmen to interview the traction company officials.

Last week the company, for the first time in its history, hired a very few colored laborers, but this gesture did not satisfy the thousands of Negroes who wanted to work and believed they were entitled to a just share of the jobs being handed out by the traction company.

The Chicago Urban league, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Robert R. Jackson and Joseph McDonough, white, together with representatives of the newspapers are trying to affect a solution of the problem.

Crusade for Jobs

The Chicago Whip, militant weekly newspaper, pointed out editorially last week that the voters of Chicago were told last spring that the passage of the new traction ordinance would provide more employment among other benefits. Negroes, the paper said, voted for the measure in the behalf that they, too, would share in the jobs created by new construction. But last week, three construction jobs were started, all in Negro neighborhoods, with no Negroes employed. This condition led to the near riot on Tuesday. The paper says:

"Now we see on 35th street, State street and the new 51st street extensions hundreds of white laborers working on these repairs and extensions, while hundreds of colored men wanting work stand by and wistfully wish and beg for jobs which foreigners who are hardly able to speak English have. This is a lesson which the colored voters may take to heart and the next time that they are called on to vote for a question involving their interests they will think twice before casting their vote like sheep under the spiel of the oratory of paid leaders whose interests are only for their own gain."

BOMB SCARE IS USED TO ROUT ENGLEW'D MAN

Whites Kick In Windows Of Basement Flat, Force Man To Give Up Job

Nordic supremacy asserted itself last Friday night in an effort to preserve a lily-white neighborhood in Englewood from the invasion of colored people, eve nthough they came into the district in the capacity of servants, when a mob of two hundred or more men and half grown white boys gathered before the rooming house of A. L. Cohen

at 4144 Emerald avenue, and kicked in the windows of the basement flat as a protest and warning against the presence of Lee Thompson, who with his wife and mother had moved in only the day before to fill the place of care-taker in the building. Thompson, who had been out of work for over three months, secured the job with Cohen through an employment agency, to mind the furnace and do the outside cleaning for $10 per week and three basement rooms as living quarters. Overjoyed at the prospect of a safe warm winter from himself and his family, Thompson moved into the basement apartment Thursday, spending his last dollar for the moving.

Threaten Bomb

The neighborhood is one inhabited exclusively by poor whites and when they learned that the Thompson family had moved into Cohen's building they gathered in front of it Thursday night, and demanded that Cohen make the colored family move. When the employer sought to interpose in behalf of Thompson, he was rudely told that as a Jew he was none too welcome in the district. Friday Thompson was warned to move by the various whites who met him on the street, and that night while he and his family were at dinner, a gang of hoodlums gathered and kicked in the windows of their flat. When Thompson appealed to the Englewood police for protection, he was told that he had better move, as they could not guarantee him safety. Cohen, who was warned that his place would be bombed if he did not get rid of the colored family, required Thompson to move out.

Majestic Radio Corp. Seeks Support of Colored Buyers But Bars Colored Workmen

Following the report made public last week in this paper that the Grigsby, Grunow Company, manufacturers of the Majestic radio sets, rigidly enforces the discrimination against colored workers in its plants, located at 5901 Dickens avenue, a partial check-up was made by a reporter of THE CHICAGO WHIP, to determine just how active are the sales department of this nationally advertised product among the colored residents of the city. Picking at random a block in the better residence section of the south side, a house to house canvass was made to determine among the radio owners in the block, how many owners are purchasing the products of this concern which openly admits that it has a fixed policy against hiring colored workers in any capacity.

Out of seventy-eight persons interviewed, it was revealed that forty-nine are owners of radios, and of this number twenty-two, or nearly fifty percent are owners of Majestic sets. While this may not be taken as an accurate estimate of the number of colored owners of Majestic sets, it is indicative of the fact that this set is among the leaders of those purchased by colored radio owners.

Admit Color Bar

A telephone conversation with a Mr. Moody, who styled himself as superintendent of employment of the Grigsby-Grunow plant, revealed that the concern openly admits that it has a fixed policy against the employment of colored workers in any capacity. Mr. Moody was asked if the company could not offer some assistance for the unemployed among colored people in the event the business of the plant increased during this season, and responded that he was "very sorry, but the company did not hire colored people." When the plant is operating with a full force, it is estimated that nearly 1,500 people are employed, and yet by the admission of one of the company's own officers, no colored people are employed, not even in the capacities of janitors, porters, and boiler room attendants, in which they formerly worked when the plant was in the hands of the Yellow Coach and Truck company.

Seek Colored Buyers

The lily-white employment policy of the Majestic radio manufacturers does not, however, interfere with a very active drive for the patronage of the south side. On Forty-seventh street, Forty-third street, and Garfield boulevard, between State street and Cottage Grove avenue, there are twenty-three radio stores advertising as agencies for the Majestic radio. The patronage of these shops is predominately colored, due to their location in the heart of a colored settlement. And the popularity of the Majestic set, among colored radio owners is indicative of the fact that they have "pushed" its sales.

Agencies and salesmen for the Majestic raido sets, operating on the south side during the Christmas season, will be at a loss to explain to prospective colored radio buyers the unjust and unfair policy of the manufacturers of the product of refusing employment to colored workers in any capacity at the Grigsby-Grunow plant regardless of their efficiency, merely because of their color.

Labor—1930

Discrimination.

Indiana

STEEL BOSS REFUSES NEGRO WORKERS JOBS

Indiana

10-9-30

Gary, Ind., Oct. 6 (CNA)—Mr. Egenberg, the employment agent of the Illinois Steel Co., was approached by a Negro worker, who asked him for a job. Mr. Egenberg's reply to the worker was that he had no job, and that furthermore, he would not hire another Negro worker as long as he was in the mill. To give point to his statement he called the watchman and gave him orders to drive all the Negroes off the Illinois Steel Co. property.

Refuse Negroes Work

Two days later another Negro worker approached the employment agent. The same answer was given this worker. "No more Negroes." The worker asked him why he said that, and told that he had a wife and children to support.

This straw boss said; "Me and my family have plenty. If you can't feed your family, take them into Washington Park and let them eat grass."

Louisiana.

Labor – 1930
Discrimination

Negro Barber Tests Constitutionality Of Barber Ordinance

Courier 9-6-30
Pittsburgh Pa.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Sept. 4—(C. N. S.)—Bazile Hall, a local Negor barber charged with violation of the ordinance recently adopted by the commission council of Alexandria regulating the opening and closing of barber shops and beauty parlors, is contesting the constitutionality of the ordinance on the ground that it is class legislation.

Hall's attorney set up that the new ordinance is class legislation; that it is in violation of section 2 of article 1 of the constitution of the state of Louisiana and of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. The contention of the attorney representing the city is that the ordinance was adopted as a health measure and for that reason the council had the power to pass it.

Several physicians were placed on the witness stand as experts to uphold this contention of the city's attorney. After the motion to quash the indictment had been overuled, the court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of $15 or to serve 10 days in jail. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

WHITES DRIVE NEGROES FROM HIGHWAY JOBS

11-26-30
Atlanta Ga.

COUSHATTA, La., Nov. 25—(UP) A group of 40 negroes, driven from a construction camp by a crowd of white men who hurled dynamite were reported housed temporarily tonight in the old Red River parish jail for safekeeping.

The mob visited the construction camp last night, it was learned today, and warned the negroes to leave the vicinity in order that white men, now unemployed, might obtain work, officers said.

When the mob returned and found the negroes still at work, they bombed the camp with sticks of dynamite.

The negroes fled.

Members of the state legislature from the Coushatta territory today made a plea to the road contractor to employ only local white labor at his camp.

Missouri

Labor- 1930

Discrimination.

WHITES COMPLAIN AGAINST NEGRO COTTON PICKERS

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., (ANP)—Agitation against colored cotton pickers here and around Steele, Mo., and Pemiscot County, has caused Sheriff W. P Robertson to appeal to the United States District Attorney's office at St. Louis for aid in averting an outbreak.

The sheriff said that notices had been posted at Steele warning Negroes not to pick cotton and giving them a specific time to get out of the country.

The agitation, the sheriff thought, was probably due to low prices paid for cotton picking this season, which some white cotton pickers blame the Negroes for.

Times have certainly changed. There was a time when white folks would not even think of picking cotton.

WHITES ORDER NEGROES TO LEAVE COUNTY

Posted Notices Warn Cotton Pickers To Quit Work And Get Out

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 5.—(ANP)—Agitation against colored cotton pickers here and around Steele, Mo., and Pemiscot county, has caused Sheriff W. P. Robertson to appeal to the United States district attorney's office at St. Louis for aid in averting an outbreak.

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Times have certainly changed. There was a time when white folk would not even think of picking cotton.

Labor-1930

Discrimination

Barber Bill Upheld

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.—The North Carolina barbers' act, providing for the registration of barbers and the regulation and inspection of barber shops, has been upheld by the State Supreme Court. The measure has been opposed by colored barbers of the state, many of whom cater to white patrons because they fear discrimination that will force them out of business and put whites in their place.

In reply to the claim that the law creates special privileges by giving licenses to barbers, the court said this is an exercise of the State's police power "for the protection of the public against incompetents and impostors, and is in no sense the creation of a monopoly or special privilege.

Senator Overman Opposes Negroes As Car Conductors

WASHINGTON —(CNS)— Senator Overman of North Carolina, who is just recovering from his strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to have Judge John J. Parker confirmed as Supreme Court Justice, announced on September 25 that the result of a protest filed by him with the Southern Railway and Pullman Sleeping Car Company, Pullman conductors have been replaced on trains running between Salisbury and Asheville.

The Pullman conductors on the Southern line between Ashville and Salisbury were taken off several days ago and the cars placed in charge of colored porters.

It has not been unusual especially on lines whee travel is light, for the Pullman company to operate cars in charge of porters but now it is announced that Senator Overman, taking the old fashioned Southern idea, opposes white passengers being placed under the supervision of Negro porters.

He is quoted as saying: "It very often happens that only one, two or three white ladies and children are passengers on these cars and to leave them in full charge and control of the Negro porters would be an outrage, to say the least. These colored porters were authorized to takke up fares, collect tickets, give necessary information and advice about transportation, and generally to care for the comfort and convenience of passengers."

North Carolina

Trial of Four Will Test Validity of Barber Law

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8.—What is presumably a case to test the state barber shop bill, passed by the last state legislature, will be heard before a drawn jury of six men one day this week in the office of O. G. Cherry, justice of peace, when Gid Alston and three of his helpers will be tried on two alleged violations of the sanitation regulations embodied in the laws.

W. B. Jones has been retained to represent the barbers, and it is expected that a number of prominent men in Raleigh will appear as witnesses in behalf of the barbers.

Alston, who operates a shop under Berwanger's Clothing store on Fayetteville St., was arrested a week ago, when Inspector L. G. Whitley reported that he and his assistants were failing to dip the entire blades of their razors in a chemical solution required by law, and that their brushes were not being kept free from hair and accumulations.

The case was first scheduled to be heard before Justice J. B. Danieley. Attorney Jones asked for a continuance of the case, then for a trial by jury. Whereupon the case was removed from Justice Danieley's court and transferred to that of Justice Cherry.

Since the sanitation regulations were enacted as law by the state legislature at the instance of barbers themselves a number of barbers of both races in Raleigh have been arrested on various neglects of the requirements. In a majority of cases so far tried they have been fined $10 and court costs. Inspectors report that the shops of these men have been maintained in much better order thereafter.

The principal requirements are neck strips—paper is generally used—to prevent the cloth from touching the customer's neck, separate towels for each patron, all instruments to be sterilized in a solution either of 2 per cent carbolic acid or 1 per cent formaldehyde, following the serving of each customer, washing brushes and combs in running water following use on each person.

North Carolina Barbers Caught Napping

THE barbers of North Carolina are awaking to the realization that when the last legislature enacted a measure regulating barbers and barber shops something was put over on them. That the barbers were not more alert, as were those of Virginia, is something not easily understood by the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, especially in view of the high average intelligence of many of the men in the business in Tarheelia. The "health" aspects of the measure were so much stressed by its proponents that the barbers lost sight apparently of the features that require:

(1) A registration fee of $8 per man for the first year and a tax of $3 per man thereafter;

(2) That all apprentices shall have six months in a standard barber college and 18 months in practical experience under a master barber before he can obtain a license.

The upshot of the fee provision is that during the first year's operation of the law the barbers paid to the barber board $37,000.00 in fees, $6,000 of which was paid over to the state health department which furnishes a man to do the sanitary inspecting. The board and the inspector are all white men who are interested in eliminating the colored proprietors of shops which cater to white trade and thereby eliminating colored barbers from working on white trade.

A barber college has been established at Charlotte, but of course it admits only white students. So far no colored barber college has been established. An effort will be made, it is said, to establish courses in barbering at the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, which would not be a bad idea, since the state has "professionalized" the trade of barbering.

Colored barbers are finding it difficult to get enough competent men to operate their shops on account of the fees, the examinations and the college training requirements. White barbers are unionizing under the American Federation of Labor all over the state, and of course, do not admit colored barbers to the locals. The executive secretary of the barber board is an active white barber, who has a shop alongside of a Negro barber in Raleigh who caters to white trade. It doesn't take a prophet to foretell the ultimate fate of the secretary's Negro competitor.

The law is a piece of class legislation, imposing a class tax, which should never have been enacted and which should be repealed in all of its provisions except those relating to health and sanitary measures, and the enforcement of these should not be delegated to a man paid $6,000 a year out of an extra tax imposed upon the barbers after they have been taxed by their respective municipalities for the privilege of doing business.

Every one who understands the political as well as economic implications in the law knows that it will operate to set up a barbering monopoly of white trade, which is the most lucrative trade, from which men of color will be excluded. There is no basis in ethics or just law for restricting any tradesman to customers of any particular race or color, and if this can be done in barbering it follows that it can be done in cooking, nursing, housecleaning or any other personal service vocation.

The North Carolina barber law is a vicious measure and should be repealed.

Ohio.

Labor- 1930

Discrimination.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Wednesday, September 3, 1930

NEGRO WORKERS FORCED OFF JOBS

Whites Threaten Colored Employes on Roads in Ducktown Basin.

Cleveland, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—The unwritten law of the Ducktown copper basin against negroes working or living in that section has been invoked against the negro laborers on the two road construction projects now under way along the water level route from Parksville to Ducktown, forty-two negroes having been forced to leave their jobs and flee under threats of whites of the mountains.

Seventeen negroes working for the Sutton Bros. company of Nashville, contractors on the project from Caney creek to Rock creek in Polk county, were warned to leave last Thursday and obeyed the warning. On Sunday five armed men called on Supt McMurray on the project from Parksville to Greasy creek, under contract to Walters & Prater of Morristown, and warned him to discharge twenty-five negroes who were working on the job under threat that he would "be laid low" unless the demand was complied with.

On Monday a deputy sheriff is reported to have called on Mrs. McMurray at Parksville in the absence of the superintendent and warned her that about 150 armed whites were planning to come down from the surrounding hills and drive the negroes out if they had not left before Monday night. The deputy is reported to have said that there was not law enough in Polk county to prevent the whites from carrying out their threats. The negroes packed up and left to avoid trouble when they learned of the threats made.

It was not a question of the whites wanting work, but the carrying out of a long-time custom of the copper basin in barring negroes. It is reported that there has been only one white man applied for work since the negroes were warned to get out. Many years ago the whites of the copper basin decided that they could get along without the negroes and they drove them out by force of arms, warning them never to return. The negroes have obeyed the warning and members of their race are few and far between in the mountain section of Polk county.

It is reported that the construction companies will bring in white laborers to replace the negroes in order to avoid trouble with the mountaineers.

TELEGRAM
Youngstown, O.
SEP 5 1930

CHARGE NO NEGROES USED ON CITY JOB

Labor Group Asks Permission To Address City Council

Charging the city administration with discrimination against negroes on city jobs, the American Negro Labor congress, 334 E. Federal, today applied to City Clerk Jack Lemon for permission to address city council at the meeting next Monday night.

The request to Lemon is signed by Dave Dixon, president of the local branch of the Negro Labor congress. Dixon cites as an example of discrimination employment of 350 workers on a waterworks construction job between Division st. and Struthers. Not one of the 350 workers is a negro, says Dixon.

The state of South Carolina recognizes divorces granted in other states. but it grants none itself.

Labor-1930

Discrimination.

Pennsylvania

Colored Clerk With American Stores Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—After several months' effort the industrial department of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia has been successful in placing a colored clerk with the American Storts Co., the largest chain grocery store organization in Philadelphia.

This concern, which was organized in Philadelphia and has its headquarters here, operates stores in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the lower part of New York, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Many of its stores are located in sections having a heavy concentration of colored people, and where their percentage of trade therefore runs high.

Officials of the American Stores Co. stated that they would be glad to cooperate and work out a plan whereby they could employ some colored clerks. That promise was fulfilled when Mr. Cook, employment manger of the company, placed Charles Smith as a clerk in its store at 15th and South streets.

South Carolina

Labor- 1930

Discrimination

Sumter, S. C., Item
Monday, September 15, 1930

RACE TROUBLES IN HORRY COUNTY

Native Whites Drive Out Imported Negro Highway Workers

Columbia, Sept. 15.—(AP)—Disorders in Horry county because of the importation there of negro laborers for highway work were to be discussed here today by Gov. Richards and George M. Hughes, Florence contractor, in charge of the work being done near Conway.

Two negroes were shot last week from ambush and a construction camp was destroyed and its negro inmates were run into the woods by armed white men. A number of the negroes were sent back to their homes in Alabama by construction officials. Others were carried to Florence for the week-end to prevent further trouble.

Governor Richards has assigned a detective to investigate the affair.

Columbia, Sept. 15.—(AP)—After a conference today with contractors and Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner, Gov. Richards said he anticipated no further trouble in Horry county because of importation of negro laborers for highway work.

The governor said he had sent four members of his private constabulary to conduct an investigation of the shooting of two negro workers last week, and that Sheriff John Chestnutt of Horry county had agreed to supplement this with several of his own men. A highway department officer also was to aid.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
Monday, September 15, 1930

HORRY IS QUIET AGAIN

Trouble Caused as Laborers Were Imported

Columbia, Sept. 14.—(AP): Conditions were reported to be quiet today near Conway, in Horry county, where disturbances culminating in the shooting of two negroes broke out during the past week because of the importation of negro workmen for highway work.

Governor John G. Richards has sent a state detective there to investigate the affair.

George M. Hughes, of Florence, one of the contractors on the road paving project said that he had received threats his camp would be blown up. As a result, he said, he took his men to Florence for the week-end. He announced that he would carry his force back to Horry tomorrow to resume work.

A large number of negroes were sent back to their homes in Alabama yesterday, Hughes said, negro truck drivers have also been replaced by white ones.

Friday night the construction camp was wrecked by a group of men who ran the negroes in the wood. "The negroes hid themselves in the swamp all night," Hughes said, "and drifted into the camp yesterday one by one."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
Monday, September 15, 1930

ROW OVER NEGRO LABOR IN CAROLINA SETTLED

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14 (AP).—Disturbances growing out of the employment of Alabama Negroes by a contractor on a South Carolina road project in Conway county were reported to Gov. Richards to have subsided today.

Two Negroes were said to have been shot and the construction camp wrecked Friday night by a number of men who chased the Negroes into a nearby swamp. A state detective was ordered to the scene to investigate.

George M. Hughes, of Florence, one of the contractors, said he had received threats that his camp would be blown up. As a result he took his workmen to Florence for the week-end, and today he announced that the Alabama Negroes had been sent back home.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
Thursday, September 4, 1930

Claim Negroes Driven Off The Job At Pickens

A road construction company came recently to Pickens to distribute a small amount of cement.

Several out-of-town negroes were employed with it.

Pickens citizens drove them away and took the jobs themselves.

They were paid 15 cents per hour.

It was the first time in Pickens history that men were actually ready to fight for work, according to the Pickens Sentinel.

Tennessee.

Labor-1930

Discrimination.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

BANNER

SEP 5 - 1930

MOUNTAINEERS FORCE NEGROES TO QUIT WORK

Cleveland, Tenn., Sept. 5—(Special)—Reports that the mountaineers of Polk County had frightened the Negroes working on the highway projects on the "water level" route from Parksville to Rock Creek, and caused them to give up their jobs and leave hurriedly, were confirmed by H. O. Boyd, highway engineer on the job.

About forty years ago the whites of the Ducktown Copper basin ran the Negroes out and have not allowed any colored people to reside there since that time. The highway projects are not in the Copper Basin proper, but lead through the mountains to the copper section. According to the information received here the whites did not want the jobs of the Negroes but objected to the blacks being in that section. Mr. Boyd said that he understood that only one white man had applied for a job since the Negroes left.

Mr. Boyd said that seventeen Negroes working for the Sutton Bros. Co., of Nashville, contractors on the highway project from Greasy Creek to Rock Creek, left last Thursday. On Sunday five armed men called on Superintendent McMurray, of the Walters and Prater Construction Company, of Morristown, in charge of the project from Parksville to Greasy Creek, and demanded that the Negroes be discharged. They threatened McMurray, he said, if he did not get rid of them. On Monday a deputy sheriff called for the superintendent, who was not in Parksville at the time. The officer then talked with Mrs. McMurray and advised her that the Negroes had better go as he had information that about 150 mountaineers were coming to clean them out.

Labor—1930
Discrimination

Texas

Tyrannical Edict Forbids Blacks To Handle Sea Food

Informer
1-18-30
Houston, Texas

City Hall Functionary Serves In Despotic Role—Backs Up Order With Gun Play—White Fish Dealers Reticent—Colored Citizens Oppose Principle Involved In Autocratic Ruling

Harking back to the days of imperialism and bourbonism, when tyrants issued despotic orders promiscuously and the plebeians were at the mercy of the cruel and heartless overlords, an edict has been promulgated by some dictator at the Houston City Hall forbidding and barring Negroes from serving as clerks in the fish and oyster stalls in the City Market.

Several of these sea food markets, all of which are owned and operated by whites, have employed Negroes in such responsible positions for many years, and no previous city administration has undertaken to dictate to these stall operators the color and type of employes they must or must not hire.

Without any regard for the constitutional rights of these fish dealers and unmindful of the fact that Negroes are citizens of Houston and, as such, are helping to support the municipal government, this imperious ultimatum was issued and enforced under threat of bodily injury to any Negro who essayed to continue in the clerk role at these sea food stalls.

It is rumored that one Negro, who still served as clerk after this tyrannical edict had been issued, was threatened by some functionary at the City Market, who drew his pistol on said black and sought to drive him from his job with force.

Even though these fish dealers have recourse at court and notwithstanding the fact that this imperialistic order has already injured their business, no action had been taken when The Informer went to press with this issue.

Many local Negroes are "up in arms," not because of any interest in the welfare of these fish dealers, per se, but because of the principle involved; for if some person at the City Hall can issue and enforce an edict denying Negroes the right to perform certain tasks at the various stalls in the City Market, this same person can issue an order prohibiting Negroes from entering the City Market, or designate a "jim-crow" entrance for all persons of African descent.

This is a serious matter and the mayor and city commissioners will be using excellent judgment to rescind at once this order which is both discriminatory and confiscatory.

CITY HALL'S TYRANNICAL POLICY!

The Informer has been informed that some functionary at the Houston City Hall has issued an edict banning all colored clerks heretofore employed at several of the fish and oyster stalls in the City Market; and that one of these colored employes was threatened with bodily injury when he failed to heed the ultimatum, it being alleged that some city hall officer drew his revolver on said Negro.

Informer

This paper holds no brief for the owners and operators of these fish and oyster stalls in the City Market, for all of them are members of the dominant race and fully able to look after their own interests—even if it becomes necessary for them to resort to court action and enjoin such tyrants and autocrats from executing such a pernicious policy.

1-18-30

If the city council, or some appointed city official, has the authority to dictate and designate the racial connection of the employes in the various stalls in the City Market, then this same body or same individual can also issue an order forbidding Negroes or any other race from entering the municipal building on any type of mission.

Houston, Texas

The City Hall, which houses the City Market, is the property of all the citizens of Houston, and, if the city charter provides that the city council or some municipal appointee or employe can determine the racial identity of the various employes at these several stalls, that section of the municipal document has escaped our gaze and attention!

Aside from the mere fact of losing jobs and reducing the income of these fish dealers who have used Negro clerks in the past, without any protest from any source or without the occasion for such tyrannical order and bourbon gun play, there is a fundamental principle underlying this latest kaiseristic action at the City Hall.

Rumor has it that a belated excuse is being offered that some of these Negro clerks were "too flip" with white girls and women, and that many of them had "gotten out of their places;" yet every sensible and sane person, white and black, knows that no white man would employ a Negro, in any capacity, who would insult white girls and women.

The fact that no colored clerk has ever been reported for such an act to any of the fish dealers, who used Negroes in this capacity, is evident proof that such an accusation is merely a smoke screen to hide the real issue.

The Informer ventures the assertion that some white fish dealer, who had no colored clerk and as a result did not enjoy as good colored trade as some of his competitors with colored help, instigated this agitation and originated these fictitious charges of "familiarity," "flippancy" and "impudence" on the part of the colored clerks.

The Informer, from time to time, has read about and heard of some high-handed acts on the part of some municipal and state officials throughout the South, but this is the first instance where local municipal officialdom, either directly or indirectly, has attempted to serve in the role of tyrant and autocrat.

Even though the colored citizens of Houston are excluded from participation in the "white man's primary," when the mayor and city commissioners are nominated here, it does not follow that these citizens have no rights which even some of our local tyrants and bullies must respect!

The taxes paid into the municipal coffers by Negroes help to maintain not only the City Hall, but to pay the salaries of all the officials and employes connected with the municipal government; and these public servants have neither the moral, legal nor civic right to issue and attempt to enforce any such edict barring Negroes from certain positions of employment in the stalls operat-

As a matter of fact, most of the fish dealers who had colored clerks in their employ, used them to serve their large Negro trade and these Negroes seldom served whites, unless the whites showed a desire or willingness to be served by the colored clerks.

Appreciating the fact that some of these fish and oyster dealers used members of their race as clerks in their stalls in the City Market, Houston Negroes generally purchased their fish from said markets, resulting in a considerable business for such markets.

What right has any City Hall official—elective, appointive or civil service—to issue an order that these free-born American citizens, who have the constitutional right to employ their help and must not use employes in certain places, who are members of a particular race?

Labor—1930
Discrimination

Texas

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ed by merchants in the City Market, or anywhere else.

This is not Russia during the days of the czar, when the rights of the many were trampled under the profane and unholy feet of the privileged and dominant few, and when tyranny and autocracy became a terror and menace to the peace and perpetuity of the Russian people!

On the other hand, this is supposed to be "Heavenly Houston," where men are permitted to labor and rise to any position or height which they are capable of attaining, rather than "Hellish Houston," where bullying tyrants and overbearing lords rule with iron hands and issue edicts which abrogate and nullify the God-given rights and constitutional warranties of the citizenry.

Such autocratic actions, whether inspired and actuated by economic or prejudicial motives, do much to disrupt the amicable relations existing between the colored and white races, and serve to lend impetus to the mobocratic spirit which is making such a mockery of democracy and Christianity and undermining American ideals and institutions.

If this edict is not revoked by the City Hall tyrant or tyrants who promulgated it, then an outraged and enraged public conscience should rise from its lethargy and apathy and see to it that not only is this kaiseristic order rescinded and nullified, but that nothing that borders on to its species will ever again be foisted upon this community! Selah!

DEFINITE ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN

Informer
12-20-30

When the news leaked out here during last month that some official at the City Hall had issued an order prohibiting Negroes from working as clerks in the fish and oyster stalls in the City Market, this drastic and arbitrary action was called to the attention of the Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Just what the local commission has done in this matter, has not been made public yet. Houston, Texa

The Informer takes the position that the matter is of sufficiently grave importance to warrant speedy action on the part of this body, and that the white leaders of the movement should see to it that this imperious order is revoked. Who issued this order and who authorized its issuance?

Did the mayor and city council pass an ordinance forbidding certain citizens, because of their color, from serving as clerks in the City Market?

If the council took such official action, why did not the daily newspapers mention it in their columns?

Has the city council or any City Hall functionary the power and authority to pass upon the eligibility and availability of the employes of stall merchants and dealers?

If such an ultimatum can be issued and executed barring Negroes as clerks, can not an order be issued barring Negroes from the City Market altogether?

The success of one discriminatory and confiscatory effort generally emboldens its advocates and proponents to resort to further extremes along this and other lines.

If Negroes must serve only in menial roles in the City Market and must stay hidden from the view of customers by council action or connivance, why can not this same body or the same despot, who issued the original exclusion order, designate certain days for Negroes to shop in the market and set aside special entrances and exits for the colored citizens of this municipality?

If Negroes can be stopped from serving in certain capacities in the various stalls in the City Market, what will prevent the issuance of an order that Negro drivers of trucks and wagons will not be permitted to unload and carry products and merchandise into this municipal building?

Having directed its first blow at Negro salesmen in the City Market stalls, who knows but what the next effort will be to dislodge all Negro employes from this market?

Since the white fish and oyster dealers, whose business has been affected by this kaiseristic and czaristic ruling, have made no effort (as far as is known to the public) to test the legality of such an order, Houston Negroes can show their resentment by buying their fish and oysters at some other place; for, if these white fish and oyster dealers really appreciate their large Negro trade, they would resort to court action to determine and ascertain their rights as tenants in the City Market.

Knowing that the average Negro is so submissive, docile and asinine, these white fish and oyster dealers are working on the assumption that they will lose few, if any, colored customers as a result of this autocratic and despotic decree, and thus they reason that it is not necessary for them to take any action in this matter.

There is a fundamental principle involved in this arbitrary action of either the city council or some municipal functionary, for the highest legal tribunal in America has ruled that no city, district or state can enact and enforce class legislation.

Not only are the constitutional rights of Negroes involved in this matter, but the constitutional rights of American citizens, black and white; and the Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation has a fine chance to do an excellent piece of community work.

Involving as it does the abrogation and nullification of certain definite and fundamental rights of American citizens, the Houston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should also manifest some interest in this case, and oppose to the bitter end this discriminatory and confiscatory edict—the like of which has never been issued before in Houston's long and varied history.

BULLETS USED BY WHITES TO GET CAMP JOBS

Courier
12-20-30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 18—(ANP)—Joe D. Hughes, white, Houston contractor, announced this week that only white labor would be employed hereafter on a pipeline construction project his company is carrying on near Call Junction, Tex. The decision, he said, was caused by the action of a band, presumably of white men, who fired into the camp, wounding one Negro and frightening a number of others. Mr. Hughes said he understood the man would recover, and added that the labor situation was "rather bad," due to the fact that lumber mills there had closed down.

12-20-30

"We're going to give the white men the jobs, all right," he added, explaining that while any daylight attack could be frustrated by his foreman, such night raids could not be coped with so easily, and it was desired to give white men preference. A warning notice was found posted near the camp, the contractor said, and a foreman tore it down immediately when it was called to his attention. Mr. Hughes said he had not been informed as to just what the notice said, but he assumed it was advising the Negroes to stay clear of the camp.

Labor - 1930

Discrimination.

Virginia

Navy Yard Workers See Discrimination In Insurance Plan

Much dissatisfaction among the colored employees of the Norfolk Navy Yard is being expressed, it is said, concerning a form of group life insurance that has been offered all workmen of the yard. It is stated that many of those who had agreed to apply for a policy under the plan being considered have experienced a change of mind, because they have learned that Negroes are to pay 25 per cent more for their protection than whites. Many of them claim, it is stated, that they do not feel the need for additional life insurance to the extent that they would be justified in violating their conscience by knowingly paying more than the whites for similar protection.

The first instruction received by the men, they say, was to the effect that all workmen would pay the same premium, and had they known before hand that they would be discriminated against in the matter of rates they would not have agreed to take out a policy, it is added.

It is claimed that the alleged higher rate for colored is based on their higher mortality, but the men feel that in Government employ where working conditions are about equal for all, their mortality rate will compare favorably with that of the men of any other group.

Labor - 1930

Domestic Service

Society Sees Domestics Learn "Code of Ethics"

:: NO LONGER MAY MAID LEAVE HER MISTRESS "FLAT" ::

If the maid jumps her job an hour before guests arrive, she's not only quitting—she's violating her code of ethics. Constitution

She's going to have a code of ethics from now on, Atlanta society learned Tuesday when it turned out for the formal opening of Dixie's first school for negro domestics. 4-2-30

Society nodded its approval when it learned that the maid and butler are going scientific, even to bed making, and almost broke into cheers when it discovered that one of the prime objectives of the institution will be to instill into servants the principles of responsibility. Atlanta Ga

They will be taught that it is not fair to their employers to quit without notice, and will be instructed in principles of honesty so that if the maid wants a handful of flour to make waffles, it will not be necessary to go to the mistress for the keys.

Ushered into a model home, whose furnishings have been selected with a view to pleasing the most exacting housewife, the society women saw a place where servants may be trained in the intricate details of housework, go hence and do their work with satisfaction.

This school, sponsored by the Atlanta community employment service and backed by the Julius Rosenwald foundation to the extent of $25,000, is also supported by a similar amount raised locally. Competent negro instructors are employed and the school is open to all domestics without cost.

It is here that maids will be taught the correct way to make beds, sweep floors, plan meals according to the season, sew on buttons and care for children. If visitors call, they will know how to make them comfortable while madame is putting on the finishing touches, or if the children get into a row, they can settle that because they will be taught elementary child psychology.

Students entering the training school start at once to learn actual housework. Much practice and little theory is the plan. The instructor demonstrates the correct way of making beds, tears up her works and allows the student to try it. After a few trials, if she is apt at learning, she is given new work, or allowed to teach other students.

One of the big problems, one of their instructors said, is to show students how little they know about housework when they come to the school. When a girl goes out to work, the sponsors desire that she shall be able to carry on without having to be told how to do everything, hence the detailed course of study.

In addition, a course for male servants in butlering and chauffering will be offered. Men will be taught how to tend furnaces, care for lawns and trim hedges, as well as the more delicate mannerisms in connection with their duties of opening doors, serving guests and driving the family car.

While the formal opening was held Tuesday, the school has been in operation about two weeks and there are 35 students enrolled.

$25,000 Donation Made to Negro Training School

Constitution 2-19-30 Atlanta Ga

Announcement was made Tuesday of a $25,000 appropriation by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation to enlarge the work of the Atlanta Community Employment Service to include a training school for negroes. This fund is to be matched with a similar amount from the Community Employment Service, federal aid and the United States Employment Service.

Interest of the Rosenwald Foundation was enlisted by Cator Woolford and other prominent Atlanta businessmen interested in progress of the negro. The model plan submitted by these men called for operating a school to train negroes for efficient service as maids, chauffeurs, butlers and other work for which they are qualified.

Allocation of $25,000 for the work in Atlanta will extend over a period of five years, during which time it is believed that the employment situation among the negroes will be considerably aided by making possible this practical training.

The training school, located on Parkway drive, is a duplex bungalow, modern in appointment, arranged in accordance with good taste and equipped with all conveniences found in modern day homes. Three teachers and a director give instruction and in addition there is a course in training of loyalty, honesty, ethics and the proper relation to an employer.

The Atlanta committee is composed of Mr. Woolford, chairman; Kendall Weisiger, Willis A. Sutton, C. H. McGee and H. A. Abbott. Dr. John Hope, of Atlanta University, is chairman of the colored advisory committee.

Employment Agents Discuss Domestic Service Relations

Both Employer and Employee to Blame for Some Evils, Says Burman Agent.

That both the domestic servant and employer could help make life happier for each other, is the opinion of Mrs. M. Brown, of the Burman Employment Agency.

"One of the great handicaps of the domestics," says Mrs. Brown, "is their unreliability, especially the younger group. The domestics ranging from 30 years upwards are reliable, but the employers say that they are too old.

"The young help are too inconsiderate, they want to take all but give nothing. They fail to realize that the employer has his off days, and generally when the employer may make a slight remark on these days, the young person will 'hop up' and quit.

"Then, too, sometimes a servant works for a particular person a long time and she comes to think that she can do any way she wishes on the job. I know of one girl who was working with a Jewish family. During the Passover celebration on Sunday April 13, she was kept rather late that night. The following week she did not go to work at all.

"Now, that girl feels as do a great many others, that when she has been on a job quite a while she can walk out when she wants to and find everything just as she left it when she returns.

Employers not Faultless

"Of course, on the other hand, there are employers who are at fault occasionally in their treatment of their servants. One instance was brought to my attention where a girl was ironing lace curtains at 11:30 at night. Things like this are of such common occurrence that it is hard to get a person who wants to stay on the premises of her employer at night. When a girl is obtained who will stay on the place at night, she is sometimes subjected to much extra work.

"Doubtless, she will have to work to near midnight, then be subject to call at any hour, or else will have to attend the baby during the night hours. In addition to this, she is expected to rise early the next morning just as if she had had a full night's sleep.

Discrimination in Wages

"The wages paid the domestic help here in Baltimore are not equalized. A white girl will generally be paid $10 or $12 in some cases, and not be expected to do laundry work. In some families a colored girl will be hired, paid $7 or $8 per week, and be required to do the laundry work in addition to other duties.

More Work, Less Wages

"Generally speaking, employers are making out with less help. They have the same amount of work as heretofore, but they are doubling the duties on the shoulders of a less number. One would think that when they require a large amount of extra work they would be willing to pay something more, but such is not the case. The work doubles and the pay remains the same.

"The Green Spring Valley district in Baltimore has the reputation of being one of the fairest neighborhoods. The people living there are wealthy, and in addition to this they are considerate of their help.

Immigrant Help

"There are not so many immigrants now as there were during the fall months. The failure of the past season's cotton crop due to the ravage of the boll weevil has caused its share of migration.

"Many employers have complained that many of the women coming from the South are not accquainted with house work. My observation is that the women for the most part work in the factories and in the fields They do no have the time to put the finer touches even on their homes, hence are unaccquainted with the fastidious employer's demands.

"On the other hand, the southern women who can cook are excellent, and they receive the highest praise from their employers. Of course, if the employer has the time to train the prospective domestic, she makes a good servant. But most employers do not have the time nor patience to do so.

Suggestions

"If I were going to tell a woman just how she could make herself more valuable to her mistress, I would first say be on time and be reliable. Too many of our people do not realize the value of these two qualities. It is not difficult to do either.

"An employer cannot be blamed when she becomes irritated because the servant who she expected did not appear. It leaves a bad taste in her mouth nearly all day when such a thing occurs in the morning."

Daylight Saving for Servants

Many Baltimoreans are working hard to put the whole city on daylight saving time. Constitution

The Voluntary Daylight Saving plan, which affects over half of the city's industries, went into effect Sunday night.

Eighty-five per cent of the colored women who work are opposed to pushing the clock forward for a very excellent reason — they are the domestic servants. 5-3-30

Under the new plan servants will start to work an hour earlier (seven o'clock instead of eight).

In many homes, however, servants leave when the evening meal is finished and the kitchen cleaned. Under daylight saving, dinner is delayed an hour in order to permit the employer and his family to spend the extra time out of doors.

The net result, therefore, is to add an hour or sometimes two to the extraordinarily long day of the servant, who must be on the job twelve hours instead of ten, six and a half days of the week. Bad move

The fact that these domestics are given an hour or two more "off duty" during the day doesn't compensate for the fact they must spend from one to two additional hours away from home.

Common fairness and efficient service alike demand that employers treat their servants with the same consideration for health and welfare as their office workers.

If the day for domestics must start an hour sooner by the clock, then it should end an hour sooner. Failing in that, there should be additional pay for the overtime, else the new conditions may appear to them more like Daylight Slaving Time.

Shunning Domestic Service.

The period of unemployment has presented many anomalies and many interesting studies in human nature. Several weeks ago one of the leading employment agencies of New York, which charges no fee and is solely concerned with bringing relief to those who need work, reported that it was impossible to supply the demand for domestic servants. Housekeepers in comfortable circumstances were offering as much as $80 a month with room and board, for a cook, but there are no applicants. Telegraph

A similar situation is now shown to exist in Chicago. A dispatch from that city says that paradoxical as it may seem, Chicago and surrounding cities still face the servant problem, despite generally unemployment conditions. John Keane, general superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Service, makes the foregoing statement, which is supported by Mrs. Lilia H. Walter, director of the activity of the Women's department of that service, who says she has been swamped with calls for domestic workers and has been unable to supply the demand. 2-10-30

In the light of reports like this, one is al-

most tempted to assume that the unemployment situation is not so critical as it is usually supposed to be. On the other hand we know that thousands of women in this country would rather suffer want than to go into domestic service. It is not exactly comparable to the desire on the part of men to want a white collar job. Incidentally, we know that numbers of men in applying to employment agencies have not even pretended to represent themselves as fitted for clerical work and other white collar employment. Their first application was for manual labor because they felt that in that field they had a better chance at securing work.

In the case of women, many of them would prefer to accept employment where the work was much harder rather than go into domestic service. Among the younger women most of them prefer positions behind the counters of department stores or in offices.

They must have realized that a good cook or an efficient housemaid, who had her room and board furnished, with a reasonable amount of spending money in addition, would be in a much better situation than would a salesgirl who had to support herself out of her meager earnings.

The fact of the matter is that in this country there is a prejudice against domestic service that does not exist in England or in European countries. The average young woman over there would look to the substantials and give less thought to whatever element of social caste she might think was involved.

There is little hope that we can change the outlook on domestic service in this country, but it is just as well to know that there is a wide field in which the unemployed can find honorable and remunerative work.

School for Negro Cooks to Be Held

How to cook with gas will be demonstrated to Atlanta negro residents next week in a four-day cooking school conducted at the Old Wheat Street Baptist Church at Auburn Avenue and Young Street. Sessions will be held Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8 p. m., and on Wednesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All types of gas cooking will be shown and prizes offered for the students of the four-day school getting the best results.

Labor - 1930

Foreign.

THE MEXICAN JOB MENACE

Chairman Johnson of the House of Representatives Immigration Committee advocates the halving of all immigration quotas from Europe while that from Mexico would be limited to half the number of its nationals that entered this country during the year ended April 30th. Courier

Negroes should get behind Johnson's resolution. Every Negro working man and woman should immediately sit down and pen a strong letter to the committee and to the congressman representing his district urging the immediate passage of the resolution. 7-5-30

The Negro worker is suffering and will suffer more from the continued influx of Mexican labor. These aliens with a lower standard of living than Negro workers are increasingly invading the Southwest and the Mississppi Valley and taking bread and butter from the mouths of colored people. In numerous localities where Negroes once had something of a monopoly of certain forms of labor, they are losing out to the Mexican. Conditions being what they are industrially in the United States, we cannot much longer stand this competition and keep up our rate of economic advance. Pittsburgh Pa.

We have nothing against the Mexican worker. He has a right to make a living just like other people but he should be forced to exercise that right below the Rio Grande where there is plenty of land awaiting development. This country already has too many unemployed workers competing with each other for the right to work without bringing in more.

Write to your congressman demanding that he support this Johnson resolution. A few thousand such letters received by the nation's lawmakers will undoubtedly force them to give this important matter consideration. If we do not look our for our interests, who will?

Hoover's Commission and Mexican Labor

Daily American

REPORTS submitted this week to President Herbert Clarke Hoover by a commission appointed to study the economic status of the Negro bear out what The American has long maintained: the Negro laborer in the North has as his greatest rival for jobs the Mexican. 10-25-30.

It has been pointed out by this newspaper that Mexicans flourish in those centers in the North and Southwest where Aframericans have congregated. They are hired where black citizens of this country are turned away. Unemployment means little to them, as they are brought here in droves and worked when other laborers starve.

Lake county has a Mexican population running into the thousands. It is not improbable that many of those from the country south of the Rio Grande came here through illegal channels. Many have been sent back by government officials and an even greater number are never detected. Meantime, Lake county Negroes go jobless or else are forced to break laws in order to keep body and soul together.

Economic depression is caused by the non-circulation of money. It is a well known fact that the Mexican spends very little of his earnings here. He saves his wages to return to the land of his birth where he may settle down or go on a splurge until his funds are exhausted; realizing that a deflated purse may be replenished merely by setting foot in a big railroad or industrial center in the U. S. North or Southwest. Negroes, who at least can be said to keep money in circulation by spending their earnings, suffer, as do busines institutions where Mexicans are in large numbers. Thus, indirectly, does capital, which champions the Mexican's presence here, become a victim of a vicious circle of its own creation.

Hoover's commission also points out that Southern whites are slowly but surely taking ove those jobs to which a Negro has long been accustomed. Hard times, migration northward, and a slow but gradual forgetfulness of pre-Civil War practices may be held accountable. The economic counter-thrust to such conditions is the gradual establishment of Negro businesses which give employment to workers of the race—a counter-thrust which, at present, has little power.

It can be seen that our economic status is one of great seriousness. Fleeing from the South to escape persecution, the Negro comes to the North where he must do battle with men of another country in order to earn his daily crust of bread. Those left in Dixie are being gradually ousted, both naturally and through the stimulation of frankly inimical organizations such as the American Facist Order of Black Shirts. At the same time the race empties its pocketbooks into the coffers of the churches where little or no economic benefit is derived.

Meanwhile, Mexicans pour into this country in a thick stream from our neighboring republic. Black citizens here starve. The business morale is low. Those who spend can't find employment. Quite obviously, it would pay these same interests which promote Mexican labor to dodge the effects of the economic boomerang and cut down or end its exploitation. While it is obvious that such action would not materially stimulate business nationally, in those communities like Lake county which have large Mexican and Negro populations it would be of decided advantage.

Labor-1930

Migration Movement.

The Negro Migration

In the North American, Charles E. Hall writes about the migration of Southern negroes to Northern cities and emphasizes that their condition is improving, that they are gaining in technical education, entering industry and business, and "making good." He presents figures intended to dispose of the impression that their mortality rates are excessive, and they are credible—in any Northern city negroes are likely to have better medical attention and hospital accommodation than in rural districts. Besides, they can vote in the North and that, in their opinion, is a boon.

The article contains the usual stuff about unfavorable discrimination toward negroes in the South, and the usual suggestion is implied that Southern white people are profoundly and painfully concerned about the migration, the fact being that intelligent Southerners believe that negroes who can better themselves by going to the North, or think that they can, had better go. The News and Courier insists that in the South the negroes should be given better schooling, better medical attention, that in no case should they be denied justice—but not with the object of holding them in our territory.

Especially interesting is Mr. Hall's quotation of a census estimate that in the years 1920-1925, 614,000 negroes left the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, the number from our State being second only to that of Georgia. If this be true, the census of 1930 will show that South Carolina now has a white majority decidedly larger than we have guessed, and that would be a gratifying promise of more rapid development of the State and of greater freedom and independence in political thinking and action.

The principal single factor in converting South Carolina from a majority black to a white State has been and is the cotton mills. The mills have not only held white population in the State but have brought immigrants from other States into it, offsetting white emigration. Had negroes been admitted to the textile industry, the majority of the State's population would have remained colored.

While the disposition to drive negroes out of the South is observable, Northern people should get it into their heads that there is no general mourning that they leave. The negro migration of the last nine years has been of immense value to South Carolina, and no man of sense will be troubled if it shall go on, as Mr. Hall predicts that it will.

Mr. Hall quotes negro organizations of the North as saying that the migration has been caused in part by the refusal of Federal land banks and other agencies to extend credit to negroes. Nothing could be more preposterous. The credit agencies, governmental and private, have not enabled whites to hold their lands much the less to increase their holdings. Whites as well as negroes have fled from the farms to the cities and villages. It is likely that many of the twenty-odd thousand negroes who owned lands in South Carolina in 1920 have given them up, the simple truth being that successful farming is now confined to expert farmers of initiative and adaptability to new conditions. The day of the negro farmer who raised a bale of cotton to five or six rented acres and a little corn has passed. If the negroes of South Carolina now in the North have made and are making the money that Mr. Hall and others report, they can come back to the State and buy a million acres—for not in fifty or a hundreds years have lands been so cheap as they now are.

The exodus of the negroes to Northern cities is a Northern problem—more serious than the North suspects—but it has relieved the Southern, particularly the South Carolina, problem in even greater degree.

To the South the one undesirable phase of the migration is that it leaves on our hands an undue proportion of the weaker, more ignorant, less efficient colored people. These, as William H. Seward said in 1867, are "God's poor," and we Southerners have got to take care of them, as best we can, and as he said the Southerners would.—Charleston News and Courier.

THE SHIFTING NEGROES.

In an address before the Eugenics Society at London recently, Dr. Holmes, professor of zoology at the University of California, discussed European emigrations to the United States. He warned that the quotas allocated to the countries of the eastern hemisphere would certainly be drastically limited, with the possibility of a total exclusion for a term of years should unemployment of labor in the United States mount to a formidable and troublesome figure.

Dr. Holmes told the European delegates that the American negroes are replacing their immigrants in the northern industrial centers and the time may come in a near future when there will be more negroes in the northern and midwestern states than in the south. He said the negroes are likely to constitute "a large part of that relatively impecunious stratum of workers from which a considerable proportion of the population of every country is recruited."

Questioned by Europeans, who do not seem as yet to understand conditions in this country concerning the possible absorption of the negro, Dr. Holmes asserted that "miscegenation is decreasing and the races growing further apart, since there were relatively fewer mulattoes in 1920 than in 1910."

There have been many utterances recently by negro leaders, who are not politicians and race-agitators, favoring the spreading out of the negroes into the active industrial areas of the nation to take the places of aliens whose immigration into the country is being greatly restricted. They find that farm labor is no longer profitable to the negro and he must seek to make his way to economic betterment in the manual industries of the nation at large. The process will be slow, but it is sure to grow.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR
JAN 17 1930

DIXIE HOMELAND CALLS NEGROES

Many Returning From North as Job Hunts Fail

Cold weather, unemployment and in many cases homesickness have brought back hundreds of negroes from the North to the Mississippi Delta this winter.

During December special excursion trains from Chicago to New Orleans over the Illinois Central carried scores of negroes who changed trains in Memphis and went on to Delta towns and farms.

Exodus Is On

"There has been more this year than ever before," says H. L. Bouchard, station master at Grand Central Station. "I don't notice the negro travel so much now, but in December it was very heavy on the excursion trains. One train brought 1100 negroes from Chicago and about 500 made the return trip. Another had 800 and not more than 500 went back. On another train about 300 dropped off here and went on down into the Delta."

Exodus of negroes out of Detroit also has been heavy, it was said. Many have gone there for work during the winter and, failing to obtain employment, have come back in time to escape more of the intense cold.

Labor Scarce

Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, negro preacher and educator, said Friday that negroes all over the country are being advised that jobs are scarce for them in the North and East.

"The National Urban League, which reflects economic conditions of the negro, recently sent out a warning that negroes quit coming from the South to the North and East for work," says Dr. Griggs. "The league describes the serious unemployment situation and says that if more negroes continue to come they will suffer."

In the past week, more than a score of negroes, who said they recently returned from the North where they were unable to find work, have applied to the city's employment bureau for jobs, says Ike Friedman, manager.

CANTON, O.
NEWS
JAN 5 1930

Between 1920 and 1925 there was a decrease of three quarters of a million in the negro farm population of the United States. The negro was brought to America to be an agricultural laborer. He has fled into the cities so fast that fifty per cent increase of the colored population of such cities as Cleveland and Chicago in the last half dozen years is recorded.

The white population of the farms has drifted cityward at about the same rate during the same time. In the exodus from the farms there has been no race line.

REPUBLICAN
Meadville, Pa
FEB 7 1930

MIGRATION AND THE RACE PROBLEM.

This year's census probably will bring some interesting revelations on racial migration in America. They will have a direct bearing on what has been regarded as the country's leading race problem, since the close of the Civil War, at least. Conclusions reached by Dr. S. J. Holmes, of the University of California, in a paper read before the Eugenics Society in London, suggest possible consequences from a racial shift that has been especially pronounced in the last dozen years. Dr. Holmes says that much of the labor formerly provided through European immigrants now is being furnished by Negroes from the Southern States and that ultimately the bulk of the Negro population may be in the North instead of the South.

That the migration from the one section to the other, which began in the World War period and since has continued in irregular volume, may go on indefinitely is indicated both from the settled policy of immigrant restriction and from the fact that improved health and other conditions now make it possible for the Negro to thrive in the northern areas.

Although the migratory movement had been in progress in heavy volume but a few years before 1920, the census of that year is enlightening on the whole subject. Whereas originally practically all Negroes in America were found in the South, the last census revealed that more than 1,500,000 of a total of less than 10,500,000 had moved elsewhere.

In a recent statement the commission on inter-racial co-operation, with branches throughout the South, expressed the belief that "the race problem in the South is tending steadily to solve itself by a gradual decline in the proportion of population." It was shown further that today there are but half as many Negroes in proportion to the total population of the country as there were in 1790, and that, with two exceptions, "every decade in the meantime has shown a lower per cent. of Negro population than the previous one." That means not an actual, but a relative decline, the percentage of Negroes in 1790 having been 19.3, whereas by 1920 it had become but 9.9. And "the acuteness of any race problem is usually directly proportionate to the relative number of the minority group."

The situation in the South is especially significant, for there the relative decline has been more marked than elsewhere. It has affected every Southern State, with a single exception, Oklahoma, which might be classed as a border State. In the first 20 years of this century, the Negro population showed not only a proportional decrease, but an actual loss in 824 of the South's 1,364 counties. Organized efforts have been made in the section to check the migration and to cultivate racial good will. These tend to make for an improved status of the race in the South, while the wider distribution holds the possibility of bringing that condition elsewhere.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Wednesday, January 29, 1930

Immigration And Negro Labor

CONSIDERABLE interest seems to have been excited among European delegates to the recent convention of the Eugencies Society in London by an address of a Dr. Holmes, professor of zoology at the niversity of California. Dr. Holmes, in a discussion of European emigration to the United States, told the members of the society that American negroes are replacing their immigrants in the Northern industrial centers of this country and warned them that, far from raising the quotas allotted to European countries, there is the possibility that the United States may adopt a policy of total exclusion for a term of years in order to take care of unemployment in the United States.

Dr. Holmes, according to the Atlanta Constitution, went so far as to predict that "the time may come in the near future when there will be more negroes in the Northern and Mid-Western States than in the South." The negroes, he suggested, "are likely to constitute a large part of that relatively impecunious stratum of workers from which a considerable proportion of the population of every country is recruited." Dr. Holmes made the further interesting statement that "miscegenation is decreasing and the races are growing farther apart, since there were relatively fewer mulattoes in 1920 than in 1910."

Quoting Dr. Holmes' observations in London, the Atlanta Constitution notes that a number of negro leaders believe that the best interests of the race will be conserved by the spreading out of negroes into the active industrial areas of the nation to take the place of aliens who are no longer pouring into this country as they formerly did. These negro leaders, says The Constitution, "find that farm labor is no longer profitable to the negro and he must seek to make his way to economic betterment in the manual industries of the nation at large." And the Atlanta paper adds on its own account, "The process will be slow, but it is sure to grow.'

Agreed. There was a time when a good many elements among the Southern whites did not understand that the very best thing that could happen for this section would be for a large part of the negro population to find profitable employment in the North and West. When the negro exodus from the South to the North was in full swing ten or twelve years ago it caused some uneasiness in this section. That uneasiness was not justified. There has never been a time since the War Between the States when the situation in the South would not have been improved materially for all concerned, whites and blacks alike, if the negro population of this section could have been reduced by emigration to other parts. It is absolutely true that in those parts of the South where the negro population is densest farming does not hold out very much of a future for negroes. If their position is to be improved many of them will have to seek employment elsewhere and as this movement takes its course the conditions for those who remain will be bettered.

POST
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUN 2 - 1930

NEGRO MIGRATION

Southern cities disappointed in their census figures are consoling themselves with the thought that their suburbs have grown at the expense of the urban areas, which is, of course, true, but it is probably true also that some measure of consolation will be found by many of them in the figures showing the distribution of population among the races. If the North has had an increase of hundreds of thousands in negro population in recent years, obviously they must have come from somewhere and, as everybody knows, they came from the South. In Florence, South Carolina, for instance, a gain of nearly 4,000 was found to have been made chiefly in the white population, the colored having shown little increase. As a result, the ratio of white and colored was changed in the ten-year period from about half and half to 60 per cent white and 40 per cent colored. No doubt numerous Southern towns and cities will show similar changes.

In earlier days the migrations of negroes from the South to Northern cities were regarded as more or less temporary affairs. Large numbers of colored residents of this and other States who went North to work returned home after short periods. Later, however, the movement took on a more permanent nature. While it is true that numbers of negroes do return to Southern homes now after sojourns in the North, the proportion of homecomers is nothing like so great as formerly. The colored people have established themselves permanently in many Northern cities and most of those who go there now go to stay. While it is probable that the movement is not so rapid as it was a few years ago, it is still in progress and will probably continue to be for a long time to come. It is a factor always to be considered, therefore, in any analysis of Southern population figures. What the net economic effects of this important movement will be it is still too early to determine accurately, except in special fields, such as that of agricultural labor. They are of sufficient consequence, however, to require that they be studied much more carefully than they have been up to this time.

—O—

It used to be said that if a man bites a dog, that's news. That would be nothing, however, to a story of Senator Reed Smoot denouncing a protective tariff.

Charleston, S. C.
Monday, Jun

NEGRO MIGRATION

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POST
BALTIMORE, MD.

OCT 21 1930

Negro Labor

NEWS BEING what it is, we are apt to think seriously of the Negro and his status in this country only when a lynching mob foments trouble. For that reason, a report made public today by a committee of prominent men may not get much public attention. The survey, undertaken at the suggestion of President Hoover, should furnish food for thought in cities all over the land. It offers 12 cogent suggestions for improving the economic status of the Negro.

In the South particularly, school officials should study this report, for they are the means whereby a great sector of the Negro educational system can be improved. They can strengthen facilities for training the Negro and thus work from the bottom toward a solution of the race problem.

The Negro's trek northward during the past decade or more has launched him into new and untried industrial fields. There, too, this report makes evident, his economic status must be improved for the benefit of the nation. In this particular phase of the problem, the schools and civic agencies of the industrial East and North must take part.

This survey's simple statement that the Negro is involved in our general agricultural and industrial problems will have done good if it succeeds in impressing that fact upon those who must handle these problems.

Labor- 1930
Migration Movement

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

OCT 21 1930

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TOLEDO, O.
NEWS-BEE

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HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

OCT 20 1930

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The survey, undertaken at the suggestion of President Hoover, should furnish food for thought in cities all over the land. It offers 12 suggestions for improving the economic status of the negro.

In the South particularly, school officials should study this report, for they are the means whereby a great sector of the negro educational system can be improved. They can strengthen facilities for training the negro and thus work from the bottom toward a solution of the race problem.

The negro's move northward during the past decade or more has launched him into new and untried industrial fields. There, too, this report makes evident his economic status must be improved for the benefit of the nation. In this particular phase of the problem the schools and civic agencies of the industrial East and North must take part.

This survey's simple statement that the negro is involved in our general agricultural and industrial problems will have done good if it succeeds in impressing that fact upon those who must handle these problems.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

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RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

OCT 21 1930

The Negro Exodus

INDUSTRIAL development of the South since the war has been accompanied by a pronounced exodus of the Negro, according to a survey recently completed and announced through the Secretary of Commerce. This survey indicates that approximately 1,000,000 Negroes have left the South during the past ten years to enter Northern competition rather than to keep their status in the South or compete with white labor in the general industrial growth.

Despite the fact that New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities of the country have long had large Negro populations, no pronounced movement of Negroes from the South has been noted until 1917 and 1918. At that time the demand for men in the industrial plants of the North and Middle West sent hundreds of Southern Negroes away from their homes. Many returned disappointed and disillusioned. But the South has changed and descendants of former slaves have continued to leave their ancestral soil for the more complex life of the Northern cities.

In the South itself this change has been noticeable. With the establishment of greater factories and the influx of Northern capital has come a large proportion of labor which is not native. The Negro who formerly found domestic service, carpentering, painting, plastering and barbering, as well as less skillful manual labor, open to him, has now to compete with white workers. Agriculturally, the Negro still retains a fairly uncompetitive place in the South.

It is difficult to say whether the Negro who has within the last ten years left his traditional home below the Mason and Dixon line has improved his status. He has gone mostly into the crowded Negro areas of New York and Chicago, where he has found his fellows conducting every conceivable type of business and enjoying an independence within the reach of money, a coherent group, and definite political power. He has found also a wider field for his human talents. He may learn to deplore the lot of his fellows who remain in the South, at the same time that he feels personally a nostalgia for the more langorous life he led in the Southland.

Certain advantages are obvious in the removal to the North: greater freedom of self-expression; more money along with a more expensive way of living; and a more even basis of competition. He recovers acceptance as a race; he loses it as an individual. He becomes more Caucasian in his daily routine; he loses those distinguishing racial traditions of his own which have enriched the South.

But the old South is practically gone and with it, no doubt must go the Negro. At the center, however, of this exodus, lies the incontrovertible fact that the Negro cannot compete with white industrial labor as well in the South as he can in the North. It is only natural that the more enterprising members of the race should have gone where such chances are more even.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
Friday, October 24, 1930

Million Negroes Who Left South Meeting Difficulties

Hoover Survey Reveals That They Find Trouble in Securing Work in Industrial Centers—Are Playing Big Part in Politics

Washington, Oct. 23.—At the suggestion of President Hoover a survey of the economic status of the negro has been made, and it shows for the first time results of the migration from the south to the north, east and west of about 1,000,000 men, women and children since the World war. The negro has established himself in his new surroundings and has become an important political factor in many of the larger cities of the nation. But he is having a real fight in his competition with white labor in the industrial world. In some states Mexican laborers are taking his newly-obtained jobs.

Encouragement by organized labor, more adequate industrial education and employment bureaus are among the oustanding needs of the race, according to comprehensive reports compiled by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald fund of Chicago, and given out by the secretary of commerce, who is chairman of a special committee named to inquire into the status of the negro.

Dr. Woofter found that the negro is being driven out of old time jobs in the south by white labor. Whites now compete with him for such occupations as domestic service, carpentering, brick laying, plastering, painting, tailoring and barbering, most of which were largely traditional negro callings.

Move Northward

"Negroes in large numbers have moved northward to enter a wide range of urban occupations," said he. "By 1920 one-third of the negro population was in cities, and the census of 1930 will show an even larger proportion."

"Negro trade has expanded with expanding negro neighborhoods in northern cities. And with the growth of these populations political influence has been greatly strengthened and has been consciously used to secure municipal posts."

A campaign for negro employment has made considerable headway in Chicago but a similar movement in New York has not met with much success. The report says:

"Negro groups are engaged in campaigns to secure employment in those concerns with which they spend. In 1928 an analysis of 258 Harlem stores with 2,000 employes revealed only 163 negro wage-earners. In a few of these concerns were colored trade less than 25 per cent of the total. When these employes were asked to employ negro workers.

"Seventeen needed no more employes.

12 Not Willing

"Twelve were favorably inclined toward employing negroes, but were not willing.

"Thirty-five were willing to employ negro porters only.

"Seventy were in no way interested, were opposed to all colored help.

"Community pressure, however, has caused many concerns to give negroes opportunities not heretofore enjoyed. These include salesmen, clerks and stenographers. The Western Union Telegraph company has recently introduced a colored staff into its Harlem office.

"The development of negro business in Harlem since 1920 evidences another change in the employment characteristics of the negro worker. In July, 1928, there were in one section of Harlem 1,260 negro businesses and professions giving employment to 2,963 people. The number of establishments alone is four times as great as the 309 business places located by Haynes in his study of negro business on Manhattan in 1909.

Negro-Owned Businesses

"In negro-owned businesses there is a rapidly expanding opportunity and in white-owned businesses, a slowly expanding opportunity."

The expansion in municipal employment both in large and in small cities of the north is noticeable. The following is quoted from the New York report:

"One of the most marked increases in the employment of negroes has been in the field of municipal service. Data published in 1929 revealed that there were approximately 1,644 negro employes on the city payroll, an increase of 955 per cent over 1917 when there were 172 employes of that racial group. Between 1925 and 1929 more than eleven hundred negro workers were added to the city payroll.

"Other figures show that for 1,675 negro employes only 362 were non-competitive positions—or political appointments.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Advance
Friday, July 18, 1930

Gates County Young Folk Contribute to State and Negroes Trek Northward

Thus Is Explained Standstill in Population; Few If Any White Families Pick Up and Leave in a Body; Many Attractive New Homes Are Built

Gatesville, July 18.—The population of Gates County has not only practically stood still for the past ten years but is just about the same today that it was twenty years ago and thirty years ago, according to former Senator T. W. Costen.

The fact that young people keep leaving the county and going to larger cities is responsible for this condition, Mr. Costen thinks.

Gates County makes a specialty of raising up young men in the way they should go and then sending them to larger cities to make leaders in the State and Nation. Gates County has sent many young men to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Elizabeth City, Hertford, Greensboro, Raleigh and other cities.

For instance, Gates County has furnished Elizabeth City with splendid types of business and professional men. A few of them are: Bob Taylor, Harry Banks, John Hall and Fentress Horner. Then over at Hertford is Rufus Riddick, cashier of the Hertford Banking Company. Last but by no means least is Chester Morris, popular young lawyer of Currituck. All these men came from Gates County and are making distinguished citizens in their respective adopted homes. Obviously the towns and cities of the Albemarle owe Gates a debt of gratitude.

Generally speaking, however, Gates County has maintained its beautiful country and village homes. Along the highways, in fact, the number of attractive homes in the strictly rural territory are on the increase. Though a number of young people leave the county, few, if any, white families have gathered things together and left the county in a body.

Negro migration, however has contributed toward keeping the population of the county at a standstill. Most of the vacant homes in Gates County today were formerly occupied by colored people. A large number of negroes have moved north from the county, according to J. J. Riddick, Gatesville merchant.

"Quite a number of colored people," Mr. Riddick says, "are leaving the county every year and going North. They learn here how to wait on people and then go North for more money."

Thus Gates County population is "staying put" in order that the rest of the State may have some of its model citizens and in order that the North may have more and better servants.

Labor—1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Alabama

He Served Southern Railway 67 Years

Tribune 7-4-30 Washington D.C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (CNS)—Once owned as a slave by the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad Company, now the Southern, Taylor Parkman, retired colored hammerman in the Selma, Ala., shop of the Southern, died after seventy-two years continuous service. In 1858, says "Railway Age," Taylor Parkman, then a young man recently brought to Alabama from Virginia, was hired by his owners to the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers, then engaged in grading the line from Selma, Ala., to York, 76.5 miles, now part of the Mobile division of the Southern.

He was later bought by the railroad company and put to work in the Selma shop. After the emancipation of the slaves, Parkman continued to work in the shop and remained in active service until February 24, 1925. He did not know the age of his birth, but his age was thought to have been well over ninety years.

DOTHAN'S JOBLESS MEET AT CITY HALL FOR ORGANIZATION

Dr. Arthur J. Keyton and J. Hubert Farmer be Chief Speak-

Dothan Eagle 6-27-30

Dr. J. Arthur Keyton, president of the Home and Farm Protective association and J. Hubert Farmer, prominent Dothan attorney and candidate for the state senate, will be the chief speakers at the organization meeting of Dothan's unemployed at the city hall tonight at 8 o'clock, it was announced today by W. C. Gamble, one of the leaders in the organization plans.

Mr. Gamble and other leaders in the organization plans, state that Dothan stores and manufacturing plants are using cheap negro labor instead of giving the white laborers, who are out of jobs "a chance." The meeting was called yesterday for tonight.

The unemployed leaders claim there are near 500 white persons they should be given places and that for this reason they are organizing. They claim it is the first step for organized labor in Dothan.

As soon as they are organized the unemployed plan to affiliate with the Home and Farm Protective association, an anti-chain organization. The two plan then to work for more jobs for white laborers.

The recent census count showed only 250 persons to be out of work in Dothan and Mayor Clem Ezell estimated that this figure had been cut considerably since the census count. The census count included both black and white persons without jobs.

Dothan Unemployment Group Is Appointed

Montgomery Advertiser 6-28-30

DOTHAN, ALA., June 27.—(Special.)—W. C. Gamble, Frank Gilstrap and Boyd Bartlett were appointed as a committee to confer with Mayor Clem Ezell and other city officials in regards to the unemployment situation in Dothan at a meeting of unemployed persons at the City Hall Thursday night. Some 300 persons, not all of whom were unemployed, were said to have attended the meeting.

Montgomery, Ala

The movement which was recently started to displace negro labor by white labor was abandoned after it had been termed unjust by several persons. It was decided to ask employers to rotate jobs until financial and economical conditions grow better here.

The unemployed did not organize themselves as was previously announced that they would and did not affiliate with the Home and Farm Protective Association, having agreed at the meeting to let the Home and Farm Protective Association form a classified list of the unemployed and to act as an employment bureau.

NEGRO PAPER HAILS SO. TOILER

Daily Worker 8-28-30

Quotes Front Page Editorial

The appearance of the Southern Worker, the first Communist newspaper in the South, has created quite a stir of interest among the more militant Negro newspapers.

William N. Jones, columnist of the Baltimore Afro-American, comments at length in the latest issue of his paper:

"Down in Birmingham, Alabama, the state of Tom Heflin, would seem the last place for Communists, with doctrines of fair play, complete social and economic equality of white and black workers, to set up for business.

"But that is exactly what they have done, and for the first time the Communists are publishing a paper below the Mason Dixon line. In its front page editorial under the caption of "What We Stand For," this paper, the "Southern Worker," declares:

"'The Southern Worker is neither a "white" paper, nor a "Negro" paper. It is a paper of and for both the white and black workers and farmers. It recognizes only one division, the bosses against the workers and the workers against the bosses. In this class struggle the Southern Worker stands always, without exception, unflinchingly, for the workers. It is a workers' paper.

"'The Negro worker is the most oppressed worker in the South. His lot is worse than any. Kept jim-crowed at every turn, working at lower wages than the white worker, subject to lynching and persecution, he is kept a virtual slave by the southern white bosses.

"'The Southern Worker is here to voice the rebellion against these conditions. It is here to serve as the tribunal for the demands of the southern toilers. It is here to give them Communist leadership in their struggles.'"

Agreeing that "the American economic system, which in a land of plenty brings such constant recurrences of our present forced unemployment, must be replaced by something better," Columnist Jones believes that if the Communists can convince the southern white workers of the neccssity of working class solidarity against the common enemy "it ought to be easy to convince the Negro workers where their interests lie."

In closing he takes a whack at the Negro reformist leaders who "shiver at the words 'revolutionary change.'" He, however, shows himself confused by the statement "no one can yet foresee through what agency the Negro and white workers of the South will work out a solution of the labor problem from which they both suffer."

The class conscious Negro and white workers of the South are not confused on this point. They know that only by the revolutionary overthrow of the present vicious system can they effect a solution of the problems from which they suffer under capitalist exploitation and oppression.

OVER 3,000 BIRMINGHAM NEGRO, WHITE JOBLESS PUT UP FIGHT FOR RELIEF

CHASE BOSS INTO HOTEL; DEFY COPS

Protect Trade Union Unity League Speakers

Boss Threatened Them

Ambridge Steel Toilers Present Demands

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21.—Three to four thousand workers, about two-thirds Negroes and one-third white, staged a spontaneous demonstration for unemployment relief under the leadership of members of the Trade Union Unity League in front of a hotel where a local capitalist had fled after threatening with violence the workers who had answered his advertisement for laborers at 15 cents an hour.

The spirit of the demonstration was so militant, the crowd protecting the speakers who soke in the hotel corridors, that the olice used unusually gentle methods to break up the demonstration, and no one was hurt. The demonstration cheered for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and demands for relief from the government treasuries. It was the biggest mass demonstration ever seen in the South.

• • •

NEW YORK.—Following a week-end in which a number of local united front conferences were held in the larger cities to plan the work of collecting signatures for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, which proposes to take the national war funds for the use of the jobless, to plan local demonstrations for immediate relief, organization of the unemployed into councils, and formulation of local demands, the National Committee in charge of the campaign began to stress the real local demands.

The New York conference, held Friday night with over 600 delegates, formulated such demands. In addition, the National Committee has received from Ambridge, Pennsylvania, word that the jobless steel workers meeting there last week have planned a demonstration before the City Council on Jan. 4, with a committee elected to present to the city government local demands adopted at the meeting. The demands are:

1.—An unemployment fund to be established by taxing the rich steel corporations: Bayers, American Bridge, Seamless, Central Tube and National Electaic.

2.—This fund to be controlled and administered by a commission of employed and jobless workers.

3.—Unemployed workers not to be evicted from homes where they are unable to pay rent.

4.—All empty houses in Ambridge and vicinity to be given to the unemployed workers, rent free.

5.—Water, gas and electricity not to be cut off in the homes of the unemployed workers.

6.—Children of unemployed workers shall get free lunches and clothing in school.

7.—Fifty thousand dollars to be immediately turned over by the borough council for immediate relief of the unemployed.

A sample of what can be done by signature collectors for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is seen in the record of a Cardale miner, who went through Cardale, Dunbar, Orient and Republic, Pa., and got 175 signatures. The demand was so general for insurance that a policeman in one of these towns thought it wise to sign, too.

Collect Signatures!

"The workers' mass delegation which will go to Washington the first week in February must have in hand a million or more signatures to indicate that our fight for the passage of our proposed unemployment insurance bill is really a mass demand, a demand that comes from workers in all industries, in all cities," states the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, 2 W. 15th St., New York. It calls upon all workers and workers' organizations to send for signature lists, to organize every city, every factory town, every mining camp for signature collection. Everywhere the unemployed workers should be organized into councils for struggle for immediate relief, and unemployment insurance upon the basis of signature collections for the bill.

Arkansas.

Labor—1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

ARKANSAS TROOPS GO TO ROAD CAMP

8-27-30

Courier Ga.

Drouth Ruined Farmers Demand Jobs and Riddle Tents When Refused.

LONOKE, Ark., Aug. 26.—(AP)—A detachment of the Arkansas National Guard was ordered here tonight by the governor's office to assist local officers in halting disorders that have arisen between unemployed drouth-stricken farmers of Lonoke county and negro laborers employed in construction of the state highway a mile east of here.

Acting upon the appeal of Circuit Judge William J. Waggoner and Sheriff R. O. Benton, Governor Parnell's representatives dispatched Captain Morris Moore, of the 153rd infantry, with three non-commissioned officers and ten enlisted men to the company construction camp for patrol duty.

A call for troops was placed after tents of the construction camp, housing negro laborers, were riddled with bullets last night by unknown persons firing from ambush. No one was injured.

Lonoke county farmers, whose crops have been burned to destruction by the three-month drouth, gathered at the construction camp a mile east of here, yesterday, to obtain employment.

They were informed by field bosses of Ayars and Graves Construction Company that a limited number of jobs were available, but that experienced labor was necessary for the work, which calls for 12 miles of grading preparatory to laying concrete pavement.

Force Negroes To Quit Work

Courier

8-23-30

HARRISON, Ark., Aug. 21—(ANP)—The sight of Negroes working while so many whites are unemployed was too much for the white folks here Tuesday morning, and the contractors employing the Negroes were forced to discharge them.

Pittsburgh Courier

Two white tilesetters from Little Rock were given the contract for the tile work in the Hoope County Hardware Company building. When they arrived Tuesday morning they brought with them several Negroes as helpers and started the work.

Little progress had been made when a group of whites appeared on the scene and told them that unless the Negroes were fired there would be trouble. In order to keep down trouble, the Negro workers were sent back to Little Rock by their employers, who, it is said, assured them that they would be paid just the same.

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

California.

2

Southern Pacific to Employ White Girls on Diners

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—Considerable comment has been caused in labor circles by the rumor that the Southern Pacific Railway company may replace dining car waiters on their sporter trains with white girls. If the company carries out this plan it will mean that a great number of our men will be thrown out of employment.

Up to this time the only railway company on the coast using none of our waiters on its diners is the Northern Pacific railway. The experiment by the Northern Pacific is said to have been successful and has led the Southern Pacific company to consider the plan.

Officials of the local union of dining car cooks and waiters have announced their opposition to the plan of the company and will use their influence to defeat it.

CHINESE HIRED FOR PULLMANS ON COAST R. R.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 16,—Pullman porters on all of the railroad lines on the Pacific coast and in the states west of the Rocky Mountains are greatly upset by the sudden and entirely unexpected announcement of officials on the Pacific Coast Rail Road of the inauguration of a new policy of hiring Chinese as porters on the sleeping cars which operate on this line. The policy was adopted two days after the announcement was made public, and six Chinese porters were installed on the "Lark" crack train of the Pacific Coast line. Six Colored porters who are veteran employees, and are well known by the traveling public all over the coast were summarily dismissed, and it is expected that more replacements of Colored porters by Chinese will be made in the near future provided the inovation is acceptable to the public.

The change in porters came with the installation of a new type of sleeping car on the Pacific Coast Line, with two Chinese porters in charge of each car instead of one colored porter to each of the cars of the old tpye.

The Pullman porters organizations are seeking to enlist the support of the labor unions and the travelling public in an effort to stem the development of this new policy It is claimed that other western rail roads are watching the experiment with interest, and will adopt the Chinese porters on their own lines if they prove successful. The reason for the change is believed to be that the Chinese porters have accepted the posts for a third less than was paid to the colored porters. An appeal is also being made to the U. S. department of labor for protection of native workers against imported Chinese laborers.

Chinese Pullman Porters

Los Angeles, Cal.—(A.N.P.)—With everyone wondering what will be the next move, and even white employes of the Pullman Company here doing what they can in the interest of the Colored porters, feeling is at fever heat here over the sudden drastic move taken by the Pullman Company.

With the introduction of oriental help in the Pullman service last week, railroad circles were still trying to recover from the effects of the shock and were at a complete loss as to just where such a step would terminate. Porters were highly incensed over what they termed as a rank violation of their seniority rights, and were endeavoring to find some manner in which to stabilizze the turmoil created thereby.

The inception of the Chinese porters twelve in number to replace six colored porters will shake the whole district and the effects of the bumping will be felt all through the summer months. It will be felt by the oldest to the youngest porter in this district.

Brisk activities are already taking place on all coast line trains and porters are at a loss as to which lines they can bump in on and remain secure. Up to the present time, no less than fifteen lines have changed hands during the past week, and during it all, the little brown man installed in the latest type Pullman cars of the very best paying train in the United States, calmly says, "Me no savey."

NASH AGENCY OFFICIALS HIGH IN THEIR PRAISE OF JOHNNY WILLIAMS, HUSTLING YOUNG AUTO SALESMAN, WHO SCORES HIGH MARK FOR JULY SALES

Johnny Williams, as he is familiarly known, is one of the most popular automobile salesmen, who, along with many others of our race who have made good in the selling game, scored the highest mark last month of any of the salesmen working out of the West Washington boulevard Nash agency, located at 3205 West Washington boulevard. 8-7-30

Williams has topped the list for the last three months, and during the month of July sold and delivered 11 new Nash eight-cylinder automobiles to the following purchasers: Melville Harris, of the firm of Conner-Johnson Undertaking Co.; Sydney P. Dones, doctors; W. B. Humphreys, R. S. Whittaker, Charles Diggs, R. W. E. Bledsoe, Jack Smitherman, M. M. Cloud, Police Officer Pepkins, Miss Marjorie Bright, and George Beavers of the Golden State Insurance Co.

Johnny Williams is married and the father of two children, and has lived in Los Angeles for twenty years. He has been employed by the Nash Agency as a salesman for eleven years, and invites his friends to give him "a ring" before they decide upon the purchase of a new automobile. Johnny wishes to assure you that he is in a position to allow you more on your old car in a trade-in on a new car than you could possibly obtain through any other salesman.

He is polite, courteous, interested in his work, has a thorough knowledge of automobiles, is high in his praise of the new Nash Eight, and feels justified in seeking to add you to the agency's list of customers. They have many advantages to offer the prospective buyers, and especially the fact that they handle their own paper.

You may call Johnny at his home—ATlantic 7136, or at the agency, West Washington boulevard. Telephone EMpire 4136, and Mr. Waite, the sales manager, will see that you get in touch with Johnny immediately.

Call and get a demonstration of the best car, for the money, being offered to the public at present.

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

D.C.

Employment of Forty Colored Girls By Washington Store Leads to New Organization Wearing 'Honor Ties

Ayer 12-27-30

New York. N.Y.

Washington, D. C.—Following the employment of forty colored girls and women by the Fair Department Store, a movement has been started to organize an Economic Commission for further development of the merchandizing plan.

A deep purple tie, bearing upon its label the phrase, "Honor Tie—For Economic Freedom," has been designed and the first one was worn by Congressman Oscar DePriest.

More than 3,000 members are listed on the Commission, all pledged to put over the "honor goods" program of spending "our money where we can work."

Mr. DePriest suggested that men wearing the honor tie would also be willing to wear an "[illegible] hirt" manufactured by colored women, and to buy for their children "Honor Dolls" from the factory in New York where colored dolls are being manufactured.

In a speech at the Garnet-Patterson School, Congressman DePriest said that "Now, if ever, for colored men and women to get into the business field. When prosperity returns, merchants will have but little time for development of the economic independence of the Negro."

Labor - 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

D.C.

NEGRO JOBLESS IN WASH. MEET

Police Beat Up Many 8 Arrested

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Over 300 Negro jobless workers attended an open-air unemployed demonstration at P and Seventh Sts., in the Negro section, today. The police charged the meeting and beat up several Negro workers, and arrested eight. 3-3-30

Those arrested were Harold Brown Nathan Briscoe, Edith Briscoe, William Phillips, A. Mallen, Frank Phillips, John Wurland, Harry Murash and Sol Harper. The arrested are out on bail ranging from $25 to $50 each. New York, N.Y.

The jobless Negro workers greeted the Trade Union Unity League speakers enthusiastically, and declared their willingness to participate in the March 6 world unemployment day demonstration.

After the breaking up of the open-air meeting the Negro workers attended an indoor meeting arranged by the Young Communist League.

FAILS TO STOP COLORED GIRLS

Judge Wheat Refuses to Sign Order Restraining Them

Court action failed to halt the employment of seventy-one colored girls in the sales force of "The Fair," a department store at 820 Seventh street, northwest. They began work Tuesday after Justice Alfred A. Wheat, of the District Supreme Court had refused last Monday to sign an injunction, which would have forbidden their employment.

Attorneys Tebbs & Myers, representing the McCrory Stores Corporation, leaseholder, presented an order for the signature of Judge Wheat which would have enjoined the Surprise Stores, Inc., and the Mercantile Trading Company from conducting any "business, or trade to be advertised or held out to the public as being for the exclusive patronage of the colored race," or "any business or trade, wherein the sales force employed in said trade or business is or is to be composed of members of the colored race."

Judge Wheat refused to sign such an order. He did sign an order, however, which restrained the Surprise Stores, Inc., and the Mercantile Trading Company from conducting on the premises 820 Seventh street, northwest, a business other than the kind of business that is now being conducted by "The Fari," and also from conducting what is generally known as a department store without the written consent of the owners of the property.

The injunction also restarined the Surprise Stores, Inc., from subleasing the premises to the Mercantile Trading Company without the consent of the property owners.

Labor-1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

General.

NEGRO STEEL WORKERS ARE WORST EXPLOITED

Daily Worker 8-16-30

Kept At Hardest Jobs Without Promotion; Get Lowest Pay; Work Longest Hours

By CYRIL BRIGGS

WITH the rise of a Negro proletariat as a result of war time industries, the stoppage of immigration and the rapid industrialization of the South, thousands of Negro werkers were drawn into the steel industry of the country. In some sections of the country they represent a fairly large proportion of the steel workers. In a number of southern mills they compose nearly one half of the unskilled workers in steel.

Conditions, hellish as they are for the white steel workers are several times worse for the Negro workers in the industry. The victims of persistent and vicious discrimination on the part of the bosses, the foremen, the American Federation of Labor and backward white workers still under the influence of the imperialist ideology of race hatred and prejudice, the Negro steel workers are confined to the hardest and worst jobs in an industry notorious for nerve-wrecking speed-up, inhuman long hours and hard work under terrific heat. In most mills they cannot rise higher than keeper at the furnace, and even this is possible only with an all Negro crew. Like Negro workers in other industries, the Negro steel workers usually receive lower pay for the same work. In many plants, especially in the South, they are forced to work longer hours than the white workers; in some of the Birmingham plants, for instance, Negro workers are made to toil 10 hours a day in contrast to eight hours for skilled white workers on continuous process.

Even where, under the guise of welfare schemes, the bosses force the workers to live in company houses, the Negro workers are grossly discriminated against, being housed in the worst shacks out of the unsanitary collection of decrepit and ancient houses furnished the workers. In Birmingham, Negro steel workers living in company houses are housed in fifty-year old shacks.

Negro steel workers, especially in the South, are regularly defrauded out of compensation when suffering injuries, which are quite frequent in mills having old-fashioned processes.

The plight of the Negro steel workers arises out of their unorganized condition and the treachery of the American Federation of Labor which has all along refused to make the slightest attempt to organize these workers but deliberately leaves them at the mercy of the imperialist bosses, whose ideology of Negro inferiority the American Federation of Labor openly supports.

The hope of these workers lies in militant organization and aggressive struggle such as is furnished in the trade union field today by the Trade Union Unity League. Only by militant struggle, side by side with the white workers, under the leadership of the revolutionary unions can the Negro workers break down the wall of prejudice erected against them by the bosses and the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. Negro workers! Join the Trade Union Unity League!

Fight side by side with the revolutionary white workers against race prejudice, lynching, unemployment, imperialist war.

ALIEN LABOR BOOTLEGGERS.

Expert analyses of the present unemployment of over 2,500,000 workers in the United States reenforces the claim that an army of illegally-entered aliens are a formidable factor in the unemployment problem.

Constitution

There is but one competent way to deal with those undesirables who have bootlegged themselves into our labor market. That is to identify them, deport them, or in the absence of funds for that purpose, put them to hard labor upon punitive public works. These sneaks in the labor field are as offensive as snipers in a war field. They are criminals per se for having violated the immigration laws of the nation and are entitled to no tolerance or leniency.

8-25-30

Our native and naturalized citizens are due the first call upon whatever employment the industries and services of the country affords, and their preferential rights should be defended by the government. It is suggested to that end that all aliens in the country should be identified, and those who are in the process of naturalization be furnished with certificates entitling them to be employed during the naturalization period, and all others who are here unlawfully and as labor grafters be required to leave the country in a given time, or be subjected to criminal consequences.

The lawful workers of the nation should proceed upon these lines to rid themselves of unlawful alien competition. They should appeal to the congress to adequately protect them from such unjustified competitors and the business world should support them in their appeal because of its justice and economic benefits to the nation.

Census Figures Offer Hoover Chance to Make Good With Negro Need for Opportunity

The recent statement made by the Director of the Census showing that 47 million people are gainfully employed in the total population of 122 million in continental United States, carries some figures respecting the employment in different branches of industry, that show just where the economic backwardness of the Negro may be improved.

Jalmers

When President Hoover said through Judge Wm. C. Hueston, speaking to the National Negro Business League, August 20, that "He realized that the Negro citizens are greatly in need of more and permanent profitable employment" and that he intends to assist in bringing about better conditions, he laid a basis for his plans through the facts secured by the Census.

9-12-30

One-Third Under 16

In the first instance, fully one-third of the population is under 16 years of age and hence in school. Yet, 1,000,000 of them are at work where there are no child labor laws, and that condition obtains in the South.

Five and a half million people are 65 years of age, and thre million are over 70, yet at least two million of them are working. Here again, the Negro is unprotected and has a large proportion above the age line.

One-fourth in Agriculture

In the totals, the director finds that "about one-quarter of the total population, men and women, is engaged in some form of agriculture." Among the Negroes, in the last Census, 45.2 per cent were engaged in such work, or almost fifty per cent of all Negroes engaged in gainful occupations.

9-12-30

In domestic and personal service, but 8 per cent of the total working population is engaged, while among Negroes, in the last Census, more than 22.1 per cent were so employed.

Washington,

It may seem that 67.3 per cent of the colored workers were to be found in the poorest paid occupations with the longest hours, as against 30 per cent of all working people in 1930.

The Negro has slowly improved his status in occupations, through the decades since the Civil War, as shown clearly in a little manual by Dr. Charles Wesley, "The Negro Labor in the United States."

Federal Agency

The conditions which obtain today need some such federal agency as is making a study of the general employment situation in America, and the President, by his control of the Civil Service and the large number of people employed by the Government on merit, is in position to remedy the facts.

A great discrepancy is found between the proportion of all the people engaged in trade, 10 per cent in 1930, and the Negroes so engaged in the last Census, but 2.9 per cent.

Jalmers

Less Than One Per Cent

In clerical pursuits the last Census shows 7 to 8 per cent, but the Negroes had but eight-tenths of one per cent engaged as clerks, stenographers, agents, bookkeepers and messenger boys, in 1920.

In professional service, the nation shows 5 per cent of its population engaged, while the Census of 1920 showed Negroes with 1.7 per cent, thus engaged, and the majority were ministers and music teachers.

9-12-30

Negro Women

One-third of the total population is engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries according to

the director, but in 1920, 18.4 per cent of the Negroes were so engaged.

Among the Negro women engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 37,046 more were employed in 1920 than in 1910, according to a study by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, entitled, "Negro Women in Industry in 15 States."

It will be interesting to discover the conditions in the later decade, when the figures become available. The number had nearly doubled in 1910-1920 and there were then 6.7 per cent of the total so engaged, in contrast with the decrease in the total of all women in that line of work—one-tenth of one per cent.

The hours were long, however, and the wages low when the total days employed were taken into consideration.

275 Days

In the last Census, each person gainfully employed worked on an average of 275 days per year, thus necessitating a wage that permitted living the other part of the year, when not at work.

The number of married women employed among Negroes was discovered in 1925, to be greater than the whites and the infant morality among Negro mothers was found to be correspondingly high among those women in the 19 principal cities for which the figures were taken.

From these facts it can be seen that President Hoover has a special task lined out in improving the "more permanent and profitable employment for the Negro citizens of this country."

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Friday, September 26, 1930

Negro Porters Replaced By Whites On Pullmans

From News and Observer Bureau.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Official attention has been focused on the efforts of the Pullman company to curtail expenses in the South by eliminating conductors on certain lines and placing the cars in charge of Negro porters.

Senator Overman announced today that as a result of a protest filed by him with the Southern Railway and Pullman company, it has been stated that Pullman conductors have been replaced on trains Numbers Eleven and Twelve, between Salisbury and Asheville, and that he is watching other attempts to eliminate such conductors. The Pullman conductors on the Southern line between Asheville and Salisbury were taken off several days ago.

It has not been unusual, especially on lines where travel is light, for the Pullman company to operate cars in charge of porters. For many years this was a practice on the C. C. and O. between Spartanburg and Tennessee points. Senator Overman took the old-fashioned Southern idea opposing white passengers being placed under the supervision of Negro porters. His statement: "It very often happens that only one, two or three white ladies and children are passengers on these cars and to leave them in full charge and control of the Negro porters would be an outrage to say the least. These colored porters were authorized to take up fares, collect tickets, give necessary information and advice about transportation, and generally to care for the comfort and convenience of passengers."

The victory of Senator Overman in the present instance is expected to set a precedent that will make the Pullman company move carefully in the future elimination of conductors. Public sentiment, it is pointed out here, works against the railroad involved and officials are hesitant to consent to cars being operated on their lines in charge of Negro porters.

Dodges Unemployment Here By Going to West Africa

Amsterdam News
10-22-30

By H. T. MUDGAL.

William Kempton Hart of New York, 24, an accomplished craftsman, turned his face toward Africa at the end of last July. Depression and lack of employment in the United States made young Hart restless, and he decided to adventure rather than waste his time waiting in the employment agencies. And he is not sorry either for having gone to Africa. In fact, he is very enthusiastic about it all.

After three and a half months' sojourn in West Africa Mr. Hart has returned, not disillusioned, but with a commercial contact and on a mission. He met at Lagos, Nigeria, Herbert Macaulay, who has started the first daily in West Africa, called The Lagos Daily News.

New York, N.Y.

Young Hart gave some ideas to Mr. Macaulay as to how American daily newspapers are run. The result was that Mr. Macaulay became very enthusiastic about the new ideas and invited Mr. Hart to become associated with his newspaper business. Now Mr. Hart is here to purchase an up-to-the-minute tabloid newspaper press, a complete engraving plant, and the rest of the paraphernalia for a hot newspaper to interest, amuse, and instruct West Africa.

Mr. Macaulay is a very well-educated gentleman. He was trained as a civil engineer in England and worked for the Nigerian government for a time. He has now retired, however, interesting himself in politics. He is devoting the rest of his life to the progress and emancipation of his people and country. He is the organizer of the Nigerian National Democratic Party and editor of The Lagos Daily News.

Not only is Mr. Macaulay an educated and responsible leader in Nigeria, he is also a progressive and practical business man as his training fitted him to be. Mr. Macaulay has his son in Germany to learn photo-engraving for his future publishing activities. Mr. Hart's contact simply hastened his plans to bear fruit a little earlier.

Mr. Hart visited Dakar, French West Africa, Freetown, Sierra Leone, and Apobo, Calabar, Port Harcourt, and Lagos, Nigeria. At Apobo he met the popular Prince Jaja, whose wife and child were killed by the British constabulary, leading with fifty other women a protest against the head tax last December. There he also met Prince Eket. He also met many prominent leaders, statesmen and aristocrats, and Mr. Macaulay among them, in Nigeria.

West Africa has impressed Mr. Hart very much, indeed. He found the towns very up-to-date, progressive, and wide-awake. The people show a wonderful spirit and are eager for economic, industrial, and political emancipation. They are very much interested in the American Negro, as well as in American goods and ideas. Young American Negroes with training and ideas will find, in the opinion of Mr. Hart, virgin field for work and profit in West Africa. Mr. Hart intends to take his mother over to Nigeria after he gets established and settle there.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

OCT 21 1930

The Economic Status of the Negro

The committee appointed by President Hoover to study the economic status of the Negro in this country has submitted its first report, and its conclusions are of especial interest at a time when unemployment threatens to accentuate the problem. The report finds that the invasion by whites of the traditional Negro callings in the South—particularly domestic service, tailoring and barbering—has thrown a large number of Negroes out of work. Many of these have moved to the North, where new difficulties with which they are not fitted by nature or training to deal have met them. This situation has resulted in distressing conditions existing in many Northern Negro communities.

The remedy, according to the committee, lies in a well-coordinated program of education, which will fit the members of the race to deal more intelligently and effectively with the new conditions that face them. Specifically the report recommends that trained counselors in vocational and educational guidance be installed in the Negro high schools, that existing facilities, such as the Federal Board of Vocational Education and the Department of Labor, be extended to include the specialized problem of the Negro, that employment bureaus particularly fitted to deal with Negroes be established, and that the "basic importance of being practically trained for industry should be emphasized in the education of the Negro." In other words, the committee asks that the training which members of the white race receive more or less as a matter of course, be extended to the Negroes.

Undoubtedly there are many obstacles in the way of such a program, but none of them would seem to be insuperable. In the South, where race prejudice still exists to an unfortunate degree, the difficulties would presumably be greatest, but contrary to general belief, the problem of the Southern Negro is not so immediate as that of his Northern brother. Because the white man has adjusted himself naturally to the industrial system is no reason why the Negro should not be given assistance in making the necessary adjustments. It is to be hoped that the report will be promptly and effectively acted on.

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

General.

CHAIN STORES MAY HAVE RACE SALESPEOPLE

New York City, (ANP)—Following the recent newspaper reports of discrimination against Negro customers by some of the department stores in Washington and other places, the National Negro Business League addressed a letter to the executive offices of some of the chain stores which deal in women's apparel to find out what their attitude is concerning Negro customers. In commenting on the situation, Albon L. Holsey, Secretary of the National Negro Business League, said, "More and more we must use the purchasing power of the race to secure recognition from white stores which have large Negro support in the form of courteous treatment and employment of Negro clerks."

The first one of the chain clothing stores to reply to the letter from the National League came from the Lerner Stores Corporation with headquarters in New York. Their comment was as follows: I wish to assure you that we have always considered the Negro trade of great value to us, and we have made it a point to see to it that our stores show absolutely no discrimination. In our southern stores, where there is, unfortunately, a definite situation which we cannot overcome, we have gone to the extent of providing special fitting rooms in order that our Negro patrons might shop in comfort."

Another one of the chain stores which does not wish its name divulged at present indicated that they would, with the cooperation of the Business League, make a survey of the earning capacity and buying habits of the Negro in the South with a view to establishing branch stores with Negro managers and sales people.

Negro Workers In the South Are Starving

Negro World

Workers' International Relief Is Establishing Kitchens

Thousands of unemployed and blacklisted Negro and white workers in the South are starving. This is the message sent to the Workers International Relief, 949 Broadway, New York City, by a Leaksville, N. C., worker, whose name is being withheld to protect him. Leaksville is the town where a textile strike recently occurred. The worker's letter states: 2-15-30

"From local reports thousands of workers, both black and white, are starving in more than 85 counties of this state. Thousands of workers, of course, are unemployed, and when they were employed they only received enough to pay one-half of their real expenses. Thus the whole family was forced to work. But now many of the workers have been blacklisted for strike activity and even if one of them gets employment the pay is not enough to keep the family.

"In other centers where there was no strike, thousands of Negroes and white workers are unemployed. The plight of Negro workers is particularly terrible."

The Workers International Relief has started a campaign to aid the Southern textile workers in their struggle against their present unbearable conditions. It has opened Southern headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., with Caroline Drew, who directed the Southern relief activities of the W. I. R. during the Gastonia strike, in charge.

Kitchens to feed the children of unemployed and victimized workers will be established and W. I. R. locals organized in various towns. In all these activities the Workers International Relief fights against all race discrimination and strives to unite the Negro and white workers in the common struggle against their oppressors.

The W. I. R. also supports the campaign of the militant National Textile Workers Union, which is organizing both the black and white workers of the South for struggle to improve their conditions.

Funds for the W. I. R. campaign in the South should be sent to the National Office of the Workers International Relief, 949 Broadway, room 512, New York City.

BINGHAMTON N Y PRESS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930.

The Negro's Chance of Employment

(From the Chicago News)

Findings of a survey just completed at Richmond, Va., have interest for other cities, including Chicago. The committee of the Richmond council of social agencies which made the survey declares that irregular employment of mothers of families outside the home, together with poor opportunities for advancement for workers of the race, "is the outstanding and most pressing problem of Richmond negroes and is directly lated to almost every other so- problem of the group."

According to A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, Chicago leads all American cities in affording industrial opportunities for negroes. Yet in this city the economic and vocation problem of the large negro population is serious. To attack this problem more effectively the Urban League announces that expansion of its industrial activities is its chief objective for 1930.

The economic status of the negro is reflected in the degree of general prosperity since the negro's buying power has a marked effect upon the national income. Conversely, dependent negroes are a charge upon the community. The negro's economic status is reflected also in the general level of education and therefore of citizenship.

Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in his striking book, "What the Negro Thinks," says of negro youth in Northern cities: "By a subconscious reasoning many of these young people conclude that it is not worth the time and effort to strive for an education from the normal rewards of which they are excluded." That such reasoning is not always subconscious is asserted by the Urban League official already quoted. However, he expresses the belief that the improved opportunities for trained negroes are reflected encouragingly in the large enrollment of negro youth in high schools, colleges and professional shools.

Incidentally, the development of Chicago's Provident hospital as an education center, by enlarging the hope of reward for negroes in the profession of medicine, may be expected to make a salutary contribution to the intellectual advancement of the race. Negro physicians have been handicapped grievously in the past by limited opportunity for clinical and bedside training.

200 NEGRO, WHITE JOBLESS PARADE

Daily Worker

Greenville Unemployed Organize Council

2-18-30

(BULLETIN, N.Y.)

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17.—The thousands of "unemployed" rich who like to mix a little gambling with their winter vacations, and who heretofore found Miami equipped with all conveniences to do it, were in some doubt tonight as to the future of their favorite diversion, owing to a "reform" campaign which some "killjoy" has started against the idea. But the dog races are still going on in most clubs, the betting being done orally.

* * *

Parade in Greenville.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Feb. 17.—Two hundred Negro and white workers demonstrated against unemployment today at Jockey Lot, Greenville, carrying placards demanding "Work or Wages," "Social Insurance Paid for by the Bosses," "Seven-Hour Day and Five-Day Week," "Recognition and Defense for the Soviet Union," etc.

The demonstrators after listening to speeches marched to the court house, bearing their placards, and the same speakers addressed them from the court house steps. The procession grew all along the line of march, and 50 have joined the unemployed council formed here.

Speakers Stress Organization.

Anna Burlack, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union spoke pointing out that the time had come for the unemployed to put forth their demands. She stressed the importance of the international demonstrations against unemployment which will be held March 6, and told of the 8,000 unemployed and starving workers in Greenville alone. The curtailment planned in the textile industry is causing great suffering and the United Textile Workers Union has betrayed the mill workers, and is ignoring the Negro workers.

Solidarity Negro and White.

Luther McCurry, a Greenville textile worker told of the need of the Trade Union Unity League in this period of general unemployment.

Caroline Drew, Southern representative of the Workers International Relief stressed the necessity of solidarity between Negro and white workers under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, which is organizing the unemployed. She stated that only by fighting and organizing could the unemployed better their conditions much, but that since the suffering was so great, the W.I.R. was opening a children's kitchen early in March in connection with the organization of the T.U.U.L. there.

THE NEGRO AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Herald Examiner Chicago

(by Frank R. Crosswaith)

That our constitutional guarantee of the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," will not stand up under the pressure of economic monoply and indstrial monarchism, is a fact becoming more and more evident to all who are not blinded by tradition and whose thinking is not stultified by blind worship of the status quo. 2-22-30

It does not require the divine gifts of a seer nor the profundity of a scientist to realize that the guarantee of our fathers means nothing to men and women who, in our modern society must work for a living and who are unfortunate enough to have been born in the world without property. Baltimore, Md.

Long before the founding fathers proclaimed to the world those enobling principles contained in the Declaration of Independence and since then enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, human experience had demonstrated the fact that the law of life was pivoted upon the proposition that man in order to survive must be able to satisfy those elementary needs upon which life rests. Life without food, raiment and shelter, is unthinkable. However, life with food, raiment and shelter only, is not life in the sense that civilized man contemplates life.

Inventions and discoveries stand in serial relations along the lines of human progress and mark its suc-

cessive stages; while our social and civil institutions, because of their relationship to the perpetual needs of man, have been developed from a few primary germs of thought; and so literature, leisure, art, music, etc., now play important roles in the life of modern man, even though our material needs still continue to represent the prerequisites to life and chart our course.

In spite of the admitted progress made in man's ability to satisfy his material needs, his success in harnessing the forces of nature for the enhancement of life, with great and intricate machinery steadily supplanting him in both the fields of production and distribution, the aver age man today is as far away from economis security as were our jungle ancestors.

No other phase of capitalist society, not even war, brings out more clearly this fact than the periodical increases in the army of unemployed workers ni every land. especially, here in highly developed, industrialized America. And at no group of the working class does unemployment strike with greater force and attendant misery than the Negro. This is due mainly to the fact that the Negro worker is woefully weak in economic information and lacks organization with which to grapple with his economic and industrial problems.

Until he fades his duties along these lines and establishes trade unions and consumers cooperative organizations, his plight will continue to remain a most tragic one. The Negro owes it to himself also, to support every honest and sincere attempt to establish old age pensions and unemployment insurance, two priceless pieces of social legislation which the Socialist Party of America and many trade unions are vigorously fighting to have enacted into law

N. Y. Times

MAR 1 1 1930

DECLARES BIAS ADDS TO NEGRO JOB CRISIS

H. E. Ashcroft Says Prejudice Against Colored Worker Is Greater Than Depression.

CITES INFLUX FROM SOUTH

Adds That and Competition From Whites Taking Menial Jobs Increase Negro Problem.

Prejudice against hiring Negro workers has brought about a greater amount of unemployment among the race than has the general industrial depression through which the country is passing, according to a report made to the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce by Harry E. Ashcroft, industrial secretary of the Urban League of Brooklyn.

"Other causes for Negro unemployment," Mr. Ashcroft says in his report, "include the large influx of unskilled Negroes from the South since the war, and particularly increased competition from whites who are willing to work at such pobs as porter, elevator operator and messenger, which were largely confined until recently to Negroes.

"The constant introduction of new mechanical devices and machines has forced white workers to seek such jobs in competition with Negroes.

"The falling off in domestic work is attributable largely to the modern tendency toward small apartments and the increase in mechanical household aids. We are making an effort to place men in factories, in laundries and in the trades and feel that workers should not be classed as white workers or Negro workers, but merely as workers."

Commenting on the general situation of Negro unemployment yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ashcroft said that in his mind there were two remedies for the condition.

"In the first place, there should be a campaign of education among the Negro workers," Mr. Ashcroft said. "And in the second place, employers should take a different attitude toward their colored help. I have investigated and found that certain jobs, generally unhealthy or low-paying ones, have been classed by employers as 'Negro jobs,' while the Negroes are never given opportunities to try out in better positions. I suggest that they do try out the Negroes in these superior positions, and where these black people show themselves the more capable they should be employed, entirely on a basis of fitness."

Reports also were submitted to the chamber by Samuel Rabinovitch in behalf of the United Jewish Charities, J. C. Armstrong for the Y. M. C. A. and others, showing a general condition of unemployment.

After receiving the various reports the directors of the chamber authorized John E. Ruston, president of the organization, to urge members of the chamber to cooperate in relieving the situation. Mr. Ruston has already asked citizens of Brooklyn to undertake work such as repairs, replacements and decorating at this time of the year, instead of waiting until Spring.

"While there is unquestionably an unemployment situation existing at this time," Mr. Ruston said yesterday, "it is encouraging to note that during the past few weeks there has been some little improvement and the general opinion is that the peak of unemployment has been passed."

Negroes Toiling on Land in Bennesville, Real Slaves

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BENNESVILLE, S. C. — Tul Madison and his two brothers own most of the land here. The Negro workers are slaves, and the little money given to the Negro workers cannot be spent at any store except those owned by him or his sons.

On Saturdays all the Negro workers must bring their work pans to his store to get lard in, and when all the slaves have been supplied none of them dare to ask what their bill is. "If any should ask," he replies, "That's not for you, that is for me to know." Every Negro worker should join the Trade Union Unity League.

—S. C. SLAVE.

Daily Worker 3-25-30

POSTMEN NEED T. U. U. L.

Negro Discrimination in A.F.L. Unions

In the first part of this article the author points out that the postal service in U. S., which employs 400,000 workers, is one of the lowest paid, and that rationalization is proceeding here, too, with great speed-up and all sorts of schemes to keep the workers divided.

* * *

By JAMES W. FORD.

PART II.

Lower Wages.

The wages are by about 30 or 40 per cent lower than those of the average skilled workers. Wages of the unskilled workers are much lower than of workers of this same category in different branches of industry. The highest wage rate of a postal employee is by $200 a year lower than the minimum amount needed by an American family, according to the living minimum as recognized by the government. During the war, when wages of all categories of workers ranged very high, the postal workers used to get according to the wage rates of the year 1900. On the average the wages of the postal workers are by $52 per month lower than the wages of miners, bricklayers, printers and metal workers. Wages are controlled by law. As argument against raising wages are used the facts that the postal administration is bearing a deficit and that if wages be raised it will be detrimental to the government.

The Trade Union Bureaucrats.

The postal workers are rather well organized, but the union bureaucrats are betraying them by collaborating with the employers in the different organizations for "improving the lives of the workers," and others. In 1926 the employers organized a "Council for 'Improving' the Lives of Postal Workers." The secretary of the national organization in his report of 1927, praised and supported this council which has governmental officials on it.

The Negro Postal Workers.

There are 25,396 Negro workers employed in the postal department. The majority of them are employed as letter-carriers in the South. White workers do not take this work, and for this reason this field of work is left entirely to the Negroes. The Negroes practically do not do any inside office work; however, since the war, particularly in the northern cities, the number of Negro office workers and letter-carriers is growing. There are also many Negro workers in the South among the railway postal employes, and besides some of them hold the jobs of the chief office employes.

The Negroes comprise the biggest percentage among the unskilled workers. The number of white workers in this branch is rather small. Although the trade unions officially do not refuse to accept colored workers (with the exception of the railway postal workers' organization), yet, in the South, we do not meet Negroes to any large extent among the memberships of the trade unions. They often pay dues to the sick benefit funds and other mutual aid organizations, but at the same time take no part whatever in trade union life. The majority of the Negro workers in the South belongs to the Postal Alliance, which is of a trade union and in part also of a political character, composed wholly of Negroes.

Only in the North do Negro workers actively participate in the work of the trade unions, particularly in Chicago and New York. Out of 2000 Negro postal workers in Chicago, more than one-half are organized in the trade unions, however, they are very little interested in the trade union movement. Some of them do take active part in the life of the trade unions, but the white trade union bureaucrats do their utmost not to permit them to occupy any responsible positions.

The Postal Workers of America must wage an active struggle not only against the postal employers, but also against the trade union bureaucrats who are collaborating with them. It is essential to organize Red Oppositions for a decisive struggle against capitalist rationalization, against the worsening and for the improvement of labor and living conditions, for wage increases, against race antagonisms, which are being kindled by the bourgeoisie and its lackeys. The slogan of the American postal, telegraph and telephone workers should be: the organization of Red Opposition on the basis of the militant class struggle.

Labor- 1930

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

JOBS FOR THE NEGRO

Recorder

The economic struggle for existence has become acute during the past several years. The reports of the Urban League indicate improvements in various parts of the country, while in others there is considerable falling off. Many causes have been attributed to failure of the Negro to secure his just share of employment. Most of them have been unsatisfactory because they do not likewise explain the unemployment among whites. Miss Nannie Burroughs, to whom we yield our editorial space this week, discounts the causes, and offers remedies which, if followed, will tend to lessen the economic struggle of the black man. We adopt her editorial as sent through the Associated Negro Press, as the Sentinel's leading editorial of the week. Contending for a limitation of conventions and a back-to-the farm movement, she says:

3-15-30

"Unemployment among Negroes throughout the country is on the incerase. Jobs that were ours have gone to machines, gone to white people. or gone out of style. We are not going to get them back. We will have to make some new jobs. Do not waste too much time discussing the cause. If we want to know the whole truth we are the cause of entirely too much of this loss of occupations. We did not improve; we were too unreliable; we were too wasteful: we had to get off too often "to 'tend to a little business;" we had to attend too many funerals; we were too independent; we gave too many of our employers pieces of our minds; we over-dressed; we got rich and bought cars and showed off; we talked too much and too loud all over the place and on public carriers. We told the world how we treated our employers. White people get tired of it. They got to think it over.

Indianapolis Ind.

"Our occupations are gone. The only thing that is left for us to do is to stop some things and start some other things.

"First—Cut out waste of time, money and hot air. We keep our hard working people up too late in lodge rooms, churches and dance halls. Negroes are burying too much money. It is time to popularize inexpensive funerals. Negroes have too many church funerals. A church show costs more than a home funeral. Too many Negroes get off to attend funerals in which they have no interest other than morbid curiosity. Our ''SPECT' for the dead costs more than our RESPECT for the living. Funerals among Negroes are expensive things when you count the cost of what is put into the ground and paid for gas and the time we put in viewing the remains—the latter has cost many of us our jobs.

"Sometimes the worse the man, the bigger the turn out at the funeral. Let's stop it. Negro fraternal organizations should pool their money and convert some frozen assets or one of their old dead weight halls into a huge factory and make all their regalia. uniforms, and supplies. That business combination alone would give employment to several thousand capable men and women. A business combination can be formed if the heads of Negro fraternal organizations would only look at their opportunity from an unselfish point of view and 'Stop getting theirs' long enough to help their loyal and devoted followers. It is time for Negro organizations to use less money on funerals and more on fundamentals. Cut out unnecessary show and build some shops.

"We have spent millions for vulgar display and those from whom we buy our stuff count the sheckles and look at us and laugh at our folly. If Negro leaders have any sense at all, now is the time for them to show it.

"Another way to help is to go back to the farm "Laborers who have large families are out of employment in cities like Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, should go back to the farms and go to work. They certainly can raise enough to live on and get plenty of fresh air, and save their children from the demoralizing influences of over-crowded lodging houses. The Negro health record is bad. The fact of the matter is that there should be a well-planned, properly organized back to the farm movement among Negroes. Do not wait too long because all of the farms will be gone or we will be so demoralized by the struggle against vice and poverty in the city that we will be unfit for the new day that is certainly coming among the people in the open country. Negro women in these cities are actually killing themselves trying to get work enough to take care of their families while their husbands and sons are walking around trying to find something to do. There isn't anything to do and they know it.—But they keep on walking, looking for a warm place to park. Our manhood is going to pieces morally and physically. If you doubt it, look into the dives, pool rooms, vice dens, on street corners, and you will see what is going on. We are resorting to number playing and bootlegging. That means death and moral destruction. It is time for Negro leaders, in all fields to plan, together. a nation-wide campaign on education and a crusade. The masses have lost their jobs and the leaders should not wait until the people lose morals and heart before they pool their interests and their brains and find a way out or make one.

"Our convention season—the most wasteful and worthless luxury for which the masses pay—will soon open. Several million dollars will go to railroads and big cars. Not for real business, but for show, to rival the Joneses, that's all. As hard-pressed as we are—without jobs, our homes up for sale, our churches bankrupt, our schools dead broke and on the verge of collapse—our leaders are going to comb the country for nickels and dimes and throw away our last dollar gassing around, dispensing hot air at the expense of the jobless masses. The whole race would be better off if we hold only one convention this year. That should be 'A Job Finding Convention.' Only the heads of every convention or one of its representatives who has vision and constructive ideas should be allowed to attend. We do not need too much talk now.

"We have talked ourselves out. We need all kinds of work and a plenty of it. We need practical advice on how to hold what we have and get what we need.

"The streets and houses are full of idle Negroes. Charity organizations are planning to carry us when we should be planning to carry ourselves. Negro leaders should plan to enlighten the entire nation on conditions, and never cease their crusade until sentiment for economic justice is working effectively.

"The best way to break up bootlegging is to break up idleness. Able-bodied men should not be given charity nor allowed to loaf. Alms for aged and disabled only should be our national slogan. Work, support thyself, should be the slogan for every able-bodied American. In this crisis if you cannot get what you like to do, just learn to like what you can get to do."

—THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

A job campaign initiated by the Urban League of New York or any of the large cities where the Negro population is dense has the significance of an effective agency fostering a highly social as well as an economical activity. But why look for jobs for people who do not want to work? The Job question is becoming to be one of the permanent problems of the day and, too, it is becoming to have social and political as well as economic aspects. There is an adjustment, a change of economic basis in progress. Some things that have been will not be any more and they need not be looked for again because the conditions that made them possible have been removed. All activities touching Negro life must become job producing. The importance of this is shown in the fact that there are fewer jobs for Negroes now than there were in former times and yet the production is not decreased in proportion. Between the decrease of jobs for Negroes and the increase of Negroes there arises the problem of balancing the situation by supplying the demand for employment out of the Negro's activities. This naturally requires a field of industry where the competition is negligible up to the point of life's necessities.

Recorder

3-29-30

There must be a movement to the end that the money spent by Negroes for necessities will afford them the opportunity to work and make more. If the necessities may be obtained without competition, the movement is back to the soil. If they are to be obtained under conditions that meet competition, there must be mass co-operation and a means of forcing demands.

The Negro must spend his money with those who give an opportunity to make it and this calls for the closest co-operation in all matters where the circulation of money is concerned.

Birmingham Ala

Analysis will show however that the Negro business man co-operates rather poorly on his own proposition.

Social Justice Viewed as Key to World Peace in Speech to Harlem Church Body

League of Nations Labor Official Holds American and European Ecclesiastic Groups Are Losing Confidence

"There can be no peace in the world until we have social justice," Dr. George Thelin, white, of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, told the members of the Harlem League of the New York Federation of Churches at a dinner given in his honor Saturday evening at the West 137th street branch Y. W. C. A.

Dr. Thelin, who also represents the Stockholm Continuation Committee of Churches at Stockholm, Sweden, and has been in America for the past nine weeks making a study of the

relation of American churches to labor and industry, said:

"In Europe the church has lost the confidence of the working classes in many countries and I do not believe that the American church has done all that it might do in bettering social conditions.

"The International Labor Office," said Dr. Thelin, "is making a study of the social work of the church for the social department of the League of Nations. The fifty-six governments represented have asked the employment agencies of each country to meet once a year to discuss labor conditions.

"Most of the nations have agreed," Dr. Thelin continued, "that labor shall not be considered as an article of commerce, and that the worker must be protected, without regard to race or color."

As a remedy for the present evils of unemployment in America, Dr. Thelin spoke of an unemployment insurance popular among many European workers. Each week, the speaker said, the worker paid a small insurance fee, then in the event of unemployment, after a certain lapse of time, dividends would be paid to the policy holder. He also urged that more attention be paid to unemployment and social conditions during times of normal prosperity rather than waiting until a crisis.

Following Dr. Thelin's address, an open forum was conducted with Watt Terry, realtor and member of the Harlem League, presiding. Others to deliver short talks were: Mrs. Josephine Pinyon Holmes, employment secretary of the West 137th Street Y. W. C. A.; the Rev. John W. Robinson, president of the league: the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of the Grace Congregational Church.

CHARTS ON NEGRO WOMEN WAGE EARNERS NOW AVAILABLE

Palmetto Leader

Graphic and illuminating are the sets of charts on Negro women workers now being circulated by the Women's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. 4-12-30

Study the problems pertaining to the more than one million and a half Negro women wage earners in the United States is an important part of the big and varied task of the Women's bureau. These workers constitute 18.4 per cent of the women in gainful employment in the United States, this total being over eight and a half million, whose interests come within the scope of the bureau activities.

Columbia S.C.

Facts about the industrial classification of all the Negro women reported by the 1920 census, and the occupational distribution, earnings, hours and time in the trade of several thousand of them included in a special study by the bureau, are presented in a set of five charts, each 24 inches by 34 inches.

All organizations planning conferences or meetings on the subject of Negro wage earners, all schools or colleges including study and discussion of this subject in their curriculum, women's clubs, and labor groups will find these charts an interesting and educational exhibit feature.

Anyone wishing to borrow the charts can obtain them by writing direct to the Women's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The charts will be sent out free, the borrower paying only the return postage.

The Negro, North and South.

The Newark, N. J., News prints a letter setting forth distressing living conditions and unemployment among negroes of that city. An extract from the letter is as follows:

Reading the account of the huddled, crowded condition of the negroes in the tenements in the Hill section, I believe their propensities are toward decency, and that numbers so situated are hard, steady working laborers, qualified and skilled in their trades.

It must be remembered their unenviable condition is largely due to the fact that many weeks ahead of other workmen the colored laborer was in the greatest majority of the unemployed. Therefore, months without work have occasioned dire distress. Those who had small savings, especially parents with large families, now see their meager means dwindle.

Commercial Appeal

From what we read of housing conditions of negroes in northern cities, the conclusion is inevitable that they are not any better off than they are in the south. Employment, as it affects an entire community, is always worse for the negro in the north than it is in the south. 4/15/30

In the north the negro is the white man's competitor in industry. The negro is first to be laid off and last to be put back to work.

In the north the negro feels the pinch of unemployment weeks before it affects the white man. When employment conditions improve everybody else gets a job in advance of the negro. In the south, where the negro performs the same labor he has no white competitor.

In the south the negro gets good breaks and bad along with everybody else. If there is any discrimination usually he gets the best of it.

Memphis, Tenn.

It is natural that there should be this difference in attitude in the north and south. The north does not want the negro to come into its midst. The south does not want the negro to leave.

One section does all it can to keep him from coming. The other does all it reasonably can to keep him from going.

48 OUT OF EVERY 100 NEGROES ARE NOW EMPLOYED

Majority are Farmers and Domestics, Fact Finders Discover

CONFERENCE ENDS

No Color Line at Durham Session

DURHAM, N.C. — Out of every hundred Negroes forty-eight are at work, T. Arnold Hill, N. Y. National Urban League executive, told the third annual Fact Finders' Conference which ended a three-day session here Friday.

Although the attendance was not as large as in previous years, the sessions were characterized, it was pointed out by officers, by the exceptional preparation made by those who presented the various topics programmed as well as the matured discussion, the analytical comment and the earnest deliberation with which the body went about its work.

President James E. Shepard announced that the executive committee had decided to recess the conference for two or more years while the results of its findings are to be presented to various national organizations, such as the National Urban League, the N.A.A.C.P., and the National Negro Business League.

"A complete report of the year's deliberations will be immediately prepared and will be available to organizations or individuals requesting it," announced C. C. Spaulding of the executive committee.

What Negroes Do

Mr. Hill said:

"Out of every hundred Negroes in the United States, 48 of them are at work. Of this 48, twenty-one are farmers and twelve are in domestic service. These two occupations give employment to practically two-thirds of our total work population of the country.

Chicago Defender

"Of the 48 we find that only two are miners, only six work in the industries, only three in transportation, two in the trades, one in public service, one in the professions, and one in clerical occupations.

Diversification Needed

"The problem therefore is one of diversification. If for instance we had an equitable distribution of work there would be twice as many miners, one-half as many farmers, three times as many persons in the trades, twice as many in manufacturing, one-third as many in domestic and personal service and five times as many in clerical pursuits."

Bankers Needed

"Certainly banks have a place in the solution of our economic problems," said C. C. Spaulding. It is true that our race lacks capital and credit facilities, but above all we lack bankers. It would seem judging from the progress of Negro banks that it takes us almost as long to find a banker as it takes the astronomers to find a star."

Question of Jobs

"But the question of jobs is without doubt, the most pressing problem facing the American Negro today," said Channing H. Tobias, national secretary Y.M.C.A.

"While race prejudice has unquestionably fixed an industrial deadline confining Negroes mainly to unskilled occupations and sometimes embarrassing them in those unskilled lines, the main responsibility for the present predicament in which the Negro finds himself falls up the race itself.

"Negroes are losing out in many of the trades and pursuits in which they formerly had a monopoly simply because they have not kept up with the changes that a modern world insists upon. Then, again we are not creating opportunities for ourselves in small commercial dealings with our own people, resting content to let our Jewish, Greek, and Italian friends come into our neighborhoods and enrich themselves at our expense.

"I can say what I do with a clear conscience, because I eat food from a Negro grocer, have my clothes washed in a Negro laundry, employ a Negro physician as my family doctor, insure in Negro companies, and employ Negro counsel to attend to my business affairs. We may grow as eloquent as we like in reciting our industrial hardships, but until we make up our minds, to improve along the lines I have referred to we shall continue to be outdistanced in our race for a livelihood."

No Color Line

For the first time the color line was erased and white speakers mingled with those of darker hue. Governmental agencies at Washington interested in the economic aspects of the conference sent H. G. Dunn, chief of the Domestic Commerce Division of the Department of Commerce, and W. W. Husband, assistant Secretary of Labor and U. S. Commissioner of Immigration. Prof. Paul K. Edwards, marketing expert of Fisk University, and Dr. Will W. Alexander of the National Inter-racial Commission likewise participated.

Others programmed were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis; W. H. Holtzclaw, principal of Utica Institute, Utica, Miss.; Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League; T. Arnold Hill, of the National Urban League; A. Philip Randolph, the Pullman Porter's Brotherhood; Dr. C. H. Tobias, national secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs of Washington, D C.; Prof. Gordon B. Hancock of Union University, Richmond, Va.; C. C. Spaulding of Durham; President R. P. Sims of Bluefield Institute; Dr. H. H. Proctor, Brooklyn; George S. Schuyler, New York and Jesse O. Thomas, national field secretary of the Urban League.

PULLMAN PORTERS TROUBLES

Recorder

According to a recent Negro Associated Press dispatch, to The Indianapolis Recorder, the recent introduction of oriental help in the Pullman service last week in Los Angeles, is causing much just concern in railroad circles in the California city.

With everyone wondering what will be the next move and even white employes of the company in Los Angeles doing what they can in interest of the colored porters, feeling is naturally running high over the unexpected and needlessly drastic move taken by officials of the Pullman company.

The circumstances are such that Negro porters are highly incensed over what they rightly term a rank violation of what is known as their seniority rights and it is very much to their credit that they are endeavoring to find an honorable way out of the uncomfortable predicament. 5-3-30

The introduction by the company of twelve Chinese porters, according to facts in the matter, will pretty nearly demoralize the system of the whole district and the consequent effects of the bumping will be felt, it is said, all through the summer months by the oldest to the youngest porters. Because of the brisk activities which are already taking place on all coast line trains, colored porters are at a complete loss as to which line they can bump into and remain safe.

Indianapolis Indiana

The situation is such that the men are naturally very seriously concerned. With the many co-operative and influential agencies working in interest of the Negro Pullman porters, it is to be expected that what is now regarded by them as a hopeless case will adjust itself soon.

Labor - 1930

General.

[redacted]ation, Wages, etc.

THE CRUSADE FOR JOBS

The Chicago Whip is responsible for the slogan, "DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN NOT WORK." It is a good one. It is an idea which should become fixed in the minds of the public.

Recorder

There is a job in your neighborhood where you spend your money. It is yours for the asking.

There are jobs on South Street. Ask for them. Remember! do not spend your money where the color of your skin bars you from obtaining employment. Get that into your system. Breathe it. Let it catch fire and spread out along Ridge Ave., and where the destiny of the population meets at Columbia Ave.

4-5-30

Intelligencer Indiana

Every time you spend a dime, think about a job. If you are not good enough to work, let your money be spent in that neighborhood. That money be to spent in that neighborhood. That is the attitude. Get something aside from the immediate purchase for your money.

Do not be afraid. You have nothing to lose. There are certain people who are afraid of their shadows. They have a little snug job. They are scared stiff at every movement which requires little backbone. They might lose their little job. If the masses can get jobs by spending their money properly, let a few snap jobs go to the devil.

Frankly, we are not interested in the so-called exceptional Negro. If he has any sense or the intelligence he is reputed to have, he can look out for himself and should be in a position to assist the less fortunate. If he can not or will not do these things, then there is nothing exceptional about him.

In almost every drug store, grocery store, meat market, hardware store, dry goods store, milk company, there is a job for you or yours. The only reason you have not secured it is because you have not asked for it properly. Go and ask for it today. It is rightfully yours because of the dollars which you spend.

This idea of getting jobs is not radicalism. It is pure, common sense applied to our economic condition. The majority of those who work in our neighborhoods can obtain employment elsewhere. Because of prejudice we are restricted. But there is no reason why those who conduct businesses in our districts should not give us employment. And remember, "DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK." Some stores somewhere will listen to your requests. And the converse is equally as true. Spend your money where you can work. Help those who help you.

There is a job in your section. Get it!

The appeal goes out to every church, every lodge, every organized group: teach members to spend their money where they can get work.

—THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE.

Lowest Servant Wages in Jackson, Miss.; Mistresses Complain Most About Negroes' Family Arguments

NEW YORK — Colored domestic servants in the South get less wages than any other servants in any section of the country except Mexicans in certain towns in Texas and whites in towns where college girls work for room and board.

This is one of the interesting facts revealed in a survey of domestic servants made by Grace Robinson, a writer on the staff of Liberty magazine and published last week.

Jackson, Miss. $4 a Week

Jackson, Miss., is one of the cities paying the lowest wages, out of the thirty-one cities surveyed. In Jackson, cooks, who are all colored, are paid from $4 to $10 a week.

Columbia, S. C., comes next with a wage of $5 a week to a general houseworker. Chauffeurs are paid $20 a week, furnished a uniform and expected to do other work besides on the car.

Cato

Mobile, Ala., pays $5 a week for general housework and $6 to $15 for cooks, according to the survey. Cooks in this town get extra pay for late parties.

3-27-30

New Orleans pays $5 to $12 for cooks and $10 to $15 for chauffeurs. Housemaids get $4 to $6; housemen, $5 to $6; butler, $8 to $15; and laundress, $4 to $9.

Kansas City Star

Memphis pays $10 to $15 for cooks and $15 to $20 for chauffeurs.

El Paso, Tex., hires some colored help, but a lot of Mexicans and pays general houseworkers $4 to $10 and Mexican day workers $1.62 a day.

Better Scale in K. C.

In Baltimore, the scale is slightly better with general houseworkers getting from $8 to $12 a week and cooks from $10 to $15 a week.

Kansas City, Mo., pays $30 to $75 monthly for general houseworkers; $50 to $100 for butlers.

New York pays the best scale, although only a part of the servants in the big city are colored. General houseworkers get $65 to $100, cooks $75 - $250, and chauffeurs $100 - $200.

Eleven cities out of the thirty-one did not want colored help at all, many stating that the family troubles of Negroes made them undesirable servants.

Scandinavians are preferred by eight cities and Negroes by seven. Four of these seven cities literally "cry" for colored help.

The biggest complaints against colored help are their family troubles, their wild times over Saturday night, the laying off to go to funerals and for illnesses.

In their favor it is said they are "astonishingly patient" and able to get a great amount of work done "when so minded." Of course, from southern white people, the complaint was made that the younger generation of Negroes was too educated and too independent. One mistress bewailed the fact that she could not get a girl "like in the old days" for fifty cents a day to work from sun-up to sun-down.

Complaints on white servants are numerous, the most damaging being from Omaha, Nebr., where white maids were reported as having a tendency to steal and also a tendency toward immorality.

Southern mistresses do not complain of Negroes stealing, except that they take home baskets of left-overs. But with a wage of $4 a week, how would a poor servant live?

SLAVERY ON THE DOCKS

Jobless Longshoremen Flock to Piers

Daily Worker

"Slaving in the blistering sun in the South, never less than ten hours a day, carrying the heaviest loads, into the rottenest holes, using the most dangerous machinery, the Negro longshoremen, getting 35 cents an hour or less, are the most bitterly exploited of the toilers of the sea," said George Mink, secretary of the Marine Workers League, in describing the conditions of the dock hands.

4-3-30

The longshoremen? A sailor writing in the Marine Workers Voice puts it this way: "The steel rails that you stowed in the ship bottom, I have seen put ashore in Darien by Chinese coolies. The agricultural machinery you load up in Brooklyn, we see it handled again in Australia."

New York Daily Worker

Yes, and the explosives and munitions for the bosses wars are unloaded by the longshoremen as well as other dangerous cargo.

Speed-up, the watchword on the ship, also applies to the longshoremen.

It is not so much that the machinery has been improved, but the men "have to step on the gas," as one Negro longshoreman says: "There's a lot of unemployment now. Very few piers keep more than 25 or 30 men on the job regularly where they used to have 200 to 250.

Daily Worker

Most of the men are lucky if they make $15 a week. You see them line up 400, 500 and maybe a thousand when a ship arrives. The boss picks a couple of dozen.

4-2-30

"Then they have to hang around days until another ship arrives. The work is very dangerous. What do they care if their rotten cables break and the load falls on our head. It happens very often. They've cut down the gangs and make 'em speed up to unload a ship in the same time that the larger gangs used to unload them before."

Writing from the South, a New Orleans longshoreman says: "The

ost doubled its membership in
nonths, its growth into a mass
proceed at a far more rapid
kest link at the present is the
er. It is clear that now is the
he masses stream into the new
up powerful factory organiza-
to rouse and organize the en-
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or the overthrow of the bourg-
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working class. Revolutionary
ris's." . . . Could there be anything mo
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nd the truth is here. The cleaning out
pportunists was a pre-requisite for the
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ave been too late. . . .

Vain Promises and Threats.

The bourgeoisie in its consternatio
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re pawning, selling their last posses
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that the reserves are gone already nov
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are being slashed into half by firing
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ina, India, etc. is narrower than ever.

Farmers Stirred.

The results of March 6 in the U.S.A
ir the poor farmers into more vigoro
n, it will be an inspiration to the
Latin America and the whole world.

29 Pullman Porters in Suit Against Company

ST. LOUIS, May 23. — Intense interest is manifested in the activities of 29 Pullman porters who have perfected plans for civil suit against the Pullman company because of dismissal for refusal to vote in the company union and sign the "yellow dog contract."

H. E. Fields, 15 years in the service, is the first of the group to receive hearing in the circuit court on his complaint of illegal invasion of his constitutional rights, a violation of the contract existing between the Pullman company and its porters and a denial of his occupational interest and property rights. Depositions taken for the company show that its witnesses were unable to truthfully defend the position of the company when questioned by its own attorneys, Lehman & Lehman, according to E. J. Bradley, fifth vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in charge of St. Louis zone.

Fields testified that on Oct. 31, 1926, when asked by the porter instructor, W. P. Smith, if he had voted on the company union and he replied "No," he was haled before the district superintendent, A. V. Barr, who upbraided him for entertaining an official of the brotherhood in his home and charged him with being an associate of the "yellow bellied Bradley and Randolph gang."

On the following morning, according to Fields, he reported for duty, set up his car and was in uniform receiving passengers when Mr. Hanson, an agent for the company, ordered him off the car to report to Superintendent Burr. Fields says he reported Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and could not see the superintendent, but was finally told by Mr. Grosse, another official, that if he would vote for the company union, his job would be immediately restored. He further states that several days after superintendent Burr told him he would send for him when he got d—— good and ready.

Attorney R. N. Rooks, representing the porters, states that he sees no reason why the discharged porters should not be victorious when the case is finally heard.

MEXICAN LABOR
(From The Dawson Co. Review)

Among the insistent arguments advanced by those who do not want to see Mexican immigration restricted is the statement that the Mexicans cultivate the cotton fields of Texas and Oklahoma cheaper than Negroes or whites can do it.

This strikes us as a poor argument because the cotton growers like the wheat growers are just now suffering from extreme overproduction and consequent depressed price. In order to get a fair price for its cotton the South must curtail production and cheap Mexican labor will not encourage any cu' in production.

But aside from that point, shall the United States continue to import thousands of Mexican laborers when we have over three million of our own citizens unemployed?

If that is a proper course to pursue, why not let down all barriers and permit the millions of Europeans who want to come to America to enter without restriction? Then many millions more of our citizens will be without jobs just because these immigrants with a lower living standard than American labor has built up are willing to work cheaper?

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUN 3 - 1930

"THE SOUTH"

CAUSTIC words about the steel industr in the South, from the New Republic:

"Steel plants in the South depend on the negro for common labor, and exploit him mercilessly. He is worked 10 hours, 12 hours a day, seven days a week. White foremen—"bulldog bosses"—ride him constantly. He is not contented, naturally, but once caught in this grinding life, there is no escape for him.

"One family we came to know is typical. They lived in a two-room cottage. There were ten children; four of them were without shoes; none had clothing decent enough to be seen in public. Their meals consisted of 'white meat' and dry bread—and by 'white meat' they meant fat pork. Once a week they have dessert with their supper. Once a year, on Christmas, they celebrate and have some fruit. Amusements are out of the question; the father hardly knew what a movie was; at night he had no life in him; all he wanted was to sleep. He got about $3 a day for 12 hours' work."

Why bring that up? Because the tone of the New Republic article is that of most comment upon industrial conditions in the South published throughout the rest of the country. The South receives more of this sort of advertising than of any other—more than is written in praise of Southern resorts, or of climate, or commercial and industrial progress, or agricultural possibilities. More important, this adverse comment does not appear in the advertising pages. Two courses are open: either such reports are inaccurate, and correction should be forced, or they are accurate, and the South should clean house.

"THE CRUSADE FOR JOBS"

The Philadelphia Record points out that in 129 cities corporations contributed 22 per cent of all funds raised for organized welfare work last year. Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the National Bureau of Economic Research is quoted as follows:

"Corporations are beginning to see that the preservation of human health and happiness, and the betterment of social standards generally in the communities in which they operate, is not mere alms giving, but legitimately and logically a recognized part of the cost of doing business."

Perhaps the corporations should be commended for their munificient contributions to welfare organizations. Under our present economic system it may be difficult to arrange a plan which would make unnecessary large contributions to "charity."

While the TRIBUNE does not believe that wealth will ever be evenly distributed among all the people, huge fortunes and abject poverty is certainly not an ideal arrangement. We are not so positive that equal distribution would promote the best interest of civilization. We are positive, however, that big business must work out a plan whereby thousands of anxious workers may secure gainful employment if civilization is to progress toward its ideal.

It is very peculiar that big business is willing to contribute millions to charity when it refuses to spend those same millions in higher wages and shorter hours. And in most instances the charity contributions would be unnecessary if big corporations would cut down their working week and give employment to more people.

If, as Mr. Cravath says, these contributions are not mere alms giving, but legitimately and logically a recognized part of the cost of doing business, would it not be better to distribute it in the form of wages than earmarking it alms? We think so. To permit a man to earn his living makes him a better citizen. Any person who feels that he is an object of charity loses his self respect. Then, too, it would add no additional cost to business.

We are afraid that the corporations are like some individuals, they want to feel that they are giving poor unfortunates something. As a matter of fact they are doing no such thing. They want to boast about how big hearted they are. The method suggested above would take away some of this pleasure—But so long as business follows its present system, it will have to make larger and larger contributions to charity.

—THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE.

Airplane Steward

NEGORA WILSON

Mr. Wilson, who holds one of the newest positions among Negroes in the country, is a steward on the air diner of the Universal Air Lines. He was formerly a resident of Leavenworth, Kas., and spent all of last week in Leavenworth visiting his mother, Mrs. Roxey Klye. Mr. Wilson left Leavenworth a little over a year ago after his marriage to Miss Naomi Morgan, a teacher of that city. He flew from Chicago on the regular Universal transport plane and landed at Fairfax field and proceeded to Leavenworth by trolley. He left Sunday morning from Fairfax field for Chicago. The Universal lines serves

neals on its transport planes between
Chicago and Cleveland and other
points in the central and northwest.

General.

Labor – 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Pullman Porters Win

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Norfolk Journal and Guide

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Democrat
WATERBURY
CONNECTICUT

APR 23 1930

Negro Opportunity Week

Countee Cullen, famous Negro poet, wrote "And yet do I marvel at this curious thing to make a poet black and bid him sing." If that doesn't aptly describe the present situation of the Negro in the United States than no other couplet does. Perhaps it will be brought home more clearly to us if we say that although the Negroes form only 9 per cent of our population they are 19.7 per cent of all blast furnace workers, 8.1 per cent of semi-skilled in steel rolling mills, 21 per cent of the buliding laborers, 60 per cent of the tobacco workers, 89.5 per cent of the turpentine laborers, 42 per cent of the fish packing and curing laborers.

But in contradiction to these figures the Negro froms only 3.8 per centum of the carpenters, 5.5 per cent of the iron molders, 1.2 percent of cotton mill workers, 7.7 per cent of the coal miners, and 3 per cent of the petroleum workers. The country depends to a great extent upon the labor of the Negro to support a number of trades of industries but seems to close the door to him in others. With a narrow field and with the racial feeling still uppermost in a good many people's minds the Negro in America faces adds from the moment of his birth.

Once upon a time there were Negro jobs. No more does that situation exist. White men fill these jobs today and the Negro must make his way in a white man's world. To do this he equips himself by the same training as the white man. He possesses the same qualifications. But rarely does he get the same opportunity. And that is what the Negro is asking today. Give him the opportunity that is afforded any man to make his way in this world, to marry and to bring up a family. He wants a job because he is fitted for it and not because his race limits it. It is a reasonable and fair demand, but thoughtless and short-sighted individuals selfishly push him back every time he advances a foot. Since this is Negro Opportunity Week seize the chance to give him an opportunity which is all he wants.

Bad Signs

Amsterdam News

THE UNITED STATES today is called the most prosperous country on earth. So persistent and prevalent has been the cry of prosperity for the past eight years that many people who had no share in it have yelled with the rest. But there are about six million good Americans out of jobs and wondering where is all the prosperity they have heard so much of.

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WHEN SUCH REDUCTIONS can happen in the great corporations, the average workman has cause to tremble. Meanwhile, every man with a job had better hug it as closely as he would his bride.

NEW YORK WORLD
MAY 13 1930

Negro Artisans Look Vainly for Work

Discrimination Charged by Skilled Labor Unionists

By Lester A. Walton

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Of middle age, a fine specimen of beef and brawn and the picture of health, the speaker was a pathetic figure as he made a fervent plea for financial assistance. A union bricklayer by vocation, a good and dependable workman by reputation, he had not known a payday for six months. He had trudged the streets of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, carrying the card of his local, only to find every avenue of employment closed against him. His hearers were asked to give whatever they could so that he might buy food for his family.

Two-thirds of his fellow workers present were out of employment, their exchequer low, with prospects for the immediate future none too bright. But the presiding officer suggested that those possessing a little change contribute 10 cents each, even if it hurt. The little pile of silver collected amounted to $4.10, which was thankfully received by the jobless, penniless bricklayer, who was profuse in his expressions of gratitude.

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This incident was no exceptional one, for the bread and butter problem has become most acute among local Negro artisans affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Dearth of work since the first of the year is chiefly responsible for the coming into being of the Mechanics Association of Greater New York, organized by Negro union bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, tile setters and cement finishers. It is incumbent on those fortunate enough to secure employment to render financial aid to idle craftsmen.

Officers of the Mechanics Association of Greater New York are L. J. Rhinehardt, President; J. A. Moore, Secretary; C. H. Henry, Treasurer; Bertram C. Taylor, Business Agent; Executive Committee—H. L. White, R. Austin, E. Blackman, S. Hines, Reuben Smith, George Haynes and J. Williams.

There are approximately 5,000 Negro union mechanics living in the greater city. The majority came from the South to New York during the building boom in 1923. No difficulty was experienced getting work until this year. A year ago 90 per cent. were on jobs. To-day a conservative estimate of the number employed is put at 20 per cent. Of the 1,000 Negro union bricklayers less than one-third are daily handling the trowel. Hundreds of skilled Negro workers have been driven temporarily to seek employment in the field of unskilled labor, some as porters and elevator operators.

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NEW YORK WORLD
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Army Of Idle Increases Rapidly

President Rhinehardt, who has been a union bricklayer since 1899, having helped erect some of the finest public and private buildings in the South before coming North, says that the program of the association will be to wipe out inequalities and secure an equitable share of work for the Negro connected with the American Federation of Labor.

"Several thousand Negro union workers in New York find themselves in a most disagreeable position," Rhinehardt said. "We are denied work by union foremen, and though we are prevented from earning bread and butter we remain loyal to the principles of organized labor and refuse to scab. To a man every member of our organization proposes to fight for what we believe we are justly entitled to as followers of William Green and not as non-unionists.

"Neither [illegible] union officials nor contractors are directly responsible for our plight. Our grievance is more against the foreman and walking delegate. We can cite specific cases in which they have outwardly manifested unfriendliness toward us. This attitude is displayed on public as well as private jobs. When our business agent made an effort to get union carpenters and cement finishers on the speedway being built by the city on the west side from the water front to 77th Street, he was bluntly told it was not the policy to hire Negroes. There are other big public improvements where discriminatory tactics are adopted, based solely on color.

SPEND IN RETURN FOR JOBS

In several of the large cities a vigorous campaign is being conducted to open new jobs for our people. A demand is especially being made upon places of business depending largely upon Negro trade. The places failing to give the race employment are being asked to do so. The management of many of them have seen the justice of the demand, and readily consented to employ, not only our men, but also women, boys and girls. There are others who seem too dumb to comply. To them this slogan is being applied: "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can Not Work." What more appropriate slogan could be selected? It is giving effective service. It would not only be effective in places where special campaigns are being waged, but in others. Business men who receive the bulk of their support from our people should not be loath to give them employment not only as floor sweepers but as clerks. Tribune

In Chicago especially, where The Whip is leading the campaign a few stores are holding out against the demand. The most outstanding is that of Woolworth, in the heart of the colored district. Refusing to give employment, the store is being boycotted. The result is that but a few customers are seen going in and out during the day. The place is being effectively picketed, and it is losing thousands of dollars in trade each day. Under the head of "Watching Woolworth," The Whip editorially says:

> We are watching the three Woolworth's five and ten cents stores located within the throbbing heart of Chicago's colored district. We have seen these stores operate successfully in our midst and receive our unstinted support and patronage. We saw the wave of unemployment sweep over us and throw thousands of us out of work. We saw every other chain store corporation similarly situated awaken to the dangers and difficulties of these localized problems, and change the policy of their employing and open the doors to colored people in these very districts. Woolworth has turned a deaf ear to all demands and supplications, and continues on in its arrogant, unsympathetic-fashion, ostensibly obvious and unconcerned with both the needs and desires of the communities. 7-31-30

For five weeks pickets have peacefully paraded in front of these Woolworth's stores, right in our midsts, in Chicago, and grimly, minutely, but with determination, wearing flaring signs on their backs, advising citizens and customers that these stores were "Unfair to Colored Labor," and further advising them "Not to Spend Their Money Where They Can Not Work." Woolworth with its two hundred and fifty millions has stood by in apparent and contemptible silence. Why? Savannah, Ga

Why does Woolworth proceed with the building of his proposed new store at the corner of Fifty-first street and Calumet Avenue when the people of the district have practically withdrawn their patronage and the other three stores are losing money hand over fist. Why does Woolworth employ Polish people in Polish districts, German people in German settlements, Jewish people in Jewish belts, and Italian people in Italian ghettoes, and still ignore the demands and desires of colored people in colored districts? The answer is easy, because it is not believed by many classes of American white people that colored people will unite and remain united on any given programme. Secondly, because colored people are not held in respect, but rather in contempt. Thirdly, because it is not believed that the opposition will continue over an extended period of time. And lastly, because they believe that the bait of low prices will break down the opposition over pickets, newsprint and public sentiment.

In all these conclusions Woolworth is in error. The psychology of the colored masses has changed. The people will stick and the opposition and resentment not only will continue but will intensify itself. The colored people are not a race of cowards. The race is not for sale. Low prices on common commodities will not break down the morale. Two hundred and fifty thousand souls are not bewildered and confounded by Woolworth's two hundred and fifty millions. On with the fight!

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The chance to secure employment in order to support self or family, is becoming daily more acute, the end thereof is problematical. Scores of colored men have been displaced for white ones with no seeming let up. This is an advantage that should not be taken and which shows non-appreciation not only for the faithful service rendered by colored men, but their economic worth to their respective communities.

A remedy for it is presented by the Charleston News and Courier, and same argued as follows, as "A Doubtful Remedy" by the Journal and Guide: Tribune

Recognizing the economic loss to its community that results from unemployment as a result of doors that are closed to Negroes in industry the Charleston News and Courier asks if there are not "other industries that might be erected in which Negroes could be usefully and profitably employed?" 7-24-30

The Charleston paper prefaces its proposal with the statement that it believes in "the segregation of the races in industry," and "that those industries in South Carolina that have been taken over by the white people should be left to them and the entrance of Negroes into them should be stubbornly resisted."

The difficulty in the sort of remedy suggested is that it would defeat itself. The whites having displaced Negroes in numerous occupations, such as barbering, shoe shining, table waiting, chauffering, truck driving, mill work and a dozen other vocations there are no reasonable grounds upon which to suppose that they would not supplant Negroes in any new industries that might be erected to absorb their unemployment. If there is any power in South Carolina that can insure the preemption of any sort of new industry to Negroes the same power ought to protect them in holding on to numerous trades and vocations which they pioneered in, but which they lose when the whites want them. Savannah, Ga

The proposal is wrong in theory and incapable of practice. Any system which operates to keep any one class or race from working in industry is wrong, especially when it is impracticable to say where such exclusion should begin or end. That it is absolute in South Carolina is indicated by the suggestion of the News and Courier that new industries be erected for the special purpose of absorbing the Negro unemployed.

It would be more practical to cultivate a public sentiment that would stand for the employment of Negroes in existing industries, in capacities for which they are suited, segregating the workers as to race, since that is required by law and custom in South Carolina. Such a plan has been tried in certain industries in Norfolk with considerable success.

In spite of the doubtful nature of the remedy brought forward by the News and Courier it is a hopeful sign. It is significant that this influential newspaper senses and has the fairness to call attention to the disadvantage to the community of having to maintain a large unemployed or half employed class simply because there are bands upon its members performing certain kinds of work which have been "taken over by white people."

General

Labor - 1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

ANOTHER WAY TO VIEW THE LABOR QUESTION

"Public enemies" is the characterization given by President Green of the American Federation of Labor to a group of men who voluntarily cut their own wages.

Reporter

The A. F. of L. President takes the position that the cutting of wages endangers the economic fabric and cheapens labor as a commodity. He, perhaps, sees it only from the viewpoint of one who barters in this commodity on the commission basis. While we do not encourage wholesale cutting of wages, it seems in many cases to be the inevitable, or, at least, the alternative between the miseries of enforced idleness and the comforts of a sorry existence.

12-6-30

The price of labor and the high cost of living are elements in the continuance of the economic depression. These are the only two things that have not experienced a substantial fall in the last two years.

The public is disappointed that the depression is not over. It has expected it long ago. The fact that everything is basically sound leaves one to guess what is the cause of the stagnant economic condition.

People cannot spend money if they haven't got it and they cannot get it without employment. There will be no need for factory output if there is no market in which to sell it, and merchants must find purchasers for their stocks before they can move. It might be well to look the situation boldly in the face and advertise a sale of labor to stimulate trade in that commodity.

Birmingham, Ala.

It may be that a cutting of the price of labor will start the wheels of industry to rolling again. In that case these men who voluntarily cut the price on their labor are no more public enemies than the merchant who cuts the price on his goods to move them. It does not hurt to sell at cost or below when it stimulates trade, offsets the dullness of business, moves shelf-worn stocks and replenishes the cash box to meet urgent obligations.

We cannot have war prices on labor, peace prices on the commodities that labor produce and economic equilibrium at the same time. The capitalist purposes to have a profit on his investment. He has decided to withhold it until he can invest at a profit. The situation has about resolved itself into the question of which can hold out the longer, capital or labor, in the meantime the poor merchants and other bystanders are catching h—l.

Some Thoughts On Unemployment

Journal and Guide

THE National Urban League points out in its recent survey that there are 330,000 unemployed members of the Negro race in the United States, and that there have been percental decreases in the number of jobs available in certain large industrial centers as follows: Cleveland 62.1, Philadelphia 51.3, Chicago 50.1, Cincinnati 47.3, Brooklyn 21.4 and New York 21.3. These figures portend a still further increase in unemployment. The Urban League survey goes on to say: "The industrial situation is bad. White girls have replaced colored men as janitors, elevator operators and as waiters during the past five years at a rapid pace." The survey shows, moreover, and it is a matter of general knowledge, that whites have displaced blacks in all lines of employment. That is the situation as it pertains to common and skilled labor.

The National Negro Business League has issued a circular the caption of which is *"We Must Have More And Better Jobs For The Educated Negro."* The circular is prefaced with a statement by A. J. Allison, of Fisk University, which says:

12-6-30
Norfolk, Va.

> "Apparently nobody is doing very much * * * for the hope of young black America * * *. Our social fabric will always be unstable until we take definite responsibility for our own. In fields where employment has reached the saturation point, as in teaching, we must blaze new trails, create new opportunities."

The National Negro Business League points out that "the Negro is now receiving less than 10 per cent of the employment in commercial enterprises to which his buying power entitles him," and that "approximately $600,000,000 in profits and salaries are made each year from the money which Negroes spend for food alone. Less than three per cent of this comes back to the Negro."

TO remedy unemployment conditions, the Urban League advocates a form of adjustment based upon social justice. The League sets up the argument that "one out of every eight wage earners is a Negro and as such should receive both for its welfare and for the normal restoration of business, its normal share of employment." The Urban League is exerting the utmost force of its influence to bring about this adjustment.

As its contribution to the relief of unemployment the National Negro Business League is organizing Negro retail grocers—having set up already units in 18 cities—with the end in view of translating the $600,000,000 in profits and salaries on what the race spends for food alone into jobs for Negroes. The grocery store system is only the beginning of other set-ups to retail other commodities consumed by Negroes and thereby turn up a great many other jobs.

THE Urban League's plan has the merit of good social philosophy. But in a civilization that has little regard for social philosophies the Business League plan looks better. Both are good and worthy of thoughtful consideration and cooperation. The National Urban League is achieving some tangible results in the industrial field under the pressure of social justice and economic expediency which it is quietly, persistently bringing to bear upon the problem. The National Negro Business League is achieving results under the pressure of its philosophy, which is economic, of converting the buying power of the Negro into jobs for the jobless, and particularly for those who are coming out of the high schools and colleges and who require, more often than not, "white collar" jobs, such as sales managers, salesmen, store managers, clerks, accountants, stenographers and the like, as well as common laborers.

THE working out of this disturbing economic problem by these two highly constructive agencies with other agencies equally as important—and the working out of all our other problems depends upon the successful outcome of this one—presents a deeply interesting study. The statistical department of the National Negro Business League fixes the amount of the Negroes' annual food bill at $6,000,000,000, of which an insignificant amount, probably one-tenth of one per cent is spent with Negro grocers. If we figure our clothing, house furnishings, fuel, medicine and other necessities the amount arrived at is colossal, and the percentage which passes through Negro stores is much less than one-tenth of one percent.

AS large as the figures are, what we spend—the sum total of our buying power—is a relatively small percentage of what the total commodity bill of the Nation amounts to. So, practically all of our expenditures could be turned into race channels without hurting to any real extent merchants of the other race, and the idea of turning these expenditures into Negro controlled channels is not a racial matter, it is simply an economic necessity for providing employment and for creating an economic structure where none now exists. But even this apparently logical proceedure of converting our buying power into employment has numerous difficulties which may have to be ironed out along the lines of social justice and expediency formulated by the National Urban League, for after all, from whence cometh our buying power? As much as it is, actually and potentially, 75 per cent of it can be [illegible] in an instant should white employers of [illegible] labor see fit to cut it off. After we get the retail outlets, and provide the white collar jobs for the thousands of high school and college graduates who need them, where are their customers going to get money to spend unless they can work in the industries, in the building trades and continue in the common vocations in which the National Urban League finds they are being gradually displaced? That is the big and troublesome question which engages the best minds now wrestling with our unemployment problem.

Massed Groups Factor in Negro Employment North

Municipal Appointments and Business Positions Supplement Industrial Jobs, Gains Seem To Outweigh Losses.

(This is the fourth of a series of five articles based on a survey of the economic status of the negro made by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., research professor in the institute of social science, University of North Carolina.)

Constitution

BY R. B. ELEAZER.

While the negro's chief industrial gains in the north have been in mechanical pursuits, especially steel, meat packing, and the auto industry, as was pointed out in the previous article of this series, he has found also two other definitely expanding fields of opportunity in that section. The first is that of municipal appointments which are influenced by politics; the second is employment as clerks and sometimes as managers of businesses serving negro patrons. Alongside these gains there have been losses in such occupations as that of waiters, elevator operators, apartment house and office building attendants. As between the two trends the evidence seems to indicate that the gains have outweighed the losses and that a definite advance has been made by the colored group in the industrial field.

12-28-30

This in general is the conclusion reached from personal investigations conducted in 24 cities and from questionnaires sent to more than 5,000 manufacturing concerns by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, in a study made for a national committee on the economic status of the negro, which was appointed by the United States secretary of commerce. The survey was financed by the Rosenwald Fund.

A previous article dealt with the entry of the negro into northern industry as a result of the World War demand and the consequent heavy migration of negroes from the south to northern industrial areas. Employed first under stress of necessity, the negro seems in general to have made good and to have secured a permanent foothold in these lines. This is regarded as especially creditable, since most of the men employed in factories today were field hands yesterday.

Openings in municipal employment have been created by the political influence which has accrued from the growth of negro populations. With 200,000 negroes in New York city and approximately as many in Chicago, for the most part densely massed in definite areas, it was inevitable that they would receive more or less consideration at the hands of political leaders eager to corral their votes. The same sort of influence is operating in the matter of businesss conducted in negro areas and patronized largely by members of the race. In Chicago negro employes have been taken on by a chain of drug stores, by several chain grocery and department stores, and by a number of small businesses. Meantime, stores and offices owned by negroes have multiplied and they, of course, employ clerks and managers of their own group.

The survey of building trades shows that the negro's position depends largely upon the attitude of the trade union. While the American Federation of Labor makes no discrimination, this is not true of all local and internationals; and these have the final decision on negro admission. Other obstacles found standing in the way of the negro's progress are inadequte training and lack of interest in manual labor. Opportunities for industrial education are deficient, both north and south. A lack of respect for industry and a desire rather for academic study and white-collar jobs is still to be found here and there among negro students.

The principal change observed in the industrial status of negro women since 1920 has been by way of the rapid expansion of mechanical laundries. There has been some increase also of women employes in other lines of industry, particularly fruit and nut packing in Chicago, textiles in Pennsylvania, and the garment industry in New York city.

All and all Dr. Woofter's report shows that the negro has won his preliminary contest with industry and that there remains for him now to compete for the title of skilled laborer, toward which he has already made some progress. Unless he is able to meet this test, however, the report concludes that his numerical gain in industry to the present time will have been "only a jump from the agricultural frying pan into the industrial fire." The final article in this series, which will appear next week, will set out the committee's recommendations for the improvement of the negro's industrial status.

HOOVER TOLD OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG NEGROES

Indianapolis, Ind.

Urban League Secretary Reminds Government Officials Citizens Had Not Shared In Work Initiated

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NEW YORK, Oct 31.—In a telegram to President Hoover and letters to Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Colonel Arthur Woods now in charge of the government's unemployment activities in Washington, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League of New York, called attention to the prevalence of unemployment among Negroes thruout the country. Mr. Jones cited a number of cities in which Negroes have experienced serious unemployment recently and reminded government officials that colored workers had not shared proportionately in new work initiated for the purpose of relieving idleness.

The services of the National Urban league's department of Industrial Relations of which T. Arnold Hill is director and of the forty-two branches of the league, located in strategic industrial centers in various parts of the country, were put at the disposal of the government.

Last minute reports from a number of Urban league centers show that requests for workers in the first 9 months of 1930 were far less than those for a similar period of 1929, while registrants for work were greatly in excess. In all league centers the number of people placed in jobs decreased; Philadelphia showing a 50 per cent. decrease; Louisville 33 per cent; Cleveland, 60 per cent; Minneapolis more than 50 per cent, and St. Paul, 35 per cent.

RALEIGH, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVER

OCT 21 1930

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

The problem of the Negro is no longer sectional. It is now a national matter. This is emphasized by the report on "Economic Status of the Negro" prepared by Dr. T. J. Woofter, of the University of North Carolina, at the suggestion of President Hoover. The survey discloses interesting statistical information, but fails to point out that the Negro farmer is not the only one having hard sledding. Economic difficulties exist for the white farmer also. And working conditions in many factories for the whites need improving.

Southern Negroes were attracted into the Northern industrial centers and into the Northern coal mines by promise of better wages during the days of our prosperity, but met with difficulties because of the evident purpose of industrial and mine operators to exploit them at the expense of white workers. This was particularly true of the Pennsylvania coal fields. Distressing conditions were discovered there by a Senate investigating committee and brought to national attention.

Despite dislike of unfamiliar environment, an increasing number of Southern Negroes now face the task of fitting themselves into an age of machinery. This means that they must find their place where they can, regardless of section. The Negro has stayed in the South because here was a climate suited to his physical needs, an agriculture that provided a living and people who understood him. Now the South, particularly North Carolina, is as industrialized as any Northern State, and similar working conditions are bound to result. And the Negro must go where work can be found, whether it be North, South, East or West.

Labor-1930

Georgia

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

LABOR CONDITION SERIOUS

More than ever the Negro is facing a labor condition that is very serious. Never before was the lack of employment more acute than at present. The main cause of it is the prevailing economic plight that is being obtained in every section. In time to come this much will be cleared and employment, may become fairly normal, but will never be as fully so as years ago. And because of this, it behooves the Negro to give more than passing thought to it. This is a machine age. Machinery is displacing the ordinary labor of the usual employment. Many years ago it was an inspiring sight to visit the water front and note the activities of the stevedores. Especially was it so at the wharves of the Ocean Steamship Company, the Merchants and Miners and too, the rosin sheds. Hundreds of men with trucks moving about like giant ants attracted attention. In more recent years electric trucks have displaced most of them. One of these machines is taking the place of at least ten men. On these wharves where hundreds of men were then seen, their number has been reduced possibly to one tenth. This fairly illustrates conditions in other lines of employment. This condition should cause considerable concern and compel laboring men to give more thought to the source of employment.

NEGRO, WHITE, JOBLESS UNITE

Daily Worker

Atlanta Demonstration Also on March 6

3-3-30

ATLANTA, Georgia, March 2.—At a meeting of unemployed workers, mostly Negroes, held under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity League, 83 Negro workers joined the Council of Unemployed, who, in addition to the 73 who joined a few days back, makes 156 who have joined the movement in the last week. Such is the report of the T.U.U.L. organizer, Amy Schechter.

All present pledged themselves to demonstrate on March 6, International Fighting Day Against Unemployment, for "work or wages." The demonstration will be held at the City Hall.

New York, N.Y.

The police and spies stationed outside the meeting hall did not scare the workers, but on the contrary aroused their wrath, and the answer to these spies of the bosses, the stool pigeons of the mill and money barons, will be a mighty demonstration in the heart of the South, with both Negro and white workers side by side, fighting in class solidarity under the leadership of the T.U.U.L. and the Communist Party for their class demands.

Placement Bureau Opens Larger Office

Informal opening of the new and enlarged offices of the Georgia College Placement Bureau, at 1114-1116 Mortgage Guarantee building, is to be held from 3 until 5 o'clock this afternoon. A number of prominet business men and educators are expected to gather for the informal dedication.

Opening of the enlarged offices, together with the recently approved expansion of the bureau's advisory board to include representatives from many fields of industry and colleges, is regarded as one of the most important steps in growth of the college placement institution.

Members of the enlarged advisory board are: Dr. Aquila Chamlee, Dr. W. D. Furry, Professor W. D. Hooper, Dr. J. G. McCain, Dr. H. L. Pearce, Dr. E. [illegible]cox, Dr. F. Sellers, Dr J. C. Shelburne, R. J. Thieson, Dr. W. E. Thompson, Dr. W. F. Quillian, Dr. G. C. White, Colonel J. C. Woodward, Colonel Sandy Beaver, Lee Ashcraft, W. W. Alexander, [illegible]ocks, Harold Hirsch, T. C. Law, [illegible] H. McFee, Frank H. Neely, Mark C. Pope, Jr., L. W. Robert, Jr., W. Henry Smith, Marion Smith, Charles F. Stone, Robert Troutman and Cator Woolford.

The staff, recently enlarged to take care of increased activities of the office, is composed of Mrs. W. F. Askew, secretary of placement; Miss Ruth K. Jolly, secretary of student loans, and Miss Mary Wylie Jones, secretary of information on colleges.

TO STOP OYSTER HUCKSTERS

The Tribune does not feel that City Council will enact the resolution introduced at its last meeting, which would prohibit the sale of oysters on the streets. The members of Council would never be guilty of preventing a humble class of its citizens from making an honest living in an occupation carried on by them longer than the memory of its oldest members. The introduction of this ordinance has naturally caused considerable comment, most of which is unfavorable to its passage. Some years ago some selfish minds were against the selling of vegetables on the streets, only after a certain hour after the close of market. Better minds prevailed and it was not passed, and it is expected that the present ordinance will take the same course. Protesting its passage, Lawyer Kravitch had an outspoken article in the afternon paper for which he deserves an appreciation from all well thinking persons. The following also from a correspondent of the morning paper proves a mind full of consideration and a great desire for fair treatment:

It seems most unfair to take away their means of livelihood one by one. The vegetable hucksters are fast passing, and how can we expect the Negroes to be honest and make a livelihood when we deprive them of these occupations.

Because oysters are served from stores does not mean that they are good. Last winter feeling the urge for a stew I stopped on my way home and purchased a quart. They were taken from a bright tin covered can and put in a container by a clerk who wore a stiff white apron; everything indicated cleanliness. When the time came to prepare the stew imagine my surprise to find the oysters full of sand and grit, absolutely unfit for consumption. This is true, not a sob story.

Why not pass an ordinance that the hucksters must have a clean covered bucket and dipper and help them along?

For over thirty years we have been buying oysters and sea food from our huckster and her family and to give them up when they are so desperately in need of money to live honestly will hurt me terribly.

I venture to say no epidemic has ever been traced to oysters that the hucksters vend and there is no reason to think at this late day there will be one if they are supervised and taught properly. If conditions are as insanitary as we are led to believe with our Negro cooks, laundresses and nurses it is miraculous that any of us live to maturity.

Can't something be done to plan a way that they can obey the requirements and assist them to help themselves instead of adding to the great unemployment problem that is rampant in our country today? The Woman's Advisory Board would be able to discuss this intelligently I feel sure, and give suggestions that will enable the Negroes to continue the sale of oysters uninterruptedly.

Since writing the above editorial Mayor Saussy has declared that the ordinance in its present form will not be passed. Instead the sellers must show evidence that the state law has been complied with. It is this evidence that is concerning us, but we await the wording of the amended ordinance.

INTERSTATE LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY DISPLACES NEGRO AGENTS.

The Interstate Life and Accident company adds to the army of unemployed Negroes in the city by displacing them as agents at the very hour when the best thought and patriotism of the people of Atlanta are striving to give every man and woman an opportunity to make meat and bread who is willing to work. This insurance company has a considerable Negro debit in the city among Negroes in charge of Negro agents who built the debits, but now at the very hour that they need the results of their labor most, the company strikes them down and fills their places with white agents because they are white, but who never made one effort to build up these debits. This is unfair, and can't be seen from the Negro 's standpoint from any other angle save stupid race prejudice. These policyholders are Negroes and Negroes wrote these policies and Negroes should be permitted to collect the premiums on these policies so long as they render satisfactory and efficient service to the company.

In order that we might be right in making this criticism, we called up the company and asked the manager if it was true that his company was displacing Negro agents with white agents. He said it was. We asked him the reason for this action. He said various reasons. We then asked him if the services of the Negro agents were satisfactory. He said "Yes." We then asked him if it wasn't true that he was displacing Negroes simply to give white people work. He said that wasn't true. We asked him to explain then why he was displacing satisfactroy, efficient workers for an experiment. He said that he could not discuss it over the phone, but if the Editor would come to his office he would be glad to explain the situation to him. The Editor replied that he was only interested

in reducing the army of the unemployed in the city to a minimum and did not think that personal discussion of the matter would be helpful.

We do not belief in boycotts or raising an issue on the race question, but we do belief that if a business or set of men deliberately kick out workers, white or black because of race or color, to give some idler a job, we think that such a company, or set of men should be made to suffer by those who have been discriminated against by withdrawing their business.

Negroes nor whtie people should not trade or patronize a business that refuses to give them work or consideration because they are white or black. There could be no reason why the Interstate Sick and Accident Company should put white men in charge of Negro debits that they never built except race prejudice, and race prejudice is not a safe basis for any business. The question of social equality could not rise in this matter, for the contact is purely Negroes. The Negroes must get together and fight for their economic rights like white men.

Numbers of white people of lesser importance in this community have organized to take meat and bread out of the mouths of the wives and children of Negroes by putting their husbands, fathers and brothers out of jobs. But no Negroes in this community or elsewhere have organized with the sinful or inhuman purpose of making the dependents of white men starve by putting their fathers, husbands and brothers out of jobs. It is wicked and cowardly on the part of any white men or set of men to go around and undertake to bulldoze and browbeat white employers of Negroes in order to get their places for themselves. The Negro is above such conduct; he would starve before he would organize for such wicked purposes; and when any company or set of men put Negroes out of a job to make places for white people purely on the grounds of race prejudice and intolerance, all Negroes should quit doing business with such a company or set of men.

ENFORCING THE VAGRANCY LAW

The Independent in common with all law-abiding citizens is in favor of enforcing the vagrancy law against every vagrant, and every other law against violators. But in this age of nation-wide unemployment it will be hard to differentiate between those who are willing to work and cannot find anything to do and those who are vagrants by choice. It is earnestly hoped that Chiefs Beavers and Poole in their effort to enforce the law will not pick up promiscuously every person out of a job. Idleness is now enforced and it will take a lot of patience and fine discrimination to keep from punishing the innocent along with the guilty.

It is the genius of our institutions to let a thousand guilty persons go, rather than punish one innocent man; it will be a hard matter for policemen and detectives to separate the vagrants over those who are unemployed against their willingness to work if they could find a job. Men of sound judgment and discriminating experience should be put in charge of the drive and not that class of officers who violate the law themselves in handling violators or supposed violators.

It is being repeatedly reported about the city that officers in uniform and plain clothes are butally handling Negro suspects, by beatting them up, slapping their faces with drawn pistols and in some cases it is reported that officers fail to arrest and make charges against the Negro victims they mistreat. Seem satisfied after having knocked the Negro about. It is reported that two officers in the neighborhood of Bethel Church last Sunday night cursed and used profane language and shot their pistols off in the air, in arresting a Negro. Such officers ought not to be put in charge of the drive that Chief Beavers and Chief Poole have inaugurated for the protection of society and those honestly out of work.

Humanity must be exercised in the handling of crimes and criminals, or the law enforcement officers will prove as much criminal as those they seek to correct.

Labor - 1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Illinois.

Whip's Policy Followed Here

whip

4-5-30
Chicago, Ill.

The Le Bows Style Shop, which has recently opened for business at 4711 South Parkway, has made a strong bid for south side patronage by engaging a full sales force of colored girls. The salesladies of the new shop, pictured above, are from left to right: Ruth Sykes, Hattie Dunnington, Marie Gleaver, Margaret Hill and Florence Brown. With them is Mr. S. Cole, manager of the shop.

MARKETS MAKE NEW JOBS FOR COLORED

By JOHN J. McKINLEY

As a result of the concerted fight on those butcher shops and meat markets located on the South Side and serving colored patrons, which have been recalcitrant in the matter of employment, six more colored union butchers have been placed in the stores located in the community. With the prospect of a drastic loss of business staring them in the face as a result of the housewives' campaign against them, the Quality market at 233 E. 58th Street agreed Friday to meet the demands of the patrons and made an opening in the store for James Rainey as a butcher. This is a signal victory for the commmunity, as now all of the meat market on 58th street have colored butchers employed. It shows the enormous power which the housewives can wield to make the proprietors of stores seeking their trade come to terms of fairness to colored workers An effort is being made by the community organizers to use the same weapon which opened all of the markets in the neighborhood to colored workers to open places for colored clerks in the Silbermann drug store at 200 E. 58th street, where the proprietor is alleged to have boasted that "no colored clerks will ever be behind the counter."

Following the out and out refusal of the proprietor to consider the employment of colored union butchers in his shop, a picket was set about the Western Meat Market at 14 W. 47th street this week by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, cutting off all union services of bread, milk, and meat delivery. After a short term of isolation from supplies, the store capitulated and employed George Carr, a colored union butcher in the store. The experience of the Western market served as a warning to the New York market, 30 W. 47th street, which had previously also refused to consider employing a colored union butcher. Following the picket on the Western market, the New York market also made an opening for a colored butcher, and Jack Dyson was employed. The Economy market at 303 E. 37th street and the Quality market at 724 E. 43rd street also employed two colored butchers, Andrew Jackson and Isadore Maddox.

The General Market company also made a new opening for a colored butcher in the store at 353 E. 51st street, where Melvin Guilford was given a job As the General market company fulfils its promise to make openings for colored workers in all of its stores where the trade is predominantly colored, the public should show its appreciation by an increased patronage of these stores. The good work which has been accomplished along the line of increased employment for colored workers in the case of butcher shops and meat markets is entirely due to organized cooperation of the housewives on the south side who have made their disploasure felt by withholding their trade. These same changes can be accomplished in drug stores, dress shops, and every other type of business operated by whites and bidding for our trade and support, if the residents of the district will only cooperate in a fight for their economic rights, and follow the slogan of the job campaign —DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN NOT EARN.

Efforts To Remove Pickets From Woolworth Stores Fail As Determined Fight Goes On

Chicago Whip
7-12-30
Chicago, Ill.

BY HARRY HULL

Renewed efforts on the part of hidden enemies of the picket of the Woolworth 5 and 10 cent stores now being carried on, showed themselves with a vengeance this week. Desperate attempts to have the pickets removed from in front of the Woolworth stores—which by their actions intimate that although our money is welcome, we are not good enough to be given employment—have all been vain. The silent picket still parades in front of the three south side Woolworth stores as long as the doors are open, and no colored people, with the exception of a very few misguided souls venture in to make any purchases. The people are unmoved by wild reports of reprisals, and by the pessimistic admonitions of spineless "leaders" that the Woolworth company is too big and powerful and cannot be conquered. Contrary to the belief of the great legal minds in charge of the situation in Chicago for the Woolworth company, the colored people are sticking together and carrying on their fight with unity.

Hint at Truce

Efforts have been instituted to reach a truce with the picketers, according to B. B. Kamishandri, one of their leaders. Mr. Kamishandri stated that the owner of the building which houses the Woolworth store on 43rd street approached one of the pickets in front of this store and suggested to him that there was a possibility of settling the matter if the pickets were removed. His obvious intimation was that Woolworth's is too big a concern to admit that they were forced to meet the demands for work from colored people. The white man, according to Mr. Kamishandri, argued that if the pickets were removed, then Woolworth's could put on colored salesgirls without admitting that the colored people of the district had forced them to do so. Thus, the colored people would get what they wanted and the face of the firm would be saved. The owner of the building, Kamishandri said, intimated that all expenses entailed by the removal of the pickets could be met, but Kamishandri replied that the pickets would stop walking only when colored girls appeared in the stores, as clerks—not before.

Anonymous Letters Sent

In addition to the many false reports that have been spread around about colored people being fired from jobs they held in other parts of the city because of the picket on Woolworth's, letters have been sent to the pastors of churches in hope that some of them would be read to their congregation. None of these letters were signed, but they read very much like some which have been sent to THE CHICAGO WHIP and which came apparently from the pen of a merchant on the south side who hates the idea of having colored help in his store.

Like all the other devices and subterfuges, however, these letters have failed of their purpose. The people have learned that Woolworth without doubt believes that colored people have never been known to stay together on any one thing for any length of time; and the citizens who have any pride in their race and any regard for their economic future are determined that the stubbornness of the company will not cause them to lose their zeal and cease their fight before colored girls are put to work behind the sales counters.

Labor–1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Illinois.

Whip's Policy Followed Here

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DRASTIC MOVE IN BATTLE FOR JOBS

Pickets at Woolworth's Send Receipts Down To $8.75

CHICAGO, Ill. — When the Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores located at 226 E. 43rd street and at 226 E. 47th street opened Saturday morning, a colored picket was found stationed in front of each store in a protest demonstration against the unfair employment policy to which the Woolworth stores are dedicated. These pickets, bearing large sandwich signs labelled "This Store Unfair to Colored Labor—Do Not Spend Your Money Where You Can Not Work," paraded in front of the two stores all day long, warning colored shoppers of the unfair policy under which they operate, denying employment to colored girls as clerks behind the store counters, while at the same time making a bid for the support and patronage of the colored people of the district.

Community Co-operates

The situation captured the imagination of the people, and crowds of well-wishers and encouragers gathered about the pickets aiding with the moral support of their presence to put over the fight against economic discrimination as represented by the Woolworth stores.

The two stores, which usually are so crowded with shoppers by noon that it is difficult to get waited upon, were empty, but for a few struggling white shoppers and an unintelligent and misguided number of colored ones who could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Business At Standstill

By afternoon, the business at both stores was at a complete standstill with both places practically empty. The managers of both Woolworth stores sent half of their sales force home early because there was nothing for them to do. It has been learned from very reliable source that the 43rd street store, which ordinarily does a business of $400 on Saturday, checked up to find only $8.75 as the day's receipts; the store at 47th street which usually does a business of $800 to $1,000 on Saturday recorded only $18 in cash sales for the day. The managers of both stores frantically called upon the district manager of the Woolworth stores in Chicago for advice, but nothing could be done until a change was forthcoming from the general offices in New York City. Seven telegrams were dispatched to the head officials, informing them of the chaotic conditions of the stores under the pressure of the picket.

URBAN LEAGUE JOINS FIGHT TO OPEN NEW JOBS

Buffalo Meeting Hears Details Of Campaign From Whip's Editor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—delivered by Joseph D. Bibb, Stimulated by the stirring address editor of THE CHICAGO WHIP tonight, forty-five executive secretaries of local urban league branches in as many cities rededicated themselves to the task of helping the Negro in his struggle for economic freedom and adopted the slogan which the Whip is using in its campaign for more and better jobs, "Do Not Spend Your Money Where You Cannot Work." Mr. Bibb addressed the Thursday night session of the annual Urban League conference at the Perkins' Hall in the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Taking as his subject "Securing the Economic Freedom of the Negro," the dynamic editor discussed THE WHIP campaign and traced the development of the Negro economically from the earliest days of his freedom from human slavery.

John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, in commenting on the Whip campaign, characterized it as "the greatest campaign in history." Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League told how far reaching the effects of the Whip campaign are. "In Kansas City," he said, "colored people are greatly stirred by the news stories which the local papers carry concerning the Whip campaign in Chicago and are demanding that the same kind of campaign be initiated in Kansas City." A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, stated that the Whip campaign had created a demand for trained clerks, etc., which was difficult to meet and that it was for that reason that the Training School of the league would have to increase its facilities for the training of salesfolk.

Among the outstanding speakers were, L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League Board of Directors, Meredith B. Givens, Research Secretary, Social Science Research Council, Harold P. Winchester, president Albany Inter-racial Council, George E. Hutcherson, Supervisor of Guidance, New York state department of Education, Franklin F. Hopper, New York public library, T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary National Urban League, Dr. Sadie Alexander, assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia, Miss Mary McDowell, University of Chicago settlement, Elmer A. Carter, editor Opportunity, Miss Annetta Dieckmann, Chicago Y. W. C. A., Miss Irene Graham, Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago and Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation.

CHICAGO NEGRO JOBLESS, 30,000

Bosses' Paper Fears "Desperate Men"

CHICAGO, July 31 — With over 30,000 of the 200,000 Negro population of this city tramping the streets in a vain hunt for jobs that don't exist, the situation of these workers has become so desperate that the Negro petty bourgeois newspaper, the Chicago World, has deemed it necessary to warn the rest of the treacherous Negro misleaders that unless they get busy shooting bunk the Negro jobless will turn to militant measures in their struggle against unemployment and starvation. The Chicago World deplores the fact that already these workers are showing signs of revolt and refusal to starve quietly as per the wishes of the bosses.

Forced to admit that the Negro workers are up against "a condition of poverty and want not witnessed in ten years" and that "no relief is in sight," "national and state legislation and Hoover-appointed committees have not helped matters," the Chicago World viciously attacks the demonstrations against unemployment led by the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions and scoffs at the demands of the workers for immediate relief for the unemployed Negro and white workers through the payment of social insurance, thus giving further proof of how surely the Negro petty bourgeoisie are being forced to expose themselves as tools of the bosses as the class struggle grows sharper and the economic crisis.

South Side Burley Store Sales Force

Mr. E. Blair

Mr. J. Parker

Mr. A. Mitchell

When Burley & Company's Store, 47th Street at South Parkway, was first opened as one of the old Spiegel Chain of Furniture Stores, Mr. J. Parker, manager, insisted on having colored salespeople in his sales department. Now the store has two, Mr. E. Blair and Mr. A. Mitchell. Mr. Parker is perhaps the first manager of one of the large chain stores to offer employment as salesmen to people of color.

Labor-1930

Occupation. Wages. etc.

Illinois.

FEILCHENFELD BROS. JOIN WHIP IN JOB FIGHT; O.K. ISSUES

Chicago, Ill.

That the CHICAGO WHIP is right in its contention that white merchant who grow wealthy in colored communities should hire the people who support them is evidenced in the letters of confirmation it is receiving on this stand from the very persons who were opposed to the job campaign at the outset.

Many of the merchants who vigorously fought the CHICAGO WHIP and denounced its policy as "too drastic" and stated that under no circumstances would they hire colored people regardless of the results are now seeing their error and are willingly confessing it. Managers of many concerns have made personal calls at the office of the CHICAGO WHIP to "beg pardon for their attitude toward the campaign," and have joined hands with the WHIP in the effort to make others open avenues of employment to colored. The following letter is aypical of several on file at the WHIP office:

January 27, 1930

The Whip,
South Side Weekly,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Editor:

We desire to commend you very highly for the stand you are taking in behalf of creating positions for the colored race. It is only through your efforts that we have seen the benefits of merchants doing business in colored districts hiring colored employees. We think it behooves all merchants in these neighborhoods to do likewise, for by so doing, the employees are able to earn a livelihood and, naturally, spend most of their earnings near home.

Sincerely yours,
Feilchenfeld Bros.
1200 East 63rd street,
(Signed) B. Feilchenfeld, Treas.

The Feilchenfeld brothers operate one of the largest meat market chains in the city. They were approached many times by investigators from the WHIP, but could not, at first, see the necessity of hiring colored butchers. Last week they answered the WHIP'S plea on employment for the people who patronized their stores in the colored communities and as a result seven colored butchers are now serving customers in their South Side branch stores. To those of our own race who may have expressed the opinion "that the CHICAGO WHIP should not stir up trouble" we ask them to read the Feilchenfield letter two or three times.

WALGREEN SLOW TO KEEP PROMISE TO PUT ON MORE NEGRO HELP

The Walgreen Company made a promise some months back that six stores would have all colored help on the southside. The stores at 43rd and Indiana Ave., 47th and South Parkway, 47th and Michigan, and 58th and Prairie gave evidence for a while that the promise would be kept. But the stores at 51st and South Park, 55th and Michigan and 55th and Prairie Avenue are still without the proper amount of colored help. This help is available and only awaits the change. Patrons of these stores should make their demand known to the stores which do not come up to the standard set by the 47th and 43rd street stores so that the Walgreen Company will know that the change is desired. The company started to keep its promise, let them finish the job.

Is Goldberg Bluffing On Hiring Colored? Others Balk

Why

Sidney Goldberg, head of the Goldberg Drug Company, 3501 State Street some weeks ago stated that he wanted a competent colored pharmacist if one was sent to him At least five have made application for the position and still Goldberg hold out and gives them all the same story, "I will call you." None have been either called or engaged. White cashiers still work at Goldberg's and the fountain help is in charge of white people. Goldberg or any other druggist on the southside CANNOT with truth say that he cannot get competent colored help for drug work. Fox Drug stores and Walgreen stores have full crews of colored help and are highly successful. If any druggist offers any excuse whatever for not hiring colored help it must be because he simply does NOT want to give dignified employment to the people who give him his money.

Others As Bad

Woolf at 55th and Michigan Ave., Levy at 67th and St. Lawrence, Regal Pharmacy, 67th and Rhodes Ave., Kreeger Drug Co., at 35th and Giles and 35th and South Parkway, Sure's Pharmacy, 47th and Vincennes Avenues who sometimes does over $400 worth of business a day, Lowis Bros.' Drug Store at 47th and South arkway, where there are no colored people behind the soda fountain, Shames Drug Store at 47th and Forestville Ave. and others are just as bad and should be taught that colored people MUST have full representation in employment in proportion to the amount of colored trade. The SLOGAN—DO NOT SPEN DYOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK must be enforced if the southside is to prosper.

NEGRO MASSES ARE UNEMPLOYED

Called to Organize and Demonstrate Feb. 26

Among the 6,000,000 jobless workers in the United States there are many thousands of Negro workers. On the job they are exploited to the utmost and when unemployed their lot is the most miserable of all the workers. The Chicago World, a Negro paper, reports that there are more than 25,000 Negro workers unemployed in Chicago. The Chicago World gives a description of the suffering of these Negro jobless: (Jan. 18, 1930).

"A great majority of the men are married with families dependent on them for support. A great number of the idle workers have been without jobs since last summer. Their wives and children and other who may be dependent on them are barely existing in miserable living quarters; hungry and cold; racked by diseases peculiar to exposure and ravages of severe winter weather. They are threatened momentarily with eviction because of inability to pay exhorbitant rents for dilapidated quarters, unfit for human habitation."

But the Chicago World, like all the petty buorgeois Negro papers, gives as the solution the election of such capitalist and betraying politicians as Oscar De Priest, who favors the Hoover-A. F. of L., anti-Negro, anti-worker campaigns and the "no strikes," and "no wage increases" agreement.

T.U.U.L. Organizing.

The Trade Union Unity League is organizing all the unemployed, both Negro and white, for a united fight for immediate relief and for unemployment insurance. The Communist Party in all lands are mobilizing the workers, or all races for a concerted drive for work or wages. The Negro jobless must organize together with the white workers for the mass demonstrations to culminate on February 26.

No passive action or direct support of the very forces who help exploit the Negro workers, such as the Chicago World suggests, will relieve the miserable conditions of the Negro employed and unemployed. By fighting side by side with their white fellow workers, under the banner of the T.U.U.L. and the Communist Party, will the Negro workers be able to disgorge unemployment relief from the bosses' state

WALGREEN ANSWERS WHIP'S JOB QUERY AGAIN; HIRES GIRL

The Walgreen store at 58th and Prairie avenue last week started Miss I. Carruthers to work as a cashier. Her addition to the staff at 58th street store makes four colored here. The promise of Walgreen Company to give a full crew at this store and the stores at 55th and Michigan, 55th and Prairie and 51st and South Park way are slowly coming to pass. Two girls were placed through the WHIP in two lucrative clerkships last week and investigators say merchants at four other stores have hired girls from their neighborhood.

Chicago.

Falls From Grace

The Silver Dollar Store, 346 E. 47th street, for some reason as yet unknown has let out the colored girls who have been so much of a drawing card for this store. As we go to press the manager of this store has not been seen, but a full report on this situation will be given next week.

A. & P. STORE PUTS ON COLORED GIRL; REPLY TO PATRON'S REQUEST

In answer to the request of many people in the neighborhood of 61st and Prairie Avenue, The A. & P. Store at 61st and Prairie Ave. have put Miss R. M. Wells 6740 St. Lawrence Ave. to work at this store, tranferring her from another store. The attitude of the A. & P. stoes on the matter of employment of colored clerks has been fair while the Consumers Stores have ignored to date all requests in this direction. Every day the people are getting more and more aroused over this unfair attitude of the Consumers Stores and are putting in practice the slogan — DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOUR CANNOT WORK.

Woolworth And Consumers Must Be Taught A Lesson

By HARRY HULL

The three Woolworth 5 and 10 cents stores, and the seven Consumers stores which are located on the south side, and which have steadily failed to meet the demands of their patrons for colored clerks in these stores whose patronage is almost entirely colored, must be taught a lesson during the coming year—that the colored people of the south side are a unit in their determination to patronize only those stores which give employment to members of their race. The high officials of these stores smugly state that IT IS NOT NECESSARY for them to employ colored clerks in order to hold their colored trade. They will drop this high handed, unfair and un-American attitude as soon as they see colored patrons pass up their stores to trade wih merchants who employ colored, when their profits drop more than they have in the past five months

A New Year Job

When the people of the south side fully awake to the fact that there are more than three hundred jobs in these stores which should be filled by colored men and women, which are now held by whites, they will walk many blocks out of the way to give their patronage to stores which hire us in their business. A steadfast policy of this kind will make these unfair merchants come to terms in order to regain our trade. The 'pocketbook cramp' will work wonders.

It is our duty to patronize the A. and P. Stores, the Piggly Wiggly stores, and the General Market stores because they have given employment to our people. They are returning something to the community which makes possible the success of their stores.

The Woolsworth company is unwilling to hire colored clerks on the south side of Chicago for fear that its stores in the South will be affected. The Cincinnati officials who controls the Consumers stores must also cater to the prejudice of the south by refusing to hire colored help in proportion to our purchasing strength. The existence of the stores belonging to these companies on the south side is made possible by our trade. If they are not fair enough to in turn support our people by employing them then they do not deserve our patronage. Their only interest in us and our neighborhoods is to gouge and bleed us, taking all and giving nothing in return.

Let us begin the New Year of 1930 RIGHT—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK. By adhering to this policy, the colored people of the south side can open up thousands of jobs over night, for no merchant will cut his own throat by permitting all of his trade to disappear when all that is needed to keep it is to play fair and give positions to colored help. Pass the word along to your neighbor and keep it up yourself—DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

HOLD MASS MEETING ON WOOLWORTH PICKET

A monster mass meeting will be held at the Forum Hal, 43rd and Calumet Avenue, Sunday afternoon, August 2nd, at 2:30 p. m. at which the whole truth about the Woolworth stores and the picket Pill be presented to the public. The meeting being held under the auspices of the Associated Neighborhood Clubs, which is seeking the full co-operation of the community in the fight to open jobs in the three south side Woolworth stores to colored employees, by full yacquainting the general public with the situation. Among the speakers who will present the various aspects of the fight are: Ross D. Brown, James Hale Porter, "Big Bill" Tate, J. M. Hardy, Mrs. M. Tully, Calvin Saunders and Mrs. George Holt.

Felchenfield Sees Whip Is Right; Hires Seven Butchers

BY EDMUND McKINZIE

On Tuesday morning of this week, Bismark Felchenfield, head of The Felchenfield Bros. Market Company agreed to meet the demand of THE CHICAGO WHIP, the butchers Union under Big Bill Tate and the public of the southside by putting on seven colored employees. This company is but one more to fall in line with the almost universal demand that colored people be employed in proportion to the amount of the colored trade. After a lengthy conference with union officials, "Big Bill" Tate, head of the colored butchers announced that this company had placed through him seven colored employees. These employees will receive the full union scale and are:

William Leonard, placed at 340 E. 47th Street Store, James Boyd, 5504 Prairie Avenue Store, Fred. Thompson, and Chas. Linder, at 322 E. 47th Street, Dave Leonard, 7 E. 51st Street, and Thos. De.. ass at 109 E. 55th Street, and another man to be selected by Bill Tate to go to 5504 Prairie Avenue.

Should Receive Trade

Despite the fact that this company has for some time resisted all entreaties to employ colored help, they now have seen that it PAYS to have colored help in their stores if they want the trade of the colored people on the southside. The Felchenfield stores should now receive our patronage just the same as the General Market Company, one of the first chain market stores to meet the demand for colored butchers. Just as the people have made it known to this company that only the stores giving a full quota of colored help will be patronized, so should the notice be served on all other meat markets on the southside that unless they hire colored butchers and cashiers that they will NOT receive our trade. Let the public remember that Felchenfield and General Meat Market are trying to comply with the demand for colored help and if there is a meat market in any part of the south side that has not colored help that they can walk a few blocks and find one who has colored help and buy at such a store. Felchenfield is now on the side of the fence that wants to build up the southside by making new opportunities for colored men and women. Help build the southside by trading ONLY with merchants who have colored help. Spread the slogan which will give you jobs—"DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK."

COLORED TAXI DRIVERS SHOW MARKED SKILL

Cabs Kept Luxuriously By Owners; Careful Driving Apparent

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In the past two years the taxi cab companies owned and operated by colored people in Chicago have shown an amazing improvement over the companies which were in Chicago years ago. The rolling stock of many of these new companies as well as independent drivers are of the latest and most luxurious type. Drivers of some of these companies have uniforms and pay strict attention to business and the record of accidents shows that careful driving on the part of the colored cab drivers is the rule rather than the exception.

Should Be Supported

In view of these splendid strides made in this business the people of the southside should make every effort to support these cabs loyally, so that they will be able to expand and give more employment to young men who are capable and qualified. Large cab companies which receive a large amount of our business on the southside do not hire colored men as drivers on the cabs yet many persons seem to prefer these cabs to those of equal beauty driven and owned by colored men. These men who have proven that they have clean, safe cabs and dependable drivers should be encouraged by our patronage. It will prove to them that we have confidence in them and make them keep the standard that they have established. Give these men a chance during these cold days and remember them next summer. They have proven that they can do it and let them have the reward for their efforts.

SIMONS DROPS COLORED CLERK

Following the usual procedure of stores owned by white proprietors and employing both white and colored workers, Simons' shoe store at 306 E. 47th street, finding business dull, has fired Carl Wilson, the lone colored clerk employed in his store. This pernicious practice of making colored workers the last to hire and the first to fire is one of the economic evils which contribute largely to the unemployment problem on the south side. Simons' store, which must depend upon colored patronage for support, even through the lean days of the present depression, has three other employees in the store, all of whom are white, and to preserve the jobs of these men, Wilson, the colored worker, was sacrificed.

This store was one of the last to clerks; and used the first pretext yield to the demand for colored available to get rid of him. This type of trifling with the demands of the colored patrons will come to an end when the proprietors of such unfair stores are shown that the people are in earnest in their determination not to spent their money where they can not work.

Unfair Butcher Is Forced To Close Down His Store

Joseph Snitovsky, East 35th street, who some months ago fired a colored butcher because he would not cheat the people by giving them [illegible] was finally forced to leave the district. A sign now appears on the premises which states that the store will open soon under new management and ownership. Since the exposé of THE WHIP there have been three fires at this store causing the fire insurance department and the owner of the city to make an investigation to determine if the owner was not the cause of these fires. It is interesting to note that the colored fire company just around the corner each time managed to put out these fires. It has been reliably reported that Snitovsky made several attempts to sell his store but found out that the people were determined not to trade with a market which had to be taken to court for doctoring and would fire a butcher for his refusal to cheat on the scales. Now the doors are closed and the people hope that Snitovsky is gone. This is a signal victory for the people who are fighting the battle for employment in proportion to their trade and for honest neighborhood merchants. What the people have done in this neighborhood can be done to Consumers and Woolworth. Since the fires worth stores by simply following the slogan—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

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Illinois.

Labor – 1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.

DELAY OPENING OF NEW WOOLWORTH STORE AS PICKETING CONTINUES

BY HAROLD SCHAFER

The steady tramp of the pickets still continues in front of Woolworth three southside stores as the fourteenth week of the protest against Woolworth's failure to give colored girls jobs draws to a close. In the meantime Woolworth's 51st St. store which was scheduled to open on September 3rd still remains closed, and preparations for opening seemingly are purposely delayed. Though fixtures are in the place, it is estimated that for the past two weeks it would take only a day's effort to open the store, the new store has not hurried, apparently waiting for something to happen which would cause the removal of the pickets from the other three stores.

The leaders of the picket are all prepared to put a picket in front of this new store when it opens IF IT OPENS WITHOUT colored girls. If Woolworth opens this store with colored girls the leaders of the picket assert that they will not place a picket in front of it as the placing of girls in this store on its opening will be conserued as the first intelligent move made yet by the Woolworth people and their colored "assistants," who claim that they are trying to render service and are not being paid by Woolworth Company. All of the childish efforts of these colorel "yes men" assistants have failed miserably to affect the spirit of theh people or disconcert them. The few stragglers who enter Woolworth stores now hang their heads with shame when they come out and face the stare of the silent marching picket.

Patterson Fails

Some of the recent abortive and purile efforts to stop the picket have been under the leadership of one Adam Patterson who was last in the limelight when he was Assistant Corporation Counsel and was relieved of his duties, while charges of selling jobs were investigated. Political friends came to his rescue then, and he was not indicted nor discharged by the bar association, but returned to his job only after much notoriety. Patterson's new bid for the limelight comes now since he has projected himself into the fight for jobs in [illegible] stores as one of Woolworth's voluntary willing workers. Patterson now appears in the thankless and despicable role of prosecutor of his own people who are seeking the employment of colored girls, and to bending his feeble efforts to break up the picket.

Patterson ha entered into the case of Marconi E. Ewell against Ross D. Brown and A. Hardy, which grew out of a charge of disorderly conduct brought by Ewell some weeks ago when he was knocked off of his soap box while orating against the Woolworth picket by [illegible] thrown can of beans, from an unknown hand. Though the case is decidedly a minor affair, Patterson, in the role of prosecutor, has made much of it, dragging the case which would be normally settled in a few minutes through two weeks, wearing on the patience of both the judge and the principals in the case.

Case "Limps Weakly"

To bolster him up in his prosecution, Patterson has enlisted the assistance in this thankless task of one Irvin G. Mollison, a fledgling lawyer who has appeared now and again in politics, alligned with first one camp and then another. Whether Mollison was led to join force with Patterson for publicity, principle or the pay of Woolworth is not known, but together the two made rather a lame prosecution of the case when they appeared in court before Judge Joseph L. McCarthy last Saturday morning.

Brown and Hardy, the defendants in the case, who are both well-known on the south side for their persistent activities in behalf of the picket, were represented by Attorney Herman E. Moore, president of the Cook County Bar Association, and Attorney Wendell E. Green, nationally known as one of the leading criminal lawyers. Their masterly handling of the long line of witnesses who appeared for Ewell gave the impression that spite work was behind the efforts of Patterson and his assistant, Mollison, to make much out of little and push the prosecution of the charge. Patterson, sparring for time, rambled and argued with the witnessses, dragging his cross examination to such length that the case was continued until next Saturday by Judge McCarthy, who plainly showed that his patience was at an end.

Picketers Ask Questions

Although Adam E. Patterson declares that his only interest in the whole Woolworth matter is one of a "public spirited citizen" seeking to bring to an end community fight, the leaders of the picket are asking some pertinent questions, which in his recent journalist endeavors Patterson seems not to want to answer. First, what was Patterson's initial initial interest in the Woolworth controversy? Second, if, as he claims, he is seeking to end the picket and settle the matter, why does he appear in the role of prosecutor of the street speakers, who were arrested on a "'spite warrant?" Third, to whom have the Woolworth people made the pledge he alleges, to put on colored girls when the picket is withdrawn? Fourth, has he this pledge in writing? Fifth, why does not Patterson, in the interest of settling the fight, counsel with the real leaders of the picket? Sixth, how did Mollison come to be interested in the case? Seventh, what do these two "public spirited citizens" who seek to do good by opposing the wishes of the community, hope to get as their reward for interfering with the picket?

It is hoped that in his next journalistic endeavor Major Patterson, or his assistant, Mollison, will deign to answer some of these questions for the information of the picket leaders.

EFFORTS TO PERSECUTE WOOLWORTH PICKETS MEET WITH FAILURE

Chicago Whip
9-27-30.

The organized efforts of certain interested parties to persecute and bring discredit upon the men behind the picket on the three south side Woolworth five- and ten cent stores have repeatedly met with failure because of the peaceful and law abiding conduct of men who have undertaken to promote this enormously important economic fight. Saturday morning the trumped up case against Ross D. Brown and Q. A. Hardy, two of the street speakers who nightly take the message of "DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN NOT WORK" into ever corner of the community, collapsed miserably before Judge Joseph L. Mc Carthy in the Wabash avenue court, when the disorderly conduct charges which had been brought against them by Marconi E. Ewell were dismissed.

Atty. Greene

The charges grew out of the fact that some person, disgusted at Ewell's double-dealing conduct and feeble attempts at oratory, threw a can of beans at the great Marconi as he was attempting to break up a street meeting several weeks ago. Although both Brown and Hardy were in full view of nearly a hundred persons, standing in front of Ewell, he charged that one or both of them had thrown the edible missle which knocked him from his perch. The prosecution of the charges against the two men was undertaken by Attorney (sometime known as Major) A. E. Patterson, who dragged out through three weeks a case which would normally have been settled in a few minutes.

Atty. Moore

Chicago, Ill.

Makes Feeble Prosecution

From the beginning, Major (or Attorney, if you prefer) Patterson sought to inject into the case the issue of the picket, but was repeatedly told by Judge Mc Carthy to confine himself to the disorderly conduct charge. His prosecuton of the case was made the more weak when several of his own witnesses, under cross examination by Attorneys Herman E. Moore and Wendell E. Green, admitted that both of the accused men were standing in front of Ewell at the time the can was thrown from the rear. Both Moore and Green made a masterly defense, showing clearly that their clients were innocent of the charges, as it would have been a physical impossibility for them to have thrown the can from the rear while standing in front of the speaker.

On Saturday, the third hearing of the case, Ewell failed to appear in court at all, and the Attorney (or Major) Patterson asked for another continuance, after hinting that his client had been kept from appearing in court by

physical violence on the part of the promoters of the picket. Judge McCarthy refused to tax his patience further with the mole-hill which had been made into a moutain, and ordered that the case be brought to an end. Patterson reluctantly agreed, offering to agree that all of the defense's other witnesses, about thirteen in number, would testify as those who had already been heard. Sensing a ruse, as Patterson had appeared in court each time with a stenographer who had taken down all of the testimony, Attorney Green agreed to this only after he had clearly defined what his witnesses had testified to. The case was then immedately dismissed. It is believed that through out the case, the only purpose was to obtain a conviction of disorderly conduct, in order that those interested in breaking up the picket might have something to go on in seeking to obtain an injunction against the picket as a public nuisance.

Tate Assailed

Close on the dismissal of the disorderly conduct charges against Brown and Hardy, another attempt was made to aggravate the picket leaders into an act of violence, when a police officer assailed William (Big Bill) Tate in front of the 47th street Woolworth store Saturday afternoon. Tate, as has been his custom during the past 14 weeks, came up to pay off the picket who bears the sign in front of this store. He was accosted by the police officer who is assigned to 'protect' this store, who arrogantly ordered both him and the picket to move on. Tate attempted to explain the nature of his business, but the officious 'minion of the law' would hear none of it, and repeated his order. Tate, towering above the officer, quietly deliberately refused to move, and invited the policeman to make good his threat to make him move.'

The officer discretely withdrew, as a large crowd of men gathered at the spot to back up the picket leader, and sent in a riot call. When Tate had completed his business, he drove to the 48th street station, and asked if he were wanted. When informed that he was not, he returned to the spot, to find four flivver squads and a large group of policemen there looking for the man who had 'threatened' the police officer. When Tate appeared and explained what had happened, the officious policeman who had percipitated the disturbance was called down by his sergeant who said of Tate, "This man has done more to keep down trouble and to maintain peace during this picket than any citizen in the distrct." With a wave of his hand, ate ordered the crowd which had gathered to defend him to move on and relieve the congestion in the street.

Picket Goes On

Despite all of these underhand efforts to aggravate and discredit the movement, the picket on the three Woolworth stores goes on unabated. The movement has the support of the entire community, both the rank and file and the leaders, and the stores remain empty day after day, rolling up an enormous loss for the Woolworth corporation. No compromise and no settlement has thus far been effected, and the opening of the new 51st street Woolworth store has again been delayed. The leaders of the picket report that a new set of sandwich signs have already been prepared in order that a picket may go on the job in front of the new store should it open with colored clerks. In the event it does open with colored, an none are assigned to the old stores, the picket on them will continue.

PETITION FOR COLORED WOOLWORTH CLERKS IS SIGNED BY 164 WHITES

One hundred and sixty-four white merchants, operating retail tores on the south side in the mmediate vicinity of the three Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores igned a petition which they sent o the New York offices of the F. W. Woolworth company, asking that the company adopt a fairer policy in dealing with the colored people whose patronage supports all of the business in the district, and employ colored girls as clerks in the south side stores belonging to the company. The petition to the Woolworth people was a voluntary action on the part of the community store owners, all of whom with one exception employ colored help in their establishments. They have themselves adopted the policy advocated by THE CHICAGO WHIP of employing colored workers in proportion to the amount of colored trade which the stores nnjoy, and feel that the prejudiced and unfair policy which has prevailed in the Woolworth stores disrupts the co-operative spirit in the community which they are trying to develop.

Seek Aid For Unemployment

In the petition it was brought to the Woolworth officials notice, that business on the south side has suffered as a result of the great amount of unemployment which has devastated the district, due to the fact that colored workers are always the first to be laid off and the last to be hired. It was shown that the community merchants, to protect their own businesses, have adopted the policy of employing their help from among the people who support their stores, and recommended that the Woolworth people do likewise. It was pointed out that every chain store operating branches in the district have adopted this policy, and have enjoyed co-operative support from the people in return.

Merchants in all lines of business, who are neighbors of the Woolworth stores on East 43rd street, 47th street, and 55th street, gladly give their aid through the petition in obtaining justice for the colored workers in obtaining employment in the Woolworth stores. The plan of sending the petition direct to the head officials of the company in New York was hit upon as a means of offsetting the prejudice and arrogance with which the efforts to open these jobs to colored girls have met when presented to the local officials of the company. It is believed that the petition showing that the majority of the white merchants in the district are in support of the demands of the colored patrons for jobs in all stores where their trade is sought may assist in bringing about a change in the employment policy of the Woolworth company.

CHICAGO STORE HONORS RACE SUPERINTENDENT

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—(A.N.P.)—The South Center Department Store, Chicago's largest store, located in the colored district, gave a signal honor to its outstanding colored employe, Richard L. Jones, general superintendent, by conducting a sale Saturday, November 16, designated as "Dick Jones' Day." Dick, as Mr. Jones is familiarly known to both the management and the public, has been in the service of the store since its grand opening in March of 1928. As the courteous and general floor manager, he has attracted wide and favorable attention to his store. He began work as an officer of personnel and is largely responsible for the success which the business has had with its large mixed personnel. Nearly two-thirds of the store's 120 employes are colored and Dick was the first to be engaged and is now its most responsible employe.

According to Mr. F. Ruffner general manager, the "Dick Jones Day" idea originated with the management as a means of finding out just what kind of a response colored people would give to a sale honoring an employe in recognition of the store's policy to advance its workers in accordance with their ability and without regard to race or color. The mammoth sale which resulted was announced by a large 12-page hand bill distributed throughout the district and brought out the largest number of purchasers who ever attended a sale at the store. When the sale opened Saturday morning, more than 400 people stood in a drizzling rain waiting for the doors to open. By night, the sales registers showed that a total of more than 23,000 sales had been made, by far the greatest sale day in the company's history.

Mr. Jones, for whom the community came forth in such numbers to honor, later expressed himself as being highly appreciative but overwhelmed by the customers' response and added that he felt the recognition which the store tendered him was really a tribute to his race rather than a personal one. "Events like this will do much to inspire young colored men and women to aspire to positions of trust and honor in the business world and will encourage other large business houses to give our people wider employment opportunities. All that the success of this sale demonstrates that the fair policies of my store are appreciated by the people of this community.

Labor-1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Illinois

Attorney for Woolworth's Stores in Chicago Confers With Picket Leaders

Amsterdam News
8-27-30

Failure of Management to Employ Negro Clerks in Three Southside Establishments Cuts Deeply Into Concern's Business

New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (ANP).—As a result of the picketing of three stores of the Woolworth Company, located in the Southside district, a group of citizens were called into a conference Friday morning with E. H. Williams, white, attorney representing the Western district of Woolworth stores.

The individuals present, who were invited to the conference by Attorney Adam E. Patterson, were: Dr. Harold Kingsley, pastor of Good Shepherd Congregational Church, and director of Negro work of the Congregational Churches of America; Mrs. Maude E. Lawrence, former civic secretary for the Chicago Urban League; Herman E. Moore, president of the Cook County Bar Association; Chandler Owen, publicist; John B. French, former member of the Illinois Industrial Commission; Dr. Bernardo Ruis of the Universal Negro Improvement Association; E. T. Davis, employment agency director, and a representative of the Associated Negro Press.

The picketing and resultant boycott are an outgrowth of the fight conducted by the Chicago Whip to place Negro employees in stores which are supported by Negro patronage.

Mr. Williams, for the Woolworth Company, explained that there were two difficulties involved: First, that the company rules regarding seniority and eligibility prevented it from acceding to the demand that it place a force of Negro girls in all the stores before the pickets were removed; second, that the company was not disposed to yield in the matter as long as the element of force figured in the controversy.

It was indicated that the persons in charge of the picketing campaign had made a racket out of it and the charge was made that they had demanded money from the Woolworth Company before agreeing to withdraw the pickets. the money to cover the expenses of the picketing so far.

Those present expressed the view that the Woolworth Company had not approached the problem in the proper spirit, that the crusade for the employment of Negro boys and girls had assumed such proportions that it would only be with the co-operation of the company that the injustices of the campaign might be corrected.

It was suggested that a further conference be held with officers of the Chicago Whip, national industrial agencies among Negroes, and officials of the Woolworth Company.

SPEAKERS RALLY TO SUPPORT OF PICKET ON WOOLWORTH STORES

Chicago Whip
8-2-30

Among the growing group of public spirited citizens on the south side who have volunteered their services in support of the picket on the three Woolworth stores until the proprietors give colored people employment in proportion to their trade, are eight volunteer four-minute speakers who are giving their services to the cause in the form of spreading the doctrine of economic self-help through nightly public corner meetings. These valiant soap-box orators, two of them women, are to be seen and heard each night in the week, preaching to the people of the district the principles of co-operation and community spirit. Night after night, they speak from corner to corner, taking with them the message of economic independence for colored people, the demand for the right to work where we spend.

Chicago, Ill.

These volunteers are Calvin Saunders, the originator of the picket idea, George Holt, Ardallis Hardy, Mrs. Catherine Tooley, Mrs. Rebecca Holt, David Smith, William Bratton, and Thomas Bass. They travel with Ross D. Brown from one section of the district to the other, carrying to all who hear the message "Do Not Spend Your Money Where You Can Not Earn." The success of the picket, and the loyal support which the people have given to the fight against the arrogant policy of the Woolworth stores, belongs largely to these courageous champions of a worthy cause.

THE BEE BY ITSELF

Chicago Bee
8-2-30

We had occasion to be in Chicago the other day. We had heard of the boycott fight waged by The Chicago Bee against business houses refusing to employ Negroes. We had heard of the Bee slogan: "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work;" but we had never dreamed of the results obtained by this zealous newspaper. Imagine our astonishment when we went upon the scene and observed the changes for ourselves.

The changed conditions represent nothing we should not have. They simply represent a belated coming into our own. We saw shopkeepers, banks, stores here and there, employing our men and women in various capacities. We asked some of them for expressions on the changed conditions. They replied that the change was really a revelation to them. "In dollars and cents, we are far ahead of our old business," said one. And he expressed pleasure over his own conversion to the "newer idea" of spending your money where you CAN work. The great Five and Ten Cent Stores (the Woolworths, if you please) have about seen the light. They offered to man one store with all colored, if the Committee would agree to withdraw opposition from the other two and allow white employes. "The Committee stands pat," said the chairman. And the fight goes on. The estimated loss of the Woolworths already is about a quarter million dollars. They will not continue operating at this loss.

Pittsburg, Pa

And to think The Chicago Bee, that fighting journal of the Windy City, accomplished this great economic advantage practically alone! We were astounded to learn that our other papers refused to lend even a word of encouragement. This is all the more astounding when it is remembered that all Chicago Negroes benefit by the fight made by The Chicago Bee. We bemourn such journalistic selfishiness.

The Chicago Bee has won its fight for the people. It has won its place in the hearts of the people. It ought to be easy for the Chicago Negroes to buy The Bee at ten cents per copy. It is really worth a quarter of a dollar to every Negro in the Windy City. As time goes on, all of us will learn to help in these drives for bread and butter. Our selfishness will eventually give way to the greater demand of a loyal people. God speed the day. Our congratulations are herewith extended The Chicago Bee for what it has done alone. We herewith implore our other brother editors to join the fight for the people and share the honor of making bread and butter for all. There is honor enough to spare, and people enough to serve.

UNEMPLOYED MEN DEMAND WORK ON WORLD FAIR JOB

Chicago Whip

Leader Stems Riot Spirit; To Confer With Fair Officials

Chicago, Ill.

Desperate over their lack of work, and in many cases hungry, over three hundred unemployed men gathered in Washington Park at nine Wednesday morning to discuss ways and means of obtaining relief.

9.27.30

The tone of the gathering was determined, and when one of those present told of work going on at 31st Street on a World's Fair buildings at which no colored men were employed, it was decided to march to the place in a body and demand that some colored men be employed.

Among the men who composed the crowd were a number of members of the Working Men's organization, and the decision to march to the 31st street work was greeted with shouts of approval.

Only the timely arrival of a local labor leader, Justo De Lemos averted what might have developed into serious situation had the men succeeded in carrying out their plans. De Lemos, founder, and head of the Economic Federation of America, talked to the men, and in a few minutes had quieted them. On his promise to confer with the employment manager of the World's Fair organization, the men dispersed.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. De Lemos is recognized as an important cog in the local unemployment situation, and it was his group last week which forced the issue at the work on the surface lines on 51st street last week, and succeeded in having 45 colored men put to work. He also is thought to be responsible for the merger of his organization and the Worker's group, which took place in Washington park last Sunday, which brings together a large number of unemployed in their own interests. Mr. De Lemos is to confer with th eofficials of the Illinois Steel Corporation Wednesday, in an effort to have colored labor put in place of the present Mexican contract labor. The Mexicans are brought up from Mexico on contracts, and when these expire it is Mr. De Lemos' hope to replace them with Negroes.

9.27.30.

WOOLWORTH COMPANY FAILS WITH NEW TRICKS TO INTIMIDATE PICKETS

According to information received by the leaders of the picket on the three south side branches of the Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores, the local officials of the company are making a frantic effort to demoralize the community ban on the stores before the middle of this month in order to 'clear up the situation' and save the face of the company before the opening of the new store at 51st and Calumet avenue. It is reported by persons within the Woolworth company's own organization that a 'slush' fund with which to fight the demands of the community by colored trade, is being raised by a tax of fifty cents per day upon each of the company's 1960 stores throughout the country, and that a fund of nearly a thousand dollars a day is available. Opinion varies as to whether this fund is designed to help make up for the enormous losses which the south side stores in Chicago have sustained during the past three months under the pressure of the picket, or will be used to 'finance' the various schemes which are being used by local officials and a small group of traitorous Negroes who have offered to 'sell out the picket' for personal gain. In any case, it is reported that the local officials who have dallied along for the past three months in the hope that the community spirit supporting the picket would fall off, have received orders from headquarters in New York City to 'do something,' and are frantically grasping at every straw in the vain hope of being able to end the fight on the stores without acceeding to the demand for colored salesgirls in the south side stores.

Seek to Make Trouble

Information as to each move contemplated by the Woolworth people and their colored hirelings; to check-mate the picket, has been available to the leaders of the picket through the kindly service of several light-complexioned colored people who are 'passing for white,' who have come in contact with white employees of Woolworth. The actions of William J. Rand, district manager of the Woolworth stores, and Ednyfed Williams, 'legal representative' of the company, who has taken active leadership in the various attempts to break up the picket, are reported on from time to time by colored persons who have been forced to deny their true racial identity in order to talk with the white employees of the Woolworth Co. It was also from this source that information came of the vigorous activities of "Deteckative" William T. Davis to demoralize the picket for his personal gain. "Deteckative" Davis is reported to be in charge of a new move to stir up trouble by antagonizing the pickets in order to create an act of violence which will enable the Woolworth people to seek an injunction against the picket on grounds of disorder. Davis' futile efforts have proved ludicrous and ineffectual, and have produced no results toward undermining or breaking down the morale of the picket. His 'deteckative' business, conducted on the "Amos and Andy" plan, have been large in promise, but small in returns, and such money as the Woolworth officials may have put at his disposal, has been entirely wasted, as far as accomplishing the purpose of relieving the strain on the company is concerned. Many persons are at a loss to explain what argument this bungling agent could have used to persuade Major A. E. Patterson to align himself with Davis and the other 'Uncle Toms' and knights of the 'itchy palm,' to use his influence in arranging the meeting last week between a group of south side leaders and the representative of the Woolworth company, which miserably failed in its purpose to enlist their sympathy against the pickets.

Numerous efforts have been made to plague the pickets into destroying the peaceful quality of the campaign, taunts having been thrown at them, and threats and warnings having been made, in an effort to provoke them to blows, but all of these have proved in vain. Reports of egg throwing, packa[illegible]natching, and attacks on persons coming out of the stores have been made to the police, but not once has it been shown that the pickets are in any may involved in these disorders. The picket continues peaceful, the community continues to support it, and the three south side five-and-ten cent stores continue to suffer with business at a standstill, to the tune of losses of $2,000 per w[illegible]

Hire Women Buyers

It is further reported t[illegible] group of colored women have [illegible]ed engaged by some agent inter[illegible]ed in breaking down the morale of the fight, to go from one Woolworth sto[illegible]e to the other in the district, to give the appearance that colored women are ignoring the picket, and trading with Woolworth in spite of the fight. This report is supported by the observation of some of the sympathizers of the movement, who have found that the same women enter the stores three and four times per day. Some of these 'scab' buyers have been trailed to their homes, and their names learned, and arrangements have been made to photograph them as they come out of these stores, in order that they may become publicly known as 'Aunt Dinahs' who have sold out their self respect for a few dollars. Some of these women have made insulting remarks to the pickets, and have broadcast their 'views' that people "ought not pay no attention to the picket 'cause they ain't doing no good nohow." But the colored housewives and school girls have given loyal support to the fight, as have their husbands, sons and brothers, and each day the Woolworth stores are barren and empty, as the pickets continue their tireless parade.

Face New Problem

As if the trouble over the three present Woolworth stores were not enough, the company faces a new problem with the proposed opening of the new 51st street store. The company has arranged to open a new branch in a recently constructed building, on which it has a 99 year lease. In the same structure is store space which three other companies have leased for business. These other lease holders, all of whom have arranged to open for business with colored help, object to the Woolworth company opening a store which will bring a picket on the job, thus interfering with their business. This will surely happen if the store is opened without colored clerks, as a new pair of sandwich signs has already been prepared, and a man engaged to take up the march in front of this store as soon as it opens, the leaders of the picket announce. Other white business men established along 51st street are said to have registered their protest against the Woolworth company bringing into the district this new problem which may hurt their business. This complication is believed to have been in the back of the minds of the Woolworth officials when they very generously offered several weeks ago to put a few colored girls to [illegible] in the new store 'on trial' [illegible] picket were withdrawn from [illegible]nt of the other three stores. [illegible]is offer was rejected by the cit[illegible]ens in charge of the picket move[illegible]ment, who are firm in their demand that colored clerks be employed in each of the south side stores before the picket will be withdrawn. They have refused every offer which compromises the original issue of the fight, that colored girls have a right to work in every store which depends largely upon colored trade.

It has been clearly shown to the Woolworth officials that the colored community is a unit in the support of the fight against the unfair employment policy which the company is trying to maintain. Every effort to shake their confidence in the leaders of the picket has failed miserably, and the greedy colored hirelings who have conducted this 'dirty' work have been discredited and exposed. The conference with a group of outstanding community leaders which was held two weeks ago, and which ended with Dr. Harold Kingsley, Atty. Herman E. Moore, and the other telling Williams flatly that no compromise coul be effected until a change of policy was adopted by theh company, and colored girls employed as saleswomen in the south side stores, was a blow to the hopes of settlement favorable to the company, with only empty and vague promises given to the colored people in return. The leaders of the picket declare that the entire community has been so well educated to the enormous importance of winning this fight, that all of the efforts of the 'deteckatives' and undercover men, double-crossers, and hired 'Uncle Toms' will in no way effect the fight, even if the pickets were removed. The return of colored patrons to the Woolworth stores, it is believed, will come only when they find colored girls behind the counters to wait on them.

[illegible]kets Are Removed and [illegible]rl Clerks Go to Work

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19—(By NP)—Several thousand curious persons elbowed their way through the newest and largest of the five-and-ten cent stores of F. W. Woolworth & Company in the so-called colored district Friday evening, when this recently-completed store was opened for public inspection. It is located on Fifty-first street near the corner of Calumet avenue.

The store was formally opened Saturday morning.

Interest in the opening of the establishment had been greatly accentuated by the prolonged picket maintained against other stores of the Woolworth Company because of what was declared to be the company's definite 50-year-old policy against the employment of colored girls as clerks.

The picket was the outgrowth of the fight started more than a year ago by the Chicago "Whip," under the slogan, "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work."

Organized picketing was injected into the fight and maintained for 17 weeks. It was supported by a corps of street corner speakers, who nightly, on corners throughout the district, exhorted the people not to patronize the Woolworth stores.

Three Woolworth stores felt the effect of the picket maintained, their trade being ultimately brought almost to a standstill so far as colored patrons were concerned.

In the progress of the fight the pickets came under the control of William "Big Bill' Tate, former contender for the heavyweight boxing championship. Under his strong hand, the picket was vigorously maintained.

The application of the picket was a new and an extreme measure, which entailed great sacrifice and courage on the part of its backers. There were some colored leaders who were fearful of what its consequences might be. 10-11-30

Twenty-one colored girls were employed Saturday in the new Woolworth store. It is understood that William J. Rand, manager of the western district, has promised that just as soon as these girls get training, some of them will be transferred to the company's other stores in the district. On the basis of this promise, to be effected within a reasonable period, the pickets in front of the other stores were removed and trade was resumed, though not normally, at them Saturday.

The picket leaders indicate that the pickets will now be used against other businesses in the district which ignore the claim of the Negro worker.

[illegible] WINS LONG FIGHT

Courier

Signal Victory Recorded As

Labor-1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Illinois

HIRE COLORED GIRLS TO OPEN WOOLWORTH'S NEW 51ST ST. STORE

District Superintendent and Store Manager Both Acknowledge Change in Company's 50 Year Policy; Picket to Continue on Others

According to the statement of William J. Rand, district superintendent of the Woolworth Five-and-Ten Cent stores, which was corroborated by the manager of the new south side Woolworth store, located at 51st and Calumet avenue, which will open Saturday morning, the F. W. Woolworth company will change the policy which has endured in the organization for more than 50 years, and will employ colored girls in the capacity of clerks and saleswomen. This promised change of policy, if it goes into effect Saturday will represent a signal though incomplete victory for the public spirited citizens who have been conducting a picket on the three Woolworth stores already operating in the district for the past four months in an effort to enforce the new economic principles sponsored by THE CHICAGO WHIP in the campaign for employment. The employment of colored clerks in this one store will be a signal victory, in that it will amount to an acceptance by the Woolworth people of the principle that colored people have a right to work in those stores which are supported largely by their patronage; the victory will be incomplete, however, until the principle is generally accepted, and colored girls are put to work as clerks in all four of the south side Woolworth stores.

Girls On The Job

Five colored girls have already been engaged to clerk in the new 51st street Woolworth store, and were on the job Monday to assist in getting the store ready for the Saturday opening, and to learn the stock. An effort was made to secure the names of these five young women, but the manager of the new store expressed a desire to confer with his superior before giving out any information concerning the situation.

Both he and the manager of the 55th street store declared that they had no information as to how far reaching this change of policy would be, and were uninformed as to when colored girls would be engaged to work in the other three stores which have been picketed since June 7. It is believed, however, that the introduction of colored girls into the personnel of the new store will mark the beginning of a thorough change, which will lead to the officials of the Woolworth company meeting in full the demands of the community for colored clerks in all of the stores where the trade is preponderantly colored.

Pickets To Continue

Despite this apparent victory, the leaders of the picket group, who have received no official communication or information from the officials of the company regarding the change of policy which will accomplish the thing for which they have been contending, have decided to continue the picket on the other three stores until colored girls are engaged behind the counters. The various devices which have been resorted to in an effort to dodge the issue has led them to advance cautiously, and they declare that the appearance of colored clerks in the 43rd. 47th and 55th street stores will be the only unmistakable sign that the Woolworth people have met their demands, and will be the signal for the withdrawal of the pickets.

In the event that the new store does open with colored clerks working behind the counters, as has been promised, the leaders of the picket have declared that they will seek to encourage the colored people of the district to patronize this one store, while observing the picket on the other three stores, thus demonstrating to the officials of the company that it is "good business" to employ colored workers in the district, just as the other chain store organizations and hundreds of individually owned business concerns have done.

Community Interested

The entire south side community awaits with interest the opening of the new Woolworth store, to discover whether the company has yet seen the wisdom of meeting their just demands for employment in proportion to their trade, and of stimulating their co-operation rather than their hostility. The fight to bring about a change in the company's policy of fifty years standing, of discriminating against colored workers in capacities other than menial has been a long one. It began more than a year ago, when letters were sent to both the local and national officials of the company by THE CHICAGO WHIP, calling their attetion to their obligation to assist in relieving the unemployment situation on the south side by giving colored girls opportunity to work in the company's stores which are located in a colored community. These letters were ignored, and a campaign of publicity was next resorted to acquaint the community with the attitude of the proprietors of these stores, relative to the employing of colored people.

During the period of the publicity campaign, other chain store concerns such as the Consumers grocery stores, the Wylie hat stores, the Walgreen drug stores, and many others operating branches in the south side district accepted the fair and just principles outlined by THE WHIP, and employed colored workers in their branch stores. At length the Woolworth stores were the only chain organization left with branch stores which did not employ colored help. When all other means of bringing them to terms failed, a band of public spirited and determined men and women determined to use pickets on the three offending stores. The entire community responded in co-operation, and the business of the three stores fell to nothing almost overnight. Despite the attendant loss of thousands of dollars, and the increasing ill will of the community, the local officials of Woolworth company refused to meet the situation. Day after day the pickets patroled, the stores remained empty, the clerks were idle. The hope that the move was spasmodic and would not last faded as week after week and month after month the fight continued unabated. The district manager was called to New York for several conferences, and national officials of the company visited the local stores where the picket was being maintained. Efforts were made by volutary meddlers and self-seeking traitors within the group to undermine the movement, but all of these failed, and it is reported that the head officials, growing tired of the delay and the attendant decrease in business, sent out a mandatory order to 'do something'. The opening of the new store was apparently delayed several times, and with the promise of a new store opening with a picket on guard and no business, it was at last decided to meet the demands of the community by opening the store with some colored girls behind the counters.

Signal Victory

If, as the situation seems to indicate, the Woolworth officials have at last decided to meet the demands of the community, with colored girls already on the job in the new store, and more to be employed in the near future in the other three stores, then a signal victory has been won by the picket leaders for the principles of economic justice which have been advocated by THE CHICAGO WHIP. The right of the competent colored worker to positions of all classes in those stores which depend for their support upon colored patronage will be the more firmly established with the acceptance of this principle by the billion dollar Woolworth company, and more far reaching accomplishments under the slogan DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN NOT WORK will be made possible, not only in Chicago, but everywhere where colored people constitute the bulk of the trade.

OPEN NEW 51st STREET MARKET WITH NEGRO MANAGER, BUTCHERS

The opening of The Choice Meat Market, 335 East 51st street, in the new building at the southwest corner of Calumet avenue and 51st street is another page in the commercial development of the Southside. This market, carrying the finest lines of choice meats will be under the management of Jesse Morris, a colored union butcher. Morris has been made manager because of his experience and ability and he will have three colored butchers under him. The management of this store is to be congratulated on its fine spirit of rewarding capable colored help.

Gala Opening

There will be an opening for inspection on Friday, October 17th, from 10:30 in the morning until 6 in the evening, at which time couvenirs will be given away. On Saturday morning October 17, the store will open for business, offering the finest of meats at the most reasonable prices. The public is urged to attend both the inspection and the opening and show the management that its stand in reference to colored help is appreciated.

MAKING A RACE

When the Woolworth stores on the southside of Chicago employed Negro sales girls, it was the culmination of the effort of months. Two thoughts are inescapable. One is the stamina which the buying public showed, which finally bent the will of a stubborn management. The other is the unflagging determination of the managers of the campaign to bring about this result. A newspaper, the Chicago Whip was behind the effort. Words of praise are so little before such achievement. Out of the fire of struggle and repression a stronger race is being forged.

—Kansas City Call.

Colored Girls on the Job as Clerks in Woolworth's Four South Side Stores

In keeping with the promise made to the leaders of the picket movement two weeks ago when the pickets who have patrolled the three south side stores for the past seventeen weeks, officials of the F. W. Woolworth company have placed colored girls in all four of the Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores located on the southside. On Thursday girls who have been in training for the past ten days at the new 51st street Woolworth store, were assigned to duty in the Woolworth stores on 43rd, 47th, and 55th streets while the new store, which opened with colored girls, continues the use of colored clerks. In each store the colored and white clerks are employed behind the counters working together, in keeping with the original proposal made by The Chicago Whip when it began its fight more than a year ago to convert the great chain store company to the newer and fairer policy.

Girls 'On Their Toes'

With the introduction of colored clerks into these four stores which are supported predominantly by colored patronage, the principles of the job campaign have won a signal victory. Now every chain store concern which operates a branch on the south side has accepted the principle that it is right and just to give employment to those whose patronage makes a business profitable. The girls who have benefitted by this victory, and are the fortunate ones to procure these jobs, are 'on their toes,' in a determined effort to make good and vindicate the effort made in their behalf. The colored residents of the south side are returning to patronize the stores, now that they have joined the ranks of the community's friends, and business which since June has been at at standstill, is returning to normalcy.

Now that the issue of employing colored workers has been fought to a successful finish, the energies of the campaign will be directed to convert those recalcitrant independent merchants and store owners in the community who have ignored the appeal for their cooperation as an aid in relieving the unemployment situation among the colored people whose trade makes possible the success of their stores. Effort will be made to place clerks, cashiers, and butchers in the grocery and markets, clerks and pharmacists in the drug stores, attendants in the gasoline filling stations, stenographers and agents in the real estate offices. The success of the campaign thus far has welded the entire community into a close-kit cooperation behind the fight under the slogan of DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

COLORED GIRLS ON THE JOB AS CLERKS IN WOOLWORTH'S FOUR SOUTH SIDE STORES

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—In keeping with the promise made to the leaders of the picket movement two weeks ago when the pickets who have patrolled the three south side stores for the past seventeen weeks, officials of the F. W. Woolworth company have placed colored girls in all four of the Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores located on the southside. On Thursday girls who have been in training for the past ten days at the new 51st street Woolworth store, were assigned to duty in the Woolworth stores on 43rd, 47th, and 55th streets while the new store, which opened with colored girls, continues the use of colored clerks. In each store the colored and white clerks are employed behind the counters working together, in keeping with the original proposal made by The Chicago Whip when it began its fight more than a year ago to convert the great chair store company to the newer and fairer policy.

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Editorial Opinions of the Negro Press

A SIGNAL VICTORY

A signal victory has been won in the Chicago job campaign. The wealthy and gigantic Woolworth Five and Ten stores, with three stores in the Negro district on Chicago's South Side after months of untiring effort by the **Chicago Whip** and 17 weeks of picketing by individual Colored citizens, has agreed to employ Colored clerks. This victory for fair play and economic advancement is no small one. It was a stern test case. There were a number of "good meaning" Negroes who thought that the militant **Whip** and the determined picketeers were carrying the good work a little too far.' Others thought that Woolworth was too mighty in finance and influence to submit to the clamor of a few demanding Negroes. We have more than our share of compromisers and cautious leaders, despite the established fact that the safety of compromise and cult of expediency never won any lasting battle.

But the Chicago Negro in the main has backbone and courage, and the slogan "don't spend your money where you can't work," confronted the adamant Woolworth concerns, reinforced by the human pickets who daily paraded in front of the three stores until the business fell off to zero.

Despite the early positive stand that Woolworth would never submit to the demands of the Colored customers, with three stores losing money daily, the management in good grace finally reversed itself. All of which simply proves that the American business man has more respect for the dollar than empty pride.

Other notable examples of large businesses giving employment to Colored in cooperation with the **Chicago Whip's** campaign, are the Consumer's chain grocery stores, Walgreen drug stores and Wylie Hat stores. These businesses placed Negro clerks and managers without any such coercion as was needed in the Woolworth and the Woolworth case.

St. Louis Negroes, 100,000 of them with a tremendous weekly purchasing power in cash dollars, are confronted by no dissimilar situation than that of Chicago. To prove it the job campaign fostered by the **St. Louis American** has produced some excellent results. Yet, only the surface has been scratched here, so to put it. There are merchants, big and little, chain and independent, amongst us who are reaping the profits from large Negro patronage without giving in return such employment as it just and fair.

Chicago is to be complimented for her courageous Colored citizens, and for those big businesses, including Woolworth, who can see the business wisdom and community good will in giving Negro customers "a break" in the matter of earning an honest living.—**The St. Louis American.**

They cannot help feeling themselves to be different from the average American boy and girl who stops school at the end of the eighth grade.

Americans ought to be shocked to learn that, despite millions spent under public and private auspices for schools and colleges, the problem of education has not been solved.

Compulsory education laws have not solved it, and girls out of school after the eighth grade, (1) because they don't like school, (2) because they "can't get along," (3) because they have to go to work, (4) because the public does not provide a high school.

This last "because" concerns many communities in the South where schools for Negroes are few, poor, and rarely beyond the elementary grades.

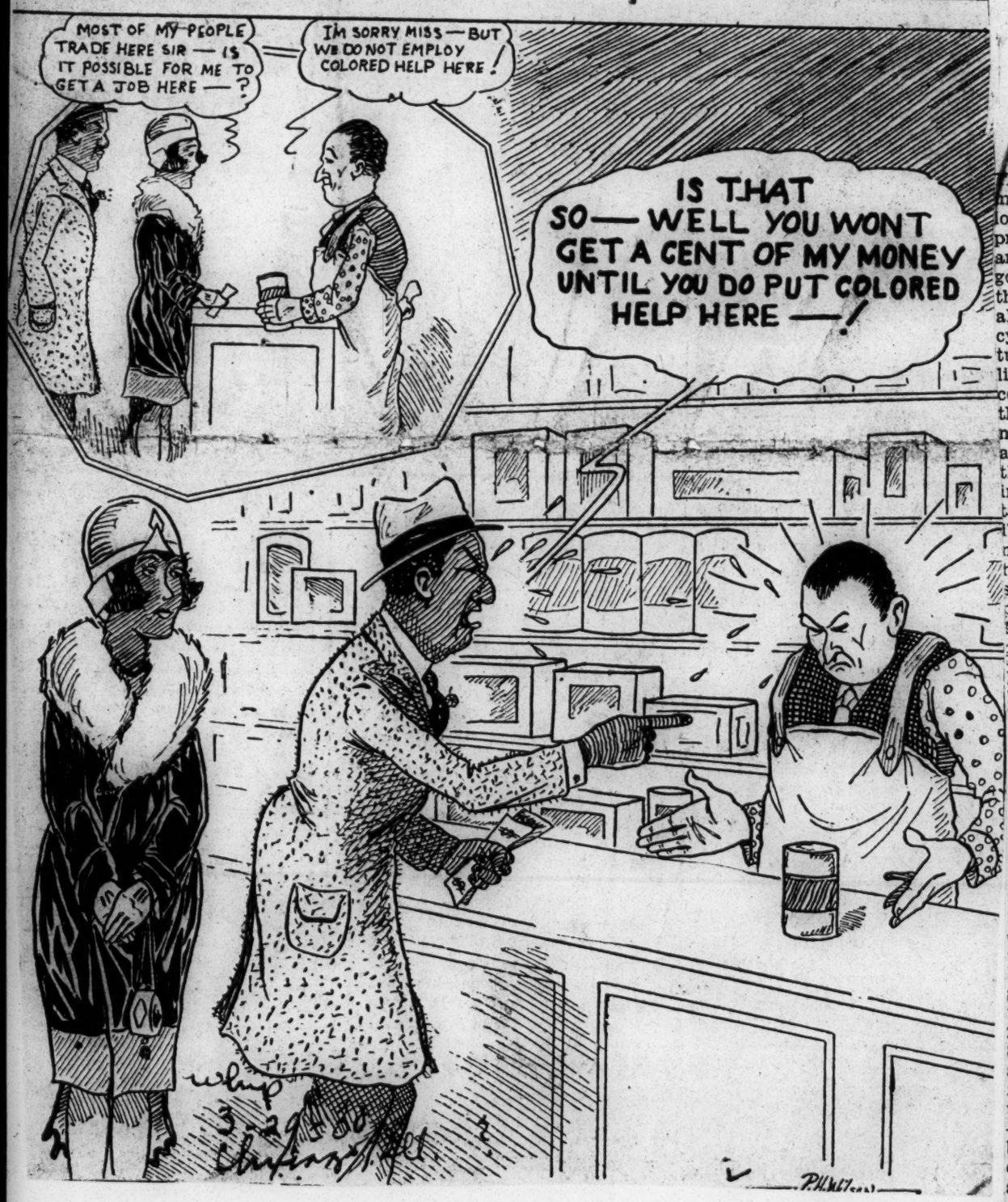
—Afro-American.

Labor-1930

Illinois

Occupation, Wages etc.

Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work



The Whip's Job Campaign Takes Nation By Storm; Newspapers Join Fight

BY JOHN J. McKINLEY

The employment campaign of THE CHICAGO WHIP, which was inaugurated last May as a purely local project designed to solve the pressing problem of unemployment among Negroes in and about Chicago, has caught the imagination of thoughtful and intelligent people all over the nation and grown with cyclonic vigor, gathering momentum as it went, until it has spread like wild-fire to all sections of the country, and developed into one of the greatest and most practical measures for race betterment ever adopted. Outside [illegible] the spirit of the fight and watching closely the excellent results obtained in Chicago, inaugurated similar campaigns in their own communities, and by their co-operation have made the economic battle started by THE WHIP a national project. From coast to coast, and from Florida to Michigan, the campaign has become contagious, and the editors of newspapers in more than a score of cities have thrown themselves fearlessly into the fight to demand full economic rights for colored people from the white enterprises which are supported by our patronage.

In seeking to solve its local problem of unemployment, THE WHIP has developed a new economic principle with which the wage successfully the battle for a fair share in the prosperity of our own making—the right to a return in the form of employment from the businesses which are predominantly colored have a moral and economic obligation to hire colored workers in their enterprises The editors of newspapers all over the United States, recognizing that a similar situation exists in their own communities, have seized upon the weapon fashioned by THE WHIP—of withholding patronage from businesses which will not hire colored people—determined to fight to a finish for our right to make a respectable living.

Newspapers Join Fight

One of the first newspapers to recognize the merits of THE WHIP'S fight, and one of the [illegible] to join, was the belligerent Hou[illegible] (Tex.) Informer. Close on its heels and from an opposite section of the country came the Amsterdam (N. Y.) News, which by taking up the battle has declared a new and squarer deal on the matter of hiring Negroes in Harlem. Then in wave, first endorsing THE WHIP' campaign in Chicago and the launching out in the fight for th betterment of their own communities, dozens of newspapers from a sections of the country rallied a round the standard — DO NO SPEND YOUR MONEY WHER YOU CAN NOT WORK. In the eas the Baltimore (Md.) Afro-American the Philadelphia (Pa.) Courier, th Washington (D. C.) Tribune, th Boston (Mass.) Guardian, joined i the fight to demand more jobs i stores supported by colored patron age. In the south Louisville (Ky. News, the Louisville Leader, th Florida Sentinel, the Memphi Tenn.) Triangle, the East Tenne ee News, the Norfolk (Va) Jour nal and Guide, the Birmingham Re order, the Cumberland (Ky. Flashlight, the Shreveport (La. Afro-American, disregarding th handicaps and dangers surroundin such a movement in the south, hav courageously entered the lists t fight for a return in the form o wages on the money spent by ou people in white stores. In the cen tral states the St. Louis (Mo. American, the Kansas City (Mo. Call, the Kansas City American, th Cincinnati (O.) Union, the Cincin nati Bulletin, the Indianapoli (Ind.) Record, the Gary (Ind.) Sun and the Des Moines (Ia.) Bystand er, have joined forces with TH WHIP to fight the battle for the Ne gro's economic independence. I the far west two newspapers, th California Eagle and the Arizon Times have answered the call t arms.

Recognizing the enormous impor tance of the campaign, several lib eral white newspapers have com mented favorably upon the cam paign, giving full credit to TH CHICAGO WHIP as the first fighte in the field. A special feature ar ticle by Lester Walton, commentin upon the widespread interest an co-operation in the campaign, an recounting some of the excellent re sults which have been obtaine from it, was published in the Ne York World, a white Democrati daily. The Federated News, officia organ for the Chicago Federation o Labor, gave hearty endorsement t THE WHIP'S fight in a recent edi torial. The Crisis magazine, in it March issue, carried an article de scribing the campaign for jobs a

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Consumers Place Six More Colored Girls In Stores; Many Applicants for Jobs

In keeping with the promise made to THE CHICAGO WHIP last week, Mr. S. Scott, general manager for the Consumers Coffee and Butter Stores, for the Chicago area has selected six more colored girls, who reside in the neighborhoods in which the stores are located and who have had experience as grocery clerks in training in three other Consumer company stores All three of the stores in which the new girls are working are located on 47th street, in which district the Consumers company admits that practically one hundred per cent of the trade is with colored people. In the soore at 72 E. 47th street one girl has been placed in training, in the store at 459 E. 47th street two experienced clerks have been employed, and in the store at 625 E. 47th street, the second largest Consumers store in the neighborhood, three girls have been placed. These six girls, together with the three who were shown in a picture in last week's issue of TH WHIP at the store at 224 E. 47th street represent the beginning of the Consumers stores new policy for employing colored clerks in neighborhood stores where the patrons are predominately colored.

They Satisfy

Although the colored girls who have been engaged by the Consumers stores have been o nthe job only a week, a canvass of the store managers has shown that they are proving themselves satisfactory in every respect. These girls have had impressed upon them the responsibility which is on their shoulders to make good in their new positions, in order that the benefits may be extended to many more girls. tI is certain that the success of colored workers in the Consumers stores and A. and P. stores will lead other chain stores and individually owned stores to accept the policy as soon as sound business, and will establish a new precedent universally.

Immediately following the publication of the news that the Consumers stores were making openings for colored clerks in their south side stores, **more than two hundred ap**plications were made to THE CHICAGO WHIP for recommendation to the Consumer officials. Although every effort is being made to accommodate as many of the girls as possible, it must be remembered that experienced girls are given first preference in choice for the jobs and that there are only about thirty jobs at the very most available. The public is advised to patronize the Consumers stores in each neighborhood, to show our appreciation of their fair and just stand now, in order that an increase of business in the colored communities will increase the opportunities for **employment of more colored clerks**

Louis Bros. Drug Store Has Wrong Slant on Employment

By WILLIAM LARNED

Lowis Bros. Drug Store at 47th and South Parkway has consistently refused to hire colored clerks. Registered pharmacist with an Illinois license as has Woolf's Drug Store at 55th and Michigan and Kreegel's and Giles and Co. at 35th and Parkway. Lowis has carefully explained at different times that he has some white trade at his fountain in the day time and for that reason white help for his fountain luncheonette for this white trade, and uses recently a colored boy at night when his trade is principally colored. The people are naturally asking questions on this policy. Do the white merchants of the neighborhood who eat their lunch at Lowis INSIST on having white service when these same merchants earn their living from taking the money of colored people of the neighborhood?

which is even more than Walgreen and the Walgreen store at 47th and South Parkway are not so considerate about having separate shifts of white and colored help The people are asking if Lowis Bros. really appreciate and respect our trade. The attitude of this store seems to be like some others and that is that they feel that they can do anything without any notice being taken of it. Remember the slogan—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

Philadelphia Tribune Wins First Big Victory In East In Employment Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9. — The Philadelphia Tribune, one of the strongest allies of THE CHICAGO WHIP in the East in the nation wide campaign for the employment of colored people in stores and business houses which do a large part of their business with colored patrons, announced the first big victory of its campaign this week when it published the fact that the American Stores Company, one of the largest chain grocery concerns operating in the East, has agreed to meet the demands of the Tribune, and place colored clerks in those stores of the company which are located in colored neighborhoods.

Cooperating in the campaign as outlined and followed by THE WHIP, the Tribune made a careful survey of the shops and stores in those districts of the city which are predominantly inhabited by colored people, and called to the attention of the people through the columns of the paper and from the pulpits of the churches the fact that these stores, while deriving a huge profit from the colored trade, were returning nothing to the community in the form of jobs.

Housewives Cooperate

Through the cooperation of neighhood housewives, the Tribune was able to show the white store owners that the people of Philadelphia were in earnest in their demand for more positions open to colored workers. The American Stores Company is the first large corporation to take cognizance of the demand, and it is believed that the new policy which they have adopted will have a great influence on other organizations. Several colored clerks have already been put to work in American stores, and the officials of the concern have promised to make places for more as rapidly as possible. The benefits of this victory of the Tribune in Philadelphia will be felt in other eastern cities where the American Stores Company operates branches in colored communities.

The Week's Best Editorial

A SIGNAL VICTORY

St. Louis (Mo.) American

A signal victory has been won in the Chicago job campaign. The wealthy and gigantic Woolworth Five and Ten stores, with three stores in the Negro district on Chicago's south Side after months of untiring effort by the **Chicago Whip** and 16 weeks of picketing by individual Colored citizens, has agreed to employ Colored clerks. This victory for fair play and economic advancement is no small one. It was a stern test case. There were a number of "good meaning" Negroes who thought that the militant **Whip** and the determined picketeers were carrying the good work a little too far. Others thought that Woolworth was too mighty in finance and influence to submit to the clamor of a few demanding .Negroes We have more than our share of compromisers and cautious leaders, despite the established fact that the safety of compromise and cult of expediency never won any lasting battle.

But the Chicago Negro in the main has backbone and courage, and the slogan "don't spend your money where you can't work," was confronted the adamant Woolworth concerns, reinforced by the human pickets who daily paraded in front of the three stores until the business fell off to zero.

Despite the early positive stand that Woolworth would **never** submit to the demands of the Colored customers, with three stores losing money daily, the management in good grace finally reversed itself. All of which simply proves that the American business man had more respect for the dollar than empty pride.

Other notable examples of large businesses giving employment to Colored in cooperation with the **Chicago Whip's** campaign, are the Consumer's chain grocery storesWalgreen drug stores and Wylie Hat stores. These businesses placed Negro clerks and managers without any such coercion as was needed in the Woolworth case.

St. Louis Negroes, 100,000 of them, with a tremendous weekly purchasing power in cash dollars, are confronted by no dissimilar situation than that in Chicago. To prove it the job campaign fostered by the **St. Louis American** has produced some excellent results. Yet, only the surface has been scratched here, so to put it. There are merchants, big and little, chain and independent, amongst us who are reaping the profits from large Negro patronage without giving in return such employment as is just and fair.

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Chicago Papers Lag

The one discordant note in the campaign symphony is that sounded by the other Chicago newspapers which have steadfastly refused to cooperate, leaving THE WHIP to fight, single handed and alone, the battle for economic security for the Negro in Chicago. The Chicago Defender, self-styled 'world's greatest weekly,' has adopted a policy of 'hands off;' not only failing to lend aid in the fight, but resolutely ignoring the existence of the struggle of the people of Chicago for the welfare of their community, from which all will receive benefits. The Chicago Bee, owned and published by Anthony Overton, the banker and capitalist, whose fortune has been built up on Negro patronage, has remained silent on the burning issue, refusing to lend a hand in the fight for jobs, which will ultimately prove a boon to his bank, his insurance company, and his cosmetic business.

Alone and unaided by its contemporaries in Chicago, but supported by the courage of its convictions, and the loyal cooperation of the people, who recognize that the battle is being waged for **THEM**, **THE WHIP** is fighting the campaign for jobs which it began, but which has now swelled to national proportions. Those who have taken up the battle in other sections of the country, and who are now facing the same obstacles, the same difficulties, the same discouragement which this paper has faced **but has overcome**, may take courage in the victories won by THE CHICAGO **WHIP**, the opening of more than two thousand new jobs to the colored people in Chicago, and the establishment of a new principle all over the country in the matter of employing Negroes.

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Other notable examples of large businesses giving employment to Colored in cooperation with the **Chicago Whip's** campaign, are the Consumer's chain grocery storesWalgreen drug stores and Wylie Hat stores. These businesses placed Negro clerks and managers without any such coercion as was needed in the Woolworth case.

St. Louis Negroes, 100,000 of them, with a tremendous weekly purchasing power in cash dollars, are confronted by no dissimilar situation than that in Chicago. To prove it the job campaign fostered by the **St. Louis American** has produced some excellent results. Yet, only the surface has been scratched here, so to put it. There are merchants, big and little, chain and independent, amongst us who are reaping the profits from large Negro patronage without giving in return such employment as is just and fair.

Chicago is to be complimented for her courageous Colored citizens, and for those big business, including Woolworth, who can see the busines wisdom and community good will in giving Negro customers "a break" in the matter of earning an honest living.

Illinois.

Labor - 1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Making History in Chicago

It is indeed thrilling and inspiring to see young ladies of color behind the counter of Woolworth stores in Chicago selling goods wares and merchandise to the legion patrons of this billion dollar corporation. This recognition creates and establishes a far reaching precedent. It is an opening wedge for colored people which foretells of far greater recognition of their buying power. History of an inspirational nature is now being made in Chicage and these red letter days when poverty stalks thru our streets like a ghost in a country grave yard will be remembered and referred to as the days and times when the colored people first got a foot hold in business and industry.

Every chain organization functioning among colored people in Chicago has now given representative employment to colored people and with it there comes the opportunity to learn busines as it is operated by the most successful institutions in the world. The addition of the stupendous and colossal Woolworth system is enlightening and prophetic.

Before The Whip inaugurated and promoted the campaign of "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Cannot Work" there was an entirely different situation but now four thousand people can trace their employment directly to this novel and intelligent innovation. It is indeed inspiring and thrilling to witness butchers cutting meats and serving customers in the General Meat Markets, in the Feilchenfield Markets and in all of the other privately owned butcher shops. It is exhilirating to view the colored clerks in the Loblaw Stores, in the Consumer Stores, in the A and P Stores and in the Piggly Wiggly. Witness with pride the colored youth behind the counters in the United Cigar Stores and in shoe concerns fitting, trying and selling shoes. Look at the clerks and managers in the Walgreen Drug Stores and in almost every other drug store. In fact in all of the large and small businesses in colored Chicago there now will be found people of color. Woolworth while the last to join in nevertheless is to be commended for the willingness to aid in building a community and developing worthy citizenship.

The programme of "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Cannot Work" has given to the community and its people what they never had before and we all are very happy and much inspired.

The Fight Goes On!

In the jubilation of victory some weeks ago when the four Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores located on the south side opened their doors to the employment of colored girls as clerks and saleswomen behind the counters where most of the trade comes from colored patrons, many persons have been led to believe that THE CHICAGO WHIP has completed its fight and will close the campaign for employment. This is decidedly in error, the fight will continue with unabated vigor. The hard won victory over the Woolworth stores was only one incident in the general plan of the campaign to open to colored workers every door of opportunity to earn a respectable and lucrative livelihood in those business establishments which depend upon the patronage of colored people for their success and progress. The opening of the Woolworth stores on these terms marked the acceptance of the principles of economic fair play by all of the chain stores operating branches in our district This was in itself an enormously important step forward; but it is not all. There is much still to be done before the colored citizens and workers in the city can be said to be receiving a fair and just and equitable share in the better class of economic advantages which Chicago has to offer.

Though the chain stores in the south side district, now open to colored workers, represent a large number of jobs and positions newly opened up to colored workers, there are many times that number still to be made available to our people in the individually owned concerns, both small and large which cater to colored patrons for support. In the small grocery stores, markets, drug stores, dry goods stores, dress shops, shoe repair shops hat stores, hardware stores, etc. which are scattered throughout the district, operating with a personnel of three or four persons there should be at least one colored employee. The excuse offered by many of these small individual merchants that they have no jobs to offer due to the fact that all of the places are filled by relatives and friends will not suffice. Economics is a cold blooded and practical affair; these jobs belong to colored people as a small return on the money spent by colored persons in these stores. A check-up on these individually owned stores, and a campaign waged with undiminished vigor to make available to colored men and women these jobs which rightfully belong to them, and which are now held by white relatives and friends the next step in the fight for jobs.

To consider the campaign for employment as having closed with the Woolworth victory, augers short-sightedness and a lack of clear thinking. While there are mounting numbers of unemployed colored men and women, and while there are no colored persons employed as milk men, gas meter readers, street car conductors, bakery delivery men, telephone collectors, telephone operators, cashiers or stenographers in white real estate offices, and a host of other positions which have here-to-fore been considered as 'white men's jobs,' there is still much work to be done.

THE CHICAGO WHIP has dedicated itself to the work of fighting the battle of economic equality to a finish. It is the acknowledged foundation for any racial progress and security to which we may aspire. The community has pledged its support to the program, and the successes already accomplished are but a promise of the victories yet to come. The fight for jobs goes on.

"THE DICK JONES SALE"

Dick Jones is well known to almost all of the Texans who have visited Chicago in recent years. He is now the general superintendent of the South Side Department Store which is located in the heart of Negro Chicago. Recently the owners of the store decided to test the pulling power of a sale honoring an employee and they used twelve pages of newspaper advertising telling of "the Dick Jones Sale." On the day of the sale the store was crowded. Nothing in the history of the venture remotely compared with it. More than 23,000 sales were registered for the day; and the clerks had a difficult time in handling the customers. They responded to the challenge. The owners are satisfied.

Dick Jones is probably the first member of his race to hold such a position in Chicago. That he is courteous, affable and altogether "on-the-job" cannot be denied. And that his people and those who generally patronize the store appreciate it, cannot now be denied in the light of the history of that sale. There should be more than a little attention paid to this experience of this store. There are other Dick Joneses in this country. There are other stores located in the heart of Negro neighborhoods where a few Dick Joneses would do much good. There is much to be said for the courage and enterprise of the owners of that store who put the "pull" of Dick Jones to the test. And there is much to be said of those who responded to the challenge.

STAID BOSTON USES PICKET IN FIGHT FOR JOBS

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—Impressed by the successful results obtained by the use of an economic picket in Chicago, which grew out of the employment campaign inaugurated by THE CHICAGO WHIP, a group of public-spirited citizens here have established a picket to patrol in front of the A. and P. grocery store located at the corner of Camden and Tremont streets, in their effort to open to colored workers jobs in this store which is almost entirely supported by colored patrons.

According to Richard Diggs, who is the leader of the group, efforts were made to persuade the manager of the store to employ some colored men or women in the store, but he refused to consider the matter, and treated the committee which waited upon him with scant courtesy. Accordingly, two pickets were equipped with signs, and paraded back and forth in front of the store. Excellent cooperation from the colored residents in the district is reported by those in charge, and they have announced their intention of continuing the militant campaign until a satisfactory settlement is arrived at.

Bostonians are watching the experiment with great interest, and if it succeeds, a general campaign similar to the one waged in Chicago may result, it is reported.

WOOLWORTHS SQUIRM AS PICKET PINCHES; CLEVER TRICKS FAIL

The community picket on the three south side branches of the Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores continues despite the efforts of certain self-seeking and traitorous colored men to demoralize the fight for economic justice and opportunity by resort to clever tricks designed to fool the people. Many ruses have been tried during the two months of picketing, but all have failed to budge the militant community which has taken up arms in the righteous cause, and has resolved to continue the fight until recognition has been won for the right of colored workers to share in the employment of these concerns which seek their support from colored patrons.

Recently an effort has been made to win over a number of the leading colored ministers of the community by evasive discussion of the situation and vague promises of improved conditions, and thus to enlist their support in breaking down the morale of the fight. One would-be leader in this movement to fool the people has been one William T. Davis, a self-styled "private detective and special investigator," and also the manager of an employment agency, who admits that he is working at the instance of representatives of the Woolworth company to bring the picket to an end for which he hopes to be paid. Davis arranged a conference between Endyfed Williams, white, who claims to be the legal representative in Chicago of the Woolworth company, and the Rev. Charles Clarke, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church. Davis and Williams took advantage of the minister's desire to bring about peace and harmony in the situation, and by vague promises and false accusation against the leaders of the picket, persuaded him to believe that the Woolworth company was ready to come to terms with the community. In keeping with his promise to these two representatives, Rev. Clarke announced from his pulpit Sunday that the fight had been settled. The elation with which his congregation received the announcement was short-lived, when they later discovered that their pastor had been duped, and that the Woolworth company had in no way altered its stubborn stand against the employment of colored sales girls in its stores. It is reported that a similar trick was played upon the Rev. McClain, pastor of St. Paul's C. M. E. church.

Offer "To Settle"

Another of the self-seeking racketeers who have enlisted to settle the picket for the Woolworth company, in exchange for a consideration, is Marconi E. Ewell, soap box orator extraordinaire. Ewell, who was among the original picketeers, was kicked out of the community organization when it was discovered that he was in it for his own advancement. With equal facility he now graces a soap box each night to condemn the picket, counselling the people to return to trade with Woolworth in order to pacify them into giving the community a 'jim-crow' store.

Yet another of those who have promised to settle the picket is M. C. B. Mason, who was overheard promising the legal representative of Woolworth that he could end the buyers' strike over night if he and Ewell were paid for their services.

In each case it is noteworthy that the racketeers have received no money for their services, and have made no impression upon the community. Each day the picket continues, the Woolworth stores are empty, and the company is losing at the rate of $2,000 per week in its south side brances, to support a principle of intolerance and injustice, refusing to deal with the leaders of the colored community on terms of equality.

The Issue Is Clear

The issue in the fight on Woolworth is clear, fair, and based upon demands which are in no way unjust or unfair. These three branch stores, located in a community which is almost one hundred percent colored, must depend for their support upon the good will and patronage of colored people. In exchange for this good will and patronage, the people are demanding a return in the form of jobs in proportion to their support. If the stores have ninety-five percent colored patronage, then it is only fair to demand that the same percent of jobs be given to colored workers. There are hundreds of competent colored girls living in the district whose relatives and friends contribute to the support of these stores, yet these girls, regardless of their qualifications, are flatly refused the opportunity to earn their living as clerks in these stores. The refusal is based purely upon prejudice and a fixed belief that these jobs are too good for colored people. Meanwhile, white girls, no better qualified than the colored girls, are brought from other sections of the city to hold these jobs, to wait on colored customers, and to enjoy the benefits of employment made possible only by the money spent by colored patrons.

What the community demands is that colored girls be given the opportunity to work in these three stores side by side and on equal terms with the white clerks, as is the case in nearly every other store in the community. For over a year the officials of the Woolworth company, store managers, district managers, and the board of directors in New York, have been called upon to accept this principle and to make the changes in store personnel, just as the other companies have done. All of these demands have been arrogantly ignored, and the community has retaliated with the picket.

Company Issues Statement

William J. Rand, manager of the Chicago district for the Woolworth company, issued a statement last week which was published in the Chicago Tribune, in which he declared that no attention would be paid to the community 'request' for jobs for colored girls until the picket was removed. The leaders of the picket group have issued a statement in reply in which they declare that the community is not requesting, but **demanding** a change in the company's policy of excluding colored girls from the opportunity to work in the stores. They have promised that the picket will not be lifted until the company officials have dealt with them direct and have met the demands of the community, and have made plans to continue the picket through the fall and winter if necessary.

The proposed plan for opening the 51st street Woolworth store which is now under construction at the corner of 51st street and Calumet avenue as a jim-crow store, in which only colored girls will be employed, while the other three stores will continue to employ an all white staff of workers has been refused and condemned by the picket group. They declare that if such a step is taken, without satisfactory settlement having been made in the other south side stores, the picket will continue. They are assured of the cooperation and support of the entire community, as it is felt that the company is only seeking a means of escaping a fair and just settlement of the fight.

Company Suffering

With the same splendid spirit of cooperation which has characterized the entire campaign for jobs, the people of the district have supported the picket on the three Woolworth stores, with the result that the business of the Woolworth company on the south side has been at a stand still for nearly ten weeks. During that time the business of the three stores has fallen off until they are operating at a loss of more than $2,000 per week. More than half of the white girls employed as clerks in the south side stores have been laid off, and the leaders of the picket have declared that no change in the status of the stores will take place until the demands of the community have been met.

Labor - 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Illinois.

WOOLWORTH PICKET ON UNTIL FIGHT IS WON, LEADERS ARE RESOLVED

8-9-30

The picket on the three Woolworth five and ten cent stores will continue undiminished until the fight for economic justice toward colored workers is won, according to the statement of several of the leaders of the community organization which is sponsoring the campaign. The silent and peaceful fight on these three stores was begun nearly two months ago after the Woolworth officials had repeatedly ignored the demand of the community for jobs and clerks and sales persons for colored girls in return for the support which had formerly been given the stores by the colored patrons, and until that point is won it is resolved that the picket bearing the announcement to the world at large that these three branch stores of the international corporation are 'Unfair to colored labor," advising colored patrons 'Do not spend your money where you can not work' will continue to patrol day after day in front of these stores, no compromise will be made on this issue.

Chicago, Ill

Plan New Stores

According to the opinion of one of the leaders of the picket movement, it is believed that the Woolworth company has stubbornly held out against the demands of the community, pocketing the enormous losses in business due to a refusal to admit at the hands of a colored group. It is further believed that the Woolworth people are sparring for time in the hope that when the company's new store is opened at the corner of 51st street and Calumet avenue, they will be able to dodge the issue and placate the community by installing a small number of colored girls in this store as a blind. In the event this move is made, the pickets will be kept on duty before the other three south side Woolworth stores so that the colored patrons will be reminded that their fight for justice has not been won. The leaders are not disposed to accept the principle of one 'jim-crow' store where colored girls are employed while the other three stores continue to operate and seek colored patronage without giving a job to a single colored clerk.

"We'll Play The Game"

"We will play a waiting game with the Woolworth people as long as they wish to continue it, but we will not give in one bit in our demands" said one of the leaders who was interviewed, who expressly stated that he did not wish his name used in print. "They can not pull the wool over the eyes of the community, and they can not fool or bribe us. We will trade with them when they have colored saleswomen in their stores, and only in those south side stores where colored girls are employed. If they put them in at the new store, then we will trade there and continue the picket on the other three. If they put colored girls on the job in two stores, then we will trade with those two, and withhold our patronage from the other two. There will be no monkey business and no side-stepping in this campaign, it is a fight to the finish. And the finish is the placing of colored girls in all of the stores where our people constitute the majority of the patronage."

Meanwhile, the losses to the Woolworth company continue to mount up in these three stores at the rate of $10,000 per week. The fight has established a new principle which will be far-reaching in its effect, and will declare a new deal, and a squarer one, for colored workers in the stores and business houses operated by whites but catering chiefly to colored trade.

FIGHT ON WOOLWORTH GAINS NEW SUPPORT AS PICKETS STILL PATROL

Strike

By Harry Hull

7-26-30

With grim countenance under the broiling sun of the past week the silent pickets bearing the sign of "This store unfair to colored labor. Do not spend your money where you cannot work," continued their measured tread in front of the three south side Woolworth stores. The eloquent message on the signs act as a final warning to the few benighted souls with black faces who would still continue to enter these stores that in united action there is mighty power. The public spirited citizens who are conducting the picket calmly announce that mass meetings, street meetings, and house canvass have just about convinced the people that Woolwork after six weeks of picketing, has by its refusal to hire colored girls as clerks, been counting on the colored people to weaken and entertained the hope that their sales would mount higher each week.

Chicago, Ill

Fool Woolworth

Instead of mounting higher each week the sales have dropped and the estimate of a loss of $90,000 in these three stores is conservative. The people have been told that Woolworth has been counting on the people to gradually stop regarding the picket and enter the store, but so effective has been the organization the pickets announce that they are making plans to provide the pickets with fur-lined overcoats heated by electricity so that if necessary that they maintain their silent vigil and warning throughout the cold winter months if Woolworth attempts to try to outlast them through the summer months.

Win New Fields

Everywhere throughout the city new friends are rallying to the cause of the colored people in their battle for jobs. Convinced to their earnestness and the justness of their cause white people in all walks of lige are volunteering aid and come from all parts of the city to see with their own eyes what they regard as the first real attempt of colored people to gain an economical footing in America in spite of powerful opposition. These new friends hail with admiration the determined air of the pickets and their citizen sponsors and pledge support to their efforts. The citizens who are sponsoring the picket state that they are ready to place a new picket in front of the Woolworth Store to be opened at 51st Street and Calumet avenue if this store opens without colored help in reasonable amount and dignified character. No compromise apparently is wanted by the sponsors of the picket except in the form of jobs. All now conclude that new history in the life of the colored man is being written in this fight on one of America's largest corporations. Determined not to be fooled or cajoled or coerced the sponsors and the pickets continue their tramp determined to wait until Woolworth gives jobs or moves out.

Chicago Chain Store Head Approves Negro Salesgirls

Announces that Company will Continue Policy Wherever Any of the 85 Stores are Similarly Situated.

Acting Secretary of War Payne, Highly Pleased with Editorial in New York Age, Commending War Department for Jim Crow. Moore's City Hall Speech Said to be for Political Consumption Only.

Afro American

CHICAGO. (ANP) — Expressing the opinion that the experiment of using colored salesgirls in their 47th Street store here, had proved a decided success, J. M. Neisner, treasurer of Neisner Brothers, Incorporated, said that wherever their organization had stores similarly situated, the same policy of employment would be followed.

Neisner Brothers have forty employees in their Forty-seventh Street store, all but six of whom are colored.

7-26-30

Measures up

"The personnel of our store in the colored district measures up to all the standards we require," said Mr. Neisner. "The girls are neat, alert, intelligent, loyal, and seemingly in love with their work. Ability knows no color line, and we regard the patrons of a neighborhood from which we draw support entitled to the employment opportunities which we can give."

Baltimore

The visit of the multi-millionaire executive was an event in the history of the store. Easy of address and affable, Mr. Neisner visited each counter, questioning the salesgirls who are said to pride themselves on their knowledge of their stock and the quality of their salesmanship. They expressed themselves as being encouraged and stimulated by the visit.

Phila

Eighty Stores

Neisner Brothers operate eighty stores in America, eighteen in Chicago, and twenty in England. They specialize in merchandise priced from five cents to one dollar, and do thirty million dollars worth of business a year.

A. H. Neisner of Rochester, New York, the home office of the organization, has watched the progress of the Chicago store, which was a departure from the usual employment policy. Later a store was opened in Detroit, Michigan, and four colored clerks from the Chicago store were detailed to open the new store and break in the new clerks, all of whom were colored.

Manager A. Tannebaum of the Chicago store is proud of his sales group. "Given the opportunity, the colored girl makes every bit as efficient a clerk as those of other groups," he said. Mr. Tannebaum has been offered larger stores as a result of his sales success here, but has elected to remain at Forty-seventh Street.

WOOLWORTH'S LOSING THOUSANDS WEEKLY BY DEFYING COMMUNITY

8-2-30

Woolworth's three soutside Chicago stores located in the heart of the colored districts are losing thousands of dollars as the "three picketeers" march on and on in front of their stores bearing banners and signs declared that these stores are "Unfair to Colored Labor, Dont Spend Your Money Where You Cannot Work." Woolworth stores in this district are the only chain corporation receiving and overwneiming amount of patronage from the colored people in these districts that has refused to give our people employment in proportion to the money they are spending. The pickets are parading in front of their stores in protest. All day long in the hot sound the pavements grimly silent and blistering sun these people with measured tread, beating a tamtam with every step.

Chicago Ill

In the evenings on various street corners the orators on soap boxes can be heard exhorting the people "Not to Spend Your Money Where You Cannot Work'.' Ross D. Brown, well known orator, each night entrances his audiences with his vibrant voice and logical persuasions, each Sunday public spirited citizens are permitted to speak in the churches in the determined effort to alleviate unemployment among the people on the southside. The result has been the securing of nearly four thousand jobs for the colored people in places where they have never worked before. The Chicao Whip has published stories of the various stores in the communities that have denied patronage to the people and has also printed liberal accounts of those who are cooperating with the communities in which they do business. Woolworth now stands as the last of those to turn deaf ears to the protests of those who are enriching their coffers. It is declared that the policy of Woolworth has resulted in a loss of nearly a hundred thousand dollars during the last few weeks and if the campaign and resentment continues as it now has every indication of doing no doubt is held but that their losses will continue to mount.

There are those of the colored race who are disregarding the protests and ignoring the pickets, but a minister who has repeatedly expressed an abiding faith in his people was heard to laugh at these reclacitants and remark that "There are some of us who fought in the Confederate army in order that we might remain slaves while there are others who would trade with a store owned and operated by the Ku Klux. It has been ever thus and always will be but thanks be to God the great majority see the light and will not "Spend Their Money They Cannot Work Halleluiah."

WOOLWORTH MAY HIRE NEGRO GIRLS

Argus

Conference Held As Pickeders Bring About Action In Chicago

8-24-30

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—(ANP)—As a result of the picketing of three stores of the Woolsworth Company located in the Southside colored district, a group of colored leaders were called into a conference Friday morning with E. H. Williams, white attorney representing the western district of Woolsworth stores.

Leaders Confer

The individuals present, who were invited to the conference by Atty. Adam E. Patterson were Dr. Harold Kingsley, pastor of Good Shepherd Congregational Church and director of Negro work of the Congregational Churches of America; Mrs. Maude E. Lawrence, former civic secretary for the Chicago Urban League; Herman E. Moore, president of the Cook County Bar Association; Chandler Owen, publicist; John B. French, former member of the Illinois Industrial Commission; Dr. Bernardo Ruis, of the Universal Negro Improvement Association; E. T. Davis, employment agency director, and a representative of the Associated Negro Press.

Fight Started By Paper

The concensus of opinion was that the pickets placed at the stores had created a problem for the Woolsworth Company which it was desirous of solving with the least possible friction. The picketing and resultant boycott are an outgrowth of the fight conducted by the Chicago Whip to place Negro employes in stores which are supported by Negro patronage.

Mr. Williams, for the Woolsworth Company, explained that there were two difficulties involved: First, that the company rules regarding seniority and eligibility, prevented it from acceeding to the demand that it place a force of colored girls in all the stores before the pickets were removed; second, that the company was not disposed to yield in the matter as long as the element of force figured in the controversy.

SHOW THEY KNOW THEIR ENEMIES

8-28-30

Negro Jobless Hit Cab. Politicians

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The pressure of unemployment is felt more and more every day by the workers in general, but the Negro workers in particular and over 200 Negro workers arranged a demonstration in the 3,000 block of Wabash Ave., last Tuesday and Wednesday—two days in succession, both times in the afternoon. Although the demonstration was organized spontaneously by the above group without the knowledge of the unemployed council, the slogans that they carried showed that the Negro workers do not depend upon charity, but demand that the government give them unemployed relief.

One of the slogans read, "The Baptists raised 12,000 dollars for charity, but we don't get one cent for the unemployed." Another read, "You are lynching the Negroes, but this is not killing them off fast enough, you are starving us to death through unemployment." "We want work or funds." It is very significant to note that the demonstration was conducted in front of the house of politician Jackson (a Negro), who kept on promising the Negro workers work if they would vote for him. The Negro workers were able to show him up very clearly as an agent of the corrupt capitalist machine of Chicago, and they demanded work or wages from him. He told the Negro workers to wait, in the meantime, he called the Cadillac squad to disburse the demonstration.

The following day, a committee was sent to the Baptist convention at the Colisseum, where the convention is now taking place. They tried to get the floor to speak on unemployment and state their demands for unemployed relief. They were refused the floor.

Woolworth Company Talking 'Business'

8-30-30

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It was indicated that the persons in charge of the picketing campaign had made a racket out of it, and the charge was made that they had demanded money from the Woolworth company before agreeing to withdraw the pickets, the money to cover the expenses of the picketing so far.

Those present expressed the view that the Woolworth company had not approached the problem in the proper spirit, that the crusade for the employment of colored boys and girls had assumed such proportions that it would only be with the large cooperation of the company that the injustices of the campaign might be corrected. It was suggested that a further conference be held with officers of the Chicago Whip, national industrial agencies among Negroes and officials of the Woolworth company.

SAVE-ON CLOTHING STORE EMPLOYS A NEGRO SALESMAN

Whip

8-30-30

The Save-On Mens clothing store, operating a branch store at the corner of 47th and Calumet avenue, has acceded to the demands of the colored patrons of the store, ad has employed a full-time colored salesman to assist in catering to the colored trade. Henry Hardy, 5022 State street, a qualified and experienced salesman, who has been in the employ of the company for some time, was assigned to the south side Save-On store this week.

This action of the proprietors of the Save-On stores places the establishmen among the chain store organizations operating branches located among colored people, who have recognized their responsibility to the peope whose trade they seek. The community has given loyal support to all of those concerns which have played fair on the question ofemployment and has zealously refrained from trading with those concerns which feel that dignified employment is too good for colored men and women, although the prosperity of their stores must rely upon the good will and support of colored patrons.

Illinois.

Labor—1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Woolworth Picket Goes On, Business Is At A Standstill

Whip
7-5-30

The pickets on the three south side Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores, begun three weeks ago by a group of public spirited citizens to diminish the prosperity of the stores gained from the support of a group of people which the company declares ineligible for any but menial employment, continues with unabated vigor despite the efforts of certain secret agencies to discredit and demoralize the movement. Each morning when the three stores open, a picket bearing sandwich signs which proclaim to the world the unfair attitude of the stores which deny employment to colored people, while at the same time bidding for their patronage, begins her peaceful and relentless parade in front of each store. The picket continues to receive the wholehearted support of the community, and the stores are empty and the clerks idle, and losses at the rate of more than $5000 per week continue to pile up in this silent struggle of a fight to a finish between a great industrial concern with billions of dollars behind it, and a resolute and determined community, fighting to maintain an economic principle—the right to hold jobs in concerns which their patronage supports.

Picket Goes On

Despite various efforts by unseen forces to break the morale of the community, and to discredit the movement, the picket goes on with the full support of the community. Efforts to bribe and corrupt some of the leaders of the movement have been made, and at tation to 'racketeer,' but he has least one has yielded to the tempbeen dishonored, discredited, and discarded, and the picket goes on with undiminished force. Hirelings have insinuated themselves into the nightly street meetings to distribute Communist literature, in an effort to bring the movement under the suspicion of being backed by the 'Reds,' and thus subject to police surveillance, but all of these have been overcome, and the picket goes on.

Crowds Cheer Speakers

Under the admirable leadership and direction of Ross D. Brown and R. B. B. Karmashandrie, the nightly meetings on the street corners in the neighborhoods where the Woolworth stores are located receive the enthusiastic attention of large crowds which gather in an orderly and peaceful fashion to hear the principles of the new doctrine of economic equality exponded. Following the discovery that M. E. Ewell, one of the pioneer leaders in the movement, had succumbed to the temptation of personal gain at the expense of the community enterprise, he was removed, and these and other leaders given the direction of the work.

The idea of non-co-operation with these ten-cent stores which will not co-operate with the people of the community has become deeply implanted in the minds of all who live in the communities, and it has become a fixed principle to withhold patronage from the stores until they adopt a fairer policy. To the alleged threat of the company officials that the stores will be kept open with white personnel intact at a great loss until the spirit of the picket movement has been broken, the leaders of the movement have answered that pickets will be kept parading in front of the stores until colored workers are given an opportunity to work in them or until the stores have closed and moved out of the district. This is clearly a fight to the finish, with the community co-operating solidly in support of the slogan of the job campaign—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN NOT WORK.

PICKETING WOOLWORTH'S

In Chicago militant Negroes have carried the battle for jobs a step farther by picketing a Woolworth five-and-ten cent store which refuses to hire Negro clerks though located in a Negro district. Signs bearing the legend "This Store Unfair to Colored Labor—Do Not Spend Your Money Where You Cannot Work!" were carried up and down all day long in front of the store by determined black pickets. As a result the store's receipts dropped from several hundred dollars to only $8.75.

Chicago Whip
7-5-30

This is a drastic move but we believe the unemployment condition among Negroes warrants it. The fact that the Negroes of Chicago responded so readily to the appeal of the pickets shows that our people are thinking as never before about their economic status.

White merchants who own and operate stores in Negro districts and eagerly solicit Negro trade must be taught that they cannot carry money out of the section after business hours are over and not give Negro labor a single dime. If these merchants will not give our young men and women coming out of schools an opportunity to make a living at other than domestic o rmenial work, then it is our duty to refuse to give them our patronage.

Philadelphia Pa.

Remember the slogan and abide by it: DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

Chicago Whip

A lie that has persisted in Chicago for the last three months might as well be nailed here and now. From out of the offices of other newspapers published by colored people, but nevertheless opposed to and not in sympathy with the present fight that is being made by the Chicago Whip to secure jobs for colored people in their own commuities, and with the firms doing business almost exclusively with our people, has emanated the rumor that colored people are being fired in other parts of the city in reprisal to the Chicago Whip's belligerency. This is an unfounded, pernicious lie aimed to throw a chill in the hearts of those trusting souls who are anxiously waiting for the employment that has been denied them. It has been related by some of these falsifiers that the Woolworth Company has discharged thousands of colored people from its down-town stores. Woolworth only employs forty-five people of color in the Chicago stores and in a menial capacity; at this writing they are still employed. Not a single colored person in Chicago has been fired in reprisal to The Whip's campaign. Most of the city officials and business men of the white race have endorsed the fight, and have gone on record as stating that it is the most constructive move made in recent years in that securing of work will reduce crime, delinquency and prostitution. Over three thousand persons have been placed in good jobs, and none have been fired, but these cowards and liars persist. Let them lie on and continue with their "cry baby" talk. the world will eventually learn the truth and the lie will be flung back into their teeth.

Watching Woolworth's

We are watching the three Woolworth's five and ten cents stores located within the throbbing heart of Chicago, colored district. We have seen these stores operate successfully in our midst and receive our unstinted support and patronage. We saw the wave of unemployment sweep over us and throw thousands of us out of work. We saw every other chain store corporation similarly situated awaken to the dangers and difficulties of these localized problems, and change the policy of their employing and open the doors to colored people in these very districts. Woolworth has not done so. Woolworth has turned a deaf ear to all demands and supplications, and continues on in its arrogant, unsympathetic fashion, ostensibly oblivious and unconcerned with both the needs and desires of the communities

Whip

For five weeks pickets have peacefully paraded in front of these Woolworth's stores right in our midst, in Chicago, and grimly, mutely, but with determination, wearing flaring signs on their backs, advising the citizens and customers that these stores were "UNFAIR TO COLORED LABOR," and further advising them " Not To Spend Their Money Where They Can Not Work." Woolworth with its two hundred and fifty millions has stood by in apparent and contemptible silence. Why?

7-19-30

Why does Woolworth proceed with the building of his proposed new store at the corner of Fifty-first street and Calumet Avenue when the people of the district have practically withdrawn their patronage and the other three stores are losing money hand over fist. Why does Woolworth employ Polish people in Polish districts, German people in German settlements, Jewish people in Jewish belts, and Italian people in Italian ghettoes, and still ignore the demands and desires of colored people in colored districts? The answer is easy, because it is not believed by many classes of American white people that colored people will unite and remain united on any given

Chicago Whip

Secondly, because colored people are not held in respect, but rather in contempt. Thirdly, because it is, not believed that the opposition will continue over an extended period of time. And lastly, because they believe that the bait of low prices will break down the opposition over pickets, newsprint and public sentiment.

In all of these conclusions Woolworth is in error. The pyschology of the colored masses has changed. The people will stick and the opposition and resentment not only will continue but will intensify itself. The colored people are not a race of cowards. The race

Fight On Woolworth Stores Taken Up By Whole Nation

According to reports from nearly every large town in the United States, the colored people have taken up the fight that Chicago's colored people are waging against Woolworth stores. The people in most of these cities have gone about the matter quietly and without much fuss and in most cases without any specific leadership. Apparently heartened by the fact that Chicago's colored populace has in the most determined fashion set about to withold their trade from the Woolworth stores until Woolworth gives colored people jobs in proportion to their trade the people in many cities are doing likewise. The news that pickets are walking up and down silently in front of the Chicago Woolworth stores in the colored district for five weeks seems to have fired the imagination of the colored people in every city where there is a Woolworth store.

Report Shows Loss

The financial report of Woolworth shows that the June business of Woolworth stores was almost three million dollars less in 1930 than it was in 1929. So enthusiastic have been some of the people in Chicago to make the picket effective that last Monday six people who failed to observe the picket at the 55th Street Store were set upon and handled roughly after they came out of the store. Not only were these poor misguided souls who dared walk pass the picket into the store beaten but their purchases were scattered over the streets. As these disturbances took place in most cases around the corner from the store it was out of view of the police and the assailants escaped capture. This determined effort to see that the warning carried by the picket is not violated is but another indication that there is a new spirit among colored people which has not traces of the old Uncle Tomism that for years has manifested itself on occasions like the present fight for economic recognition.

Building New Store

While pickets are walking in front of Woolworth's three southside stores the company is getting ready to open a new store at 51st and Calumet Ave. Those in charge of the picketing say that if this store opens without colored help a picket will begin marching in front of that store on the opening day. Investigators who have gone to different neighborhoods outside of the southside report that in every other district Woolworth recognizes the trade of the district by hiring people of the nationality of which the district is largely composed. The Polish, Jewish and German people have made their demands and Woolworth has granted them. The pickets say that they are prepared to keep walking all summer and for 99 years if necessary and the supporting group stoutly aver that they will see to it that those who ignore the picket will be taught a new lesson in loyalty such as has been administered to those who have tried to sneak by the picket on 55th Street. And thus the fight for a principle goes on.

WOOLWORTH CO. LOSES $2,000,000 IN SALES; NO COLORED CLERKS

According to the report as given in the financial sections of the metropolitan dailies, the F. W. Woolworth company, owners of the Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores, has suffered a loss of more than two million dollars in sales for the month of June, 1930, as compared with the sales record of the company stores for June of 1929.

The official records for the sales of the company for June of this year are reported at $20,714,731, as compared with total sales of $23,610,762 for June, 1929. This represents a decrease in sales of $2,896,031 or a loss of 12.2 per cent. Further statistics on the company's business show that the Woolworth stores sales for the six months ending June 30, 1930 were 131,313,974, as compared with $135,309,952 for the first six months of last year, representing a loss of $4,490,978, or a decrease in business of 3. 3 per cent.

The hostility of colored patrons all over the country to the Woolworth stores because of their determined unfair policy to make no openings for colored clerks in stores located in colored communities, is responsible for part of this huge loss which the company is sustaining. The picket on the 3 Woolworth stores located on the south side in this city has occasioned a loss to the company in the Chicago district estimated in excess of $70,000 for the five weeks during which the picket has been religiously observed by the colored buyers.

WOOLWORTH MUST PUT COLORED SALESGIRLS IN ALL THREE STORES

According to the opinion expressed by the community leaders who are responsible for the picket on the three south side branches of the Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores, the billion dollar corporation will have to meet the issue of employing colored help in all three of its stores where the patronage is predominantly from colored people. The suggested proposal that colored workers will be installed in the new Woolworth branch which is under construction at 51st and Calumet avenue as a means of 'dragging a herring across the path' designed to hoodwink the colored community into the belief that they have won their fight for economic recognition and justice, will in no way effect the status of the other three stores, until satisfactory adjustments have been made.

Situation Acute

The situation has become acute for the Woolworth company because of the splendid and enduring co-operation of the colored buyers who have resolutely withheld their support from the three stores under picket for nearly two months. During that period of time the stores have remained virtually empty, except for a few white patrons who live in the district, and a few thoughtless of 'uncle Tom' colored persons who have feared to take a manly stand for the rights of the community. The losses to the company are estimated to exceed $30,000, while more than half the force at each of the picketed stores has been laid off. The company is reported to be anxious to bring the conflict to a close, but stubbornly refuses to admit defeat at the hands of colored people, and is frantically seeking an "out" through the new 51st street store.

Want Clerks Trained

It is suggested by some of the leaders of the picket that the Woolworth company plans to open the new store with colored clerks. If this done those who are engaged will have to be given a period of traning to familiarize them with the situation in these stores. A sensible proceedure in the case would be for the company to come to terms with the community, install a number of colored girls for training as clerks in the 3 south side stores in order that they may be trained and capable of carrying on without a hitch. These trained girls could then be transferred to the new store when it opens, and their places in the other three stores filled by other colored girls. With such a move toward the settlement of the difficulty, the Woolworth company could make peace with the community and by putting colored workers in each of the four stores show their intention of co-operation with the community, and thus regain their lost colored trade.

The backers of the picket are resolved on one thing, and that is that there will be no compromise with the Woolworth people on the issue of the picket. Only the placing of colored girls to work side by side with the white clerks, as is the case in all of the other chain store branches in the community, in all of the five-and-ten cent stores located in the heart of the colored community, will bring about the withdrawal of the picket. The support of the community has enabled the picket to continue through nine weeks, and it is announced that it will continued until the fight is won though it lasts throughout the winter.

The victory in the campaign on Woolworth is of vital importance to the future economic expansion of colored people in Chicago and all lover the country. Negroes in all of the leading cities are following the progress of the fight week by week, depending upon the south side community to establish the precedent which will revolutionize the economic status of colored workers. The slogan DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN NOT WORK is universally declared to be bringing about an economic emancipation, which will establish the right of Negroes everywhere to share in the profits of those businesses made possible only through the loyal support of the colored residents of the district.

WOOLWORTH CO. LOSES ANOTHER MILLION AND HALF IN JULY SALES

The F. W. Woolworth company, owners of the nation-wide chain of Woolworth five-and-ten cent stores, is reported in the financial sections of the metropolitan daily papers as having sustained a loss of nearly two million dollars in sales for the month of July as compared with the sales for July of last year. The official records for the sales of the company for last month are reported as $20,737,421 as compared with a total of $22,521,309 for the same period of last year, showing a loss of 7.9 per cent or $1,783,888. The records of the company also show a total decrease for the first seven months of 1930 of 3.9 per cent as compared with the period of the first seven months of 1929. Reports on the New York stock exchange show a decline in price for stock in the Woolworth corporation on the market, resulting from the losses in sales which the company has sustained.

The decline in sales of the Woolworth stores is interpreted as an evidence of the opposition to the stores policies made by many groups for many reasons Members of the labor unions oppose the stores for their refusal to permit their employees to organize, and for their policy of selling goods which is foreign and non-union made Small local business enterprises and their proprietors oppose the company for its refusal to cooperate in any community undertaking. Newspapers all over the country have withdrawn their support from the company due to its policy of refusing to advertise. All of these factors contribute to the growing unpopularity of the company, revealing itself in a rapid falling off in sales.

The south side stores of the Woolworth company represents a decided liability to the company, due to the fact that the picket on the stores maintained by the colored citizens, opposed to the company's jim-crow policy of refusing to employ colored clerks, has resulted in bringing the business of these stores to a standstill.

Illinois.

Labor - 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Chapman Double-Crosses Colored Butchers He Hired

Whip 3-15-30 Chicago, Ill.

BY HARRY HULL

Abe Chapman, proprietor of Silver Star Market, 209 E. 55th street on Monday let out James Randall, colored butcher, thereby going back on his pledge to employ colored butchers. Only last Saturday this same Chapman admitted that due to the presence of the colored help in his store that he did the biggest Saturday night business since he has had the store. Chapman had only a few days ago had a colored man parading with a sign up and down the street telling the people that he had colored help. This advertising undoubtedly brought Chapman a larger business as by his own admission.

Now that his trade has been built up Chapman informs his colored butcher that he will only need him on Saturday night. The other colored man, an apprentice butcher feeling that Chapman was playing a clever trick quit his job with Randall, rather than stay and be a part of what he though was Chapman's clever scheme to hold the colored trade that had been built up on the strength of colored help. Now four white butchers are running this market and no colored and Chapman is back where he was a week ago when he had no colored at all. General Meat Market, 217 E. 55th Street has two colored butchers and Felchenfield Mart, 111 E. 55th street has a colored butcher. These stores should receive the support of the entire neighborhood so that we show our appreciation for their willingness to employ colored help on a basis of fairness and not subterfuge and their interest in helping reduce unemployment.

The people are warned to watch every merchant who puts on a colored sales person for a few days and then fires him on one pretext or another after a few days, thinking thereby that he has hoodwinked the people into believing that he has hired them to sleep. Keep the slogan going—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

CLUBS JOIN WHIP'S JOB CAMPAIGN

Chicago Women See Need For Concerted Action To Win Victory

WILL GET GIRLS WORK

Woolworth, Consumers Cited In Reports

THE CHICAGO WHIP'S job campaign received another boost this week when the Chicago and Northern District Federation of Colored Women's club gave it their official endorsement in a meeting held Monday.

Whip

Not only did they do this, but communications bearing the official seal and endorsement of the Federation and its officers will go out to other allied bodies requesting their co-operation in the WHIP'S CAMPAIGN.

3-8-30

The movement to aid in the campaign came about voluntarily on the part of the Women's club. It was found out through statistics from Welfare agencies that colored men and women were rapidly being replaced by whites in jobs that for years had been held by colored. Many white organizations are making requests of white business houses "to take care of their own first" during this unemployment wave, thereby depriving colored people of work.

Compare Notes

It was pointed out to the clubwomen that five thousand jobs are available in the "Negro districts" if the demand is made for them through concerted efforts and action. The Negroes, they were told, spend thousands of dollars daily in white business places in their own districts, and yet get not one cent of return in the way of employment. The Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store and the Consumers Grocery stores were cited as striking examples.

Members of the Federation of clubs were told that it was almost impossible to get a suitable position for a colored girl who had qualified as a stenographer in any real estate office controlled by whites, which is at the same time thriving on monies collected from colored tenants, and renting buildings in some instances owned by colored people. Even white south side banks carrying large deposits from colored people and building up white districts with this "Negro Money" will not entertain any approach on the subject of hiring colored girls.

It is the purpose of the clubwomen to start a drive in cooperation with the CHICAGO WHIP to relieve this condition on the south side.

Consumers Hire Us

After a period of seven months the Consumers Sanitary Coffee and Butter Stores, a chain store organization with branches scattered all over the city of Chicago and throughout the country, have seen fit to give employment to colored people in Chicago in those stores catering almost exclusively to colored trade. For a long time this company could not see the wisdom nor advantage in considering such a proposition and frankly refused to give us employment as clerks in these stores in our districts. We, believing that the contention that our people should not spend their money where they could not work, acquainted them of the attitude of these stores and after weeks of unceasing and unremitting publicity have succeeded in opening up to our people a new field of endeavor. We wish to thank those who saw the justice, the morality and the fairness of our contention and aided us in bringing about this innovation. We wish to congratulate the Consumers Co. in evincing this change of heart and upon this overt manifestation of a desire to aid the communities that have unstintingly aided them.

Whip 3-29-30

Chicago Reel

We have no illusions as to how this great victory was accomplished. We know why the Consumers Co. has opened its doors to us. They were losing money in our districts because the other chain stores and individual dealers had inaugurated the policy of hiring our people while they refused. They were hit in their vital and vulnerable spot —the pocketbook. American business is conducted for the purpose of making money and if wrong policies cause loses those policies are changed. Any sensible person would do likewise. Consumers Stores have changed their policy because it was financially expedient and it was made financially expedient by THE CHICAGO WHIP and its friends. The great business concerns of this commercialized nation are not nearly so much interested in racial problems as they are in making money, and if the employment of colored help means more money for them those who will reject the idea are in the minority. The Consumers Stores are now entitled to our trade. We hold no animosity for them and our readers should not be bitter or acrimonious. All that we are seeking to do is to break the spell of unemployment that now engulfs us and keep in our communities a reasonable share of the money we spend. We are willing to co-operate with those who will co-operate with us. We have no enemies to punish, we merely desire to share in the distribution of assets that we bring into our own districts. We desire to break the vicious circle that has drained our districts and left us poverty stricken and in bringing about these results we have admonished our people not to spend their money where they could not work.

American capital purchases labor as a commodity, a useful, serviceable commodity

Illinois.

Labor - 1930

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American capital purchases labor as a commodity, a useful, serviceable commodity that in return brings money.. The human element should be considered, as the socialists contend, but we are willing to face facts as they are. Capital invests in labor and when capital refuses to invest in colored labor, because of the enormous buying power of our people, there is a way to bring about a change. Take the case of the Consumers Sanitary Coffee and Butter Stores. Too long our people have been overridden by unworthy fears, too long they have underestimated their own strength and too long they have been pusilanimous and cowardly in contending for their rights. Big speeches bring little results, but grim determination and concerted action alone of tremendous import. The American people will do well to consider it. "DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK."

If American prejudice is to be destroyed it will not be destroyed by merely whining and petutantly protesting. It will be destroyed by the route of the almighty dollar when we see through the glass but darkly but we are awakening and casting aside our chains and upon the broad arenas of economics will our problems be solved. In the abstract Dollars will break down barriers, brighten homes and lift horizons. In the

GOLDBERG HAS "CHAIN;" WON'T HIRE COLORED

Enemies Of Whip's Fight Try To Fool Public By Combine Scheme

In an attempt to counter-act the rising popularity of the CHICAGO WHIP'S job campaign, investigations disclosed that "Sid" Goldberg, proprietor of the Goldberg Drug Company, 3501 South State street has importuned several south side drug store owners to join him in a so-called "chain project" which advertises under the name of the "Blue Banner Stores." Goldberg, who has vigorously fought hiring colored registered pharmacist in spite of the fact that his trade is 100 per cent colored, is backed in this project, it is said, by the W. B. Ziff Company, czars of the advertising columns of the Chicago Defender, who is being sued for $100,000 in the Superior Court by the Louis Block, Inc., for breach of contracts for advertising in colored weeklies.

Goldberg and Ziff have drawn in this loosely organized "chain" such druggist as Kreeger at 35th and Giles avenue, who has been hailed into court twice and fined for not hiring a registered pharmacist. Woolfe at 55th and Michigan avenue, who is also opposed to hiring a colored pharmacist is another who expects to get colored trade under the "Blue Banner" signal.

Goldberg, it will be remembered, filled a "prescription" for a colored man who was unable to read, from a receipt this man gave him by mistake. His latest offense was giving a man the wrong medicine and overcharging him for it.

W. B. Ziff, bosom friend of Goldberg in this so-called chain project, who recently lost the Rec Star Drug Store advertisement for the columns of the Chicago Defender, is reported to have entered a campaign of villification against the CHICAGO WHIP for its attitude on the job situation, and is attempting this countermove to replace what he has lost. Many of the druggists in his "chain" were refused the columns of THE WHIP for advertising purposes because of their defiance to the policy of not hiring colored pharmacy. As Ziff controls exclusively the columns of the Chicago Defender and the management of this publication has not "deemed it wise" in face of his own people's suffering to aid in the campaign to get colored people employment ,such druggists as Goldberg, Kreeger, and Woolfe are seeking an avenue of appeal to the colored market through these sources that are not in sympathy with the colored pharmacist who is without a job.

If Walgreen can hire colored pharmacists, cashiers and clerks, the public should demand the same representation in all drug stores that thrive on colored patronage, regardless under what "Banner" they are sailing. Remember the slogan: "DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK!"

WHIP GAINS VICTORY AFTER MONTHS' BATTLE, CLERKS ARE IN TRAINING

BY JOHN J. McKINLEY

One of the most signal victories of the CHICAGO WHIP'S employment campaign during the seven months in which it has been fighting to open new and better opportunities for work to the colored people in the stores and business places on the south side occurred this week when Mr. S. Scott, general manager of the Sanitary Coffee and Butter stores announced that the company had decided to accede to the demands of THE WHIP, and was ready to adopt the policy of employing colored girls as clerks in the south side Consumers stores.

These stores are supported predominantly by colored patronage, and the general manager of the Consumers stores has agreed that THE CHICAGO WHIP'S contention that they should therefore give colored people opportunity for employment in them is only fair and just, and will be met at once. Three colored girls are already in training at the Consumers store at 224 E. 47th street preparatory to being assigned to regular positions in the company's south side stores. The girls already in training are Misses Bessie Mayfield, Leona Stafford and Hilda Edmunds, who were among the first group of experienced clerks sent by THE WHIP to meet Mr. Scott's offer. Other colored girls will be placed in training at other south side Consumers stores to prepare for regular employment as clerks and cashiers. It is estimated that ultimately thirty colored girls, who have satisfactorily passed through the training period will be permanently employed in the Consumers stores on the south side.

Women Rally

The success of THE CHICAGO WHIP'S fight to open employment to colored people in the Consumers stores is largely due to the splendid cooperation of the women of the community. The Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Clubs of the Metropolitan Community Center and numerous other women's organizations passed resolutions to withhold their trade from the Consumers stores until the policy of hiring no colored people was changed. The housewives of the south side passed by the Consumers stores daily to do their shopping at other stores where colored clerks are employed, even at the personal loss of a few cents on bargains.

This organized campaign brought about a decided falling off of business in the Consumers stores in colored neighborhoods and to prevent a further loss of business the company has agreed to meet the wishes of the colored patrons, and has inaugurated the new and fair policy of employing colored clerks in stores largely supported by colored patrons.

Because they are now playing fair with the colored people, by giving jobs to colored girls, they are now entitled to the full support of colored buyers. The battle is won and over, and we should support the Consumers stores to show our appreciation of their change of heart, and by building up their trade in our neighborhood, make new and more opportunities for colored workerh to obtain employment in the Consumers stores.

Woolworth Still Out

With the change of policy of the Consumers stores, it is believed that the Woolworth stores on the south side will see the wisdom of coming to terms with the demands of THE WHIP for colored employees. The three Woolworth stores in the colored district, one at 226 E. 43rd street, one at 226 E. 47th strret, and a third at 119 E. Garfield Boulevard, have suffered a drastic decline of business due to their refusal to give jobs to colored girls. Their business will continue to fall off if they continue their present unfair policy, as the colored people of the south side are determined not to trade in stores which refuse to give us jobs. The Woolworth company can wisely take a lesson from the Consumers stores, and meet the just demands of the colored people, who are uniformly and solidly supporting the slogan of THE CHICAGO WHIP'S employment campaign—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN NOT WORK

OPEN BRANCH OF BELL TELEPHONE OFFICES IN BINGA ARCADE BLDG.

The new south side branch business office of the Bell Telephone company was officially opened to the public on the second floor of the Binga Arcade building, 35th and State streets, Tuesday afternoon. Visitors from all parts of the city inspected the sumptiously appointed branch office all through the day, and expressed their enthusiastic approval of this new and convenient business and service office provided by the telephone company for the subscribers on the south side.

The opening of this branch office marks the beginning of a new policy in the Bell Telephone company, the employment of colored workers in return for the support given to the company by the large number of colored subscribers in the city. The matter was brought to the attention of the company by THE CHICAGO WHIP in its campaign to open new avenues of employment to colored people, and accordingly the telephone officials expressed their willingness to cooperate in the campaign by installing a colored office force in the new south side branch.

The new office is under the management of Mr. A. G. Carlson, with an office force of six colored girls who underwent a four weeks' training course in several other community branch offices, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Sutton, who is temporarily located at the new office. The girls employed in the new office are Misses Lois M. Naylor, Henrietta Williams, Dorothy Wolfolk, counter agents; and Misses Muriel Rainey, and Josephine McDaniels, tellers. The new office will be available for payment of telephone bills, installation of service, and notification of complaint. This step taken by the Bell Telephone company, in employing competent colored workers in responsible positions, it is hoped will influence other public utilities in the city to adopt a fairer policy of co-operating with the colored citizens by making available to the new opportunities for employment in return for their support.

Illinois

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Goins Hires 2 Colored Butchers; Rosner Still A Hold Out, Only Promises

By HARRY HULL

Two more colored butchers were employed last week when Ray Goins, 306 East 47th street, gave work to Lucius Tyus and Jake Randolph, two competent colored union butchers. This market has enjoyed a large colored trade and for some time has not employed colored butchers. With the changed policy of this market the people should return to him the support that has been withdrawn during the time of his refusal to employ colored.

Rosner Still Holds Out

While Ray Goins has changed his policy Rosner's Market, 3506 State street still employs four white butchers and only one colored, and enjoys a trade which is practically one hundred epr cent colored. A relative is cashier in this store while at General Market Store at 3514 State street there is a colored girl cashier and two colored butchers. The people in the neighborhood of 35th and State streets have decided to give their patronage to the General Meat Market Store at 3514 State street to let Rosner know that his refusal is resented. Rosner has made promises but has failed to keep them.

Others at Bad

Chapman's Market, 209 East 55th street, has as yet failed to give proportionate representation i nemployment for their colored trade, having four white butchers and NO colored butchers. The General Markets and Felchenfield markets in this neighborhood are employing colored butchers and should be supported. Chapman has promised to put on colored butchers but has not kept his promises. The Lincoln Markets, Regal Market, 222 East 43rd street are still holdouts and feel that the people will trade there although they are not hiring colored butchers. Let the slogan have full sway on the stores where there is no colored help—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK. Your protection against short weight and inferior meat lies in having a colored butcher and if your store has not a colored butcher make your protest to the proprietor and go to a store that has one. Make your patronage respected by refusing to trade with markets where there are no colored butchers. Do not acept any excuse as there is none. If you are going to help build the southside on a firm, economic and commercial basis and provide jobs for your children — DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

Rubin's Pharmacy Employs Two Registered Men, But Many Still Are Unfair

Rubin's Pharmacy at 55th street and the "L" platform is among the ranks of those proprietors of south side stores who see the fairness of employing colored workers to serve their colored trade and has shown his appreciation of our support by engaging two colored registered pharmacists to take care of the prescription counter. Both of Rubin's men are well qualified and are well known in the community and are sure to attract more business and confidence to the store by their presence. Mr. Sam Prentiss, one of the men, is one of the oldest colored registered men in the city, having operated successfully a store of his own for several years. The other, Mr. Rufus Stokes, is no less well qualified nor well-known, having had eleven years experience in the drug field, and having served as a major in the 8th regiment during the World war. Rubin's is to be congratulated upon obtaining the services of these two excellent men and also for having shown to the public a spirit of fair play.

Others Hold Out

In sharp contrast to Rubin's are many other drug stores thruout the south side which steadfastly refuse to consider at all the employment of colored workers. They have no desire to play fair, refuse to give their patrons any return in employment, and care not how many men and women walk the street in idleness so long as they can grab and hold every penny we spend for drugs. Common business wisdom should show these proprietors which way the wind is blowing, and lead them to join the campaign of their own free will. If they persist in their [illegible] Chicago enmasse for the bout next Saturday, all prepared to spend a week-end in the city. Selection of Saturday as the day of the fight has met with unprecedented favor throughout the surrounding localities.

Young Jack Thompson, "the uncrowned king of the welterweights," will begin intensive training today for his ten round bout with Freddie Fitzgerald. Thompson cancelled a bout in Philadelphia next Monday night to train for the Fitzgerald go, which in itself shapes up as a windup. Fitzgerald will arrive next week. He already holds one decision over the hardhitting Thompson.

Survey Shows Garfield Blvd. Stores Still Withhold Many Jobs From Colored Workers

Continuing the survey begun last week of the East Garfield Boulevard district to determine the status of the colored worker among the many shops and business houses which line this busy thoroughfare, and which are to a very large extent NOW supported by colored trade, a representative of THE CHICAGO WHIP continued his investigation of the boulevard district between Indiana avenue and South Park Way. At the Southeast corner of Indiana and 55th streets is the Morris Pharmacy, a thriving neighborhood drug store, which has continued to thrive under the change of the neighborhood from all white to nearly all colored patrons, but has not yet seen the wisdom to make the gesture of friendliness to its patrons by employing a colored full-time clerk. The store has prospered under the change to the extent of installing a new and larger soda fountain, but the pharmacist and two clerks are white, and the position of delivery boy and porter is the only one held by a colored resident of the district.

Butcher vs Butcher

The Lucille Dress Shop, at 199 Garfield boulevard, has no colored employees, although the proprietor and his wife admit to a large proportion of colored customers. The same is true of Stern's fruit and vegetable store at 207, and the Shane's hardware store, at 211. Each of these small stores would find the introduction of at least one colored clerk an agency for increasing their colored trade, and could do their bit to relieve the unemployment situation in the neighborhood. They might well follows the example of the Lake Geneva fish market at 203, where two colored clerks are employed.

The shoppers of the district have excellent opportunity to demonstrate their power to change the policy of unfair employers on 55th street because of the close location of a General Meat Market store and a Silver Star butcher shop, the former at 217, and the latter at 209. Housewives by taking a few steps more, can and should pass up the Silver Star store, where three white butchers are employed, in spite of the company's promise to engage colored ones, to trade with the General Market store, where two union colored butchers are employed. With the cooperation of the housewives in this matter, the Silver Star owners can shortly be brought to time, thus giving at least two men and a woman cashier of the neighborhood an opportunity to make a living.

Next door is an A. and P. store where three colored clerks are employed and three doors farther is Cuffari's Sweet shop, where two colored school boys work in the evening. In contrast to these stores, which have demonstrated their willingness to play fair with their colored patrons, are the following stores in the same block, where colored workers are not given a fair chance: Henry Mark's men shop, at 216; the Eleanor dry goods store, at 221; Rosen's delicatessen store, at 223; the Garfield fruit store, at 233; Albert's men shop, at 225; and the Hirsch jewelry store, at 229, next to the ElRado cafe. All of these stores can and should be whipped into line, simply by the people of the neighborhood demanding that colored men and women be employed, and withholding their patronage until they do.

Many More Jobs Due

Many more jobs are due to be opened to colored workers in this district if the colored patrons will only demand of the store keepers a fair and just representation in their personnel. Walgreen's store at the corner of Prairie and the boulevard has a colored clerk and a delivery boy, but should be encouraged to take on one or two more. The United Cigar store at 303 can be made to put on at least two colored clerks if the men of the district will buy their cigars and cigarets next door at Walgreen's where a colored clerk can serve them. Other smoke shops in the same vicinity, Mohr's by the "L" platform, and the men's habadashery stores, like Harry's at 309 and the two others mentioned above, can be brought to time quickly if the men of the community will cooperate in the fight as well as the women have.

Among the other stores along the boulevard where fully twenty more men and women of the district should be employed, and will be, when they find their trade falling off because their patrons demand it. These jobs belong to US, for our hard-earned money now supports them. If the jobs are not forthcoming then our patronage should be withheld. The method of getting them is simple, if the store where you trade won't give work to your friends and relatives, go to the other stores where the proprietors are more fair. DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

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Named Soliciting Agent For Rock Island Road

Charles G. Nicholson, formerly of Kansas City, but now of Chicago, was appointed February 8, as a solicitor of passenger and freight business for the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railroad. This is the first time the Rock Island has ever had a colored agent, but President J. C. Gorman decided upon it after studying the traffic situation in the Rock Island territory. Mr. Nicholson held a similar position with the Missouri Pacific railroad about eight years ago, but when he left, no other colored agent was named. He will be glad to consult groups, organizations and business houses regarding Rock Island service. His address is 5007 Prairie avenue, Chicago.

NOTICE TO EVERY COLORED MAN ON THE SOUTH SIDE

If every man on the south side will THINK before he buys his next packet of cigarettes or cigar and make sure that a colored person serves him, he will be aiding in making places for hundreds of colored men and women in drug stores, United Cigar Stores and other places where cigars and cigarettes are sold. Think of the slogan — DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK—and help create these jobs.

WOMEN 'FIGHT' CONSUMERS AND WOOLWORTH CO.

At a meeting of the Women's Auxilliary of the West Woodlawn Community Club the women went on record by a unanimous vote to not patronize either Consumers Stores or Woolworth until these stores had put on colored clerks. The action of this club of women is just the beginning of a house to house canvas to all housewives to make it clear that the only way to make these companies see the necessity of putting on colored help is to reduce their patronage to a bare few cents per week. The slogan has goen out that these stores must be made to put on colored help or move from the district. What the women will the community will see come to pass.

BATA SHOE CO. HIRES COLORED CLERKS, BUT SIMONS STILL SLASHES

BY SIDNEY GRAHAM

The Bata Shoe Company, 342 East 47th Street, which recently opened its southside store of the chain has met in advance the matter of employing colored help. It is significant that this first class chain store recognized the wish of the people of the southside and started off with not only a fine shoe store with a fine line of goods but also colored help. The attitude of this company is in striking contrast to Simons Shoe Store, 308 E. 47th St., Walk-Over Shoe Store, 4717 South Parkway, Gilbert Shoe Store, 549 E. 47th St., Clay Shoe Store, S. E. Corner of Prairie and 47th St. and the Florsheim Shoe Store at 751 E. 47th St which have not as yet met the demand of the people for colored shoe clerks in as much as their trade is practically all colored.

The people have in greater numbers every week insisted on being served by colored clerks in the stores on the southside and merchants who appreciate the wisdom of hiring colored help have benefitted by the loyal support of the neighborhood. The Slogan of DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK has produced results which have far exceeded any other organized effort in Chicago in years and the merchants who are helping with the plan are both fair and foresighted as it means more money in the district and therefore more money for the people to spend in the district. Mank the slogan of DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK your religion and jobs will follow.

CHAIN STORES AND US

Negroes noted with approval a couple of weeks ago a news item which appeared in several of our newspapers to the effect that an employe of the F. W. Woolworth Company in Altoona, Pa., has been discharged because he refused to serve colored customers.

It is good to know that the Woolworth Company does not countenance color discrimination in its service to the public. Nevertheless, it is well to point out that this same company, so largely patronized everywhere by Negroes, refuses to give employment to Negroes except in the capacity of porters, dishwashers and the like. It is glad to have Negroes on one side of the counter but not on both sides.

Nor is the Woolworth Company alone in this practice. On the contrary practically every chain store corporation, with the exception of the A. & P., in the United States, discriminates against the Negro when it comes to giving employment. They want the Negro's money but they don't want to give him any. They should give Negroes work at least in their restaurant departments. They cannot argue that their white customers would be averse to being served by Negroes, when white travelers are served by Negroes with food cooked by Negroes, on almost all dining cars, to say nothing of hotels and restaurants.

A canvass of these companies by the Urban League and protests from Negro customers might be of no avail in breaking down this policy, but it is certainly worth trying. If every Negro who trades with a chain store were to write a letter to its manager denouncing this policy, these great companies would at least be made to know that the Negro is on the alert to safeguard his economic life. Incidentally, by throwing some of our support to the Colored Merchants' Associations, organized and being organized by the National Negro Business League, we can unquestionably do a great deal toward correcting this evil of discrimination against black labor.

The Petty Bourgeois Misleaders of the Negro Masses

"THE Chicago World," a Negro paper which fawns at the feet of the worst enemies of the Negro masses, takes occasion to comment on an article that appeared in the Daily Worker recently exposing mass unemployment among the Negro workers. The "World" says in reply to our call for unemployed insurance, that this would "create class hatreds and destroy the national peace and prosperity!" What "peace" do they speak about? What prosperity? Negro workers lynched nearly every day and 7,000,000 million jobless on the verge of starvation, many of them Negro workers.

In the very same issue of the "World" belly-crawling praise is given to such enemies of the Negro and white workers as Senator Charles S. Deenan, Judge Arnold Heap, and ex-Congressman Warfield Wilson. Judge Heap has thrown hundreds of Negro unemployed on the streets by his eviction orders; he had jailed thousands. Deneen works hand and glove with Hoover in the wage-cutting campaign that hits the Negro workers below the belt with a terrific whack.

The "World" had tried to cover up this support of capitalist politicians with childish protest at the Daily Worker, which has accused the "World" of supporting capitalist politicians "such as" DePriest. The rather half-witted evasion of this charge is that the "World" doesn't support DePriest, but does support capitalist politicians "such as" those who are just as thoroughly enemies of Negro workers as is DePriest. Certainly the "World" must itself be running on a one-cylinder mind either in not seeking what the Daily Worker plainly said, or in taking its readers to be so dumb as not to see it in the quotation given.

Preaching class peace to the Negro workers is handing them over hog-tied to the bosses; and spreading the exploded lies about "prosperity" will not fool any Negro or white worker.

Unity of the Negro and white workers against their common enemy, the imperialists and exploiters of labor, will bring the solution of unemployment and will defeat the lynchings of the bosses in the South.

NEISNER BROS. PLEASED WITH COLORED HELP

According to a statement made this week by Mr. A. Tannenbaum, manager of the Neisner Brothers Five cent to a Dollar store located at 411 East 47th street, the colored sales force there is one of the thriftiest and most efficient in this chain store corporation. They are not surpassed in any particular by all white forces employed in other Neisnes stores comprising the chain.

The 47th street store reports a shrinkage of less than one per cent during the last year which is considerable less than the shrinkage shown by stores of this kind, and which serves to kill the argument that more thefts are to be found where there are colored employes. The 47th street branch is reputed to be one of the cleanest in the Neisner chain and the management declares there is more cooperation existing there and the employes work smoother together and excell in displaying goods.

Mr. Dunn, assistant manager, formerly of the Kresge stores, reports that the general efficiency and deportment of the employes is superior to that found among the Kresge groups. Mr. Tannenbaum who says he has managed stores of all kinds for the past thirty years claims he has never worked with a better crew These statements come as "a slap in the face" to white merchants who enjoy a large amount of colored patronage, and who yet contend that it is not profitable to their business to hire colored people. Woolworth and Consumers stores are among this lot.

HARRIS BROS. REPENT, PUT COLORED BUTCHER TO WORK IN MARKET

Harris Bros. Market, 346 E. 31st Street after vociferously announcing last week that he was through with colored butchers suffered a change of heart and put on a colored butcher, James Taylor. Taylor takes the place of one of the two colored butchers who recently quit his market to open one of their own at 327 E. 31st Street, feeling that they had a perfect right to do this in as much as they had built up a large trade for Harris Bros during the last two years.

In spite of attempts to make it difficult for the two men, Bert and Leo White to open their own store, these two young colored men overcame all of the obstacles thrown in their path and the people of the district are rallying to their support.

Labor - 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Louisiana

NEGROES HOLD JOBS TO KEEP WHITES OFF

10-10-30

65 Whites Working For 30 Cents an Hour; Negroes Getting 80c

Washington, D.C.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—A protest against a possible strike on the river front was voiced by a group of colored longshoremen who are at present employed on the docks in a statement issued Saturday.

The protest was signed by D. K. Jones, R. W. Wright, Joe Gane, Clarence Stead, Paul Hartman, Archie Williams, Joe Gains, Will Waddell, and E. Carroll.

In the statement the workers call attention to the general state of unemployment throughout the country and voice the belief that the ultimate effect of the strike would be the replacement of Negro workers with white workers.

A portion of the statement reads: "How can you old longshoremen who have given your time and energy to make the port what it is allow incompetent leaders who have no interest in you but have only a selfish interest in themselves to force you to lose all you have, which you will do, if the strike is called. There are sixty-five men now at work on a certain job for thirty cents an hour praying that you will strike so they can make eighty cents an hour on the river front. Don't be fooled because with the number of unemployed, your places would be filled in less than twelve hours. You can readily see the aim and object of this strike business.

"You remember when we worked at the cotton warehouse when 2,200 were put out. The grain elevators had numbers of colored men. All have been replaced by white men. The coal tipple is the same and the very men who have been making big speeches to you each Sunday and Monday and prevailing upon you to join the union are the men who were chairmen of committees who demanded that the Sewerage and Water Board put the colored men out and put white men to work. Would any sane leader take five or six thousand men into an organization when he knew there was only work for 1,500 men? With 6,000 men in the organization what will become of the older men who have given their life's blood to make the port of New Orleans what it is today?"

Maryland

Labor - 1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,.

NEGRO LABOR IS COMING BACK TO RIGHTFUL PLACE

Herald Commonwealth

Balto. Life, Home Friendly Buildings, Show Negro's Contribution To City.

7-19-30

But Has Given White Man Good Jobs, With Little For Himself

Baltimore, Md.

A correspondent who desires that all names be withheld writes:

It may interest and hearten your readers to hear this. A member of a large firm of contractors (white), told me a few days ago while we were discussion labor matters, that his firm had decided to cease employing all foreign unskilled laborers, giving these jobs to colored men only.

He declared that this decision was reached as a business proposition, his firm having found by comparison that the colored American is proving himself more dependable, efficient and intelligent than the average foreignr, coupled with the fact that the colored man spend at home, while the other hoards and sends his money out of the country.

Of course, added my informant, there are exceptions, but the batting average in now in favor of the colored man.

To bear out his point, he referred me to the two big doyntown jobs now under construction at Charles and Saratoga and Saratoga and St. Paul streets. On these two jobs, as far s numbers fo, it is 50-50 between colored nd white workers, and all the unskilled work is being done by colored men with colored "straw-bosses."

And by way of gentle reminder of what ye could be doing for ourselves, he said that the 12 story building of steel and brick being erected at Charles and Saratoga streets by the Baltimore Life Insurance Company as its home office, promises to be one of the handsomest downtown buildings, and that the financial backing behind this project is monies contributed almost entirely by colored policy?holders. The Home Friendly Insurance Company's building at Park avenue and Centre street is another monument to the black man's money as it is properly used by the white man.

But this contribution means more good jobs for the young white man, while in these same building young colored men and women can only get a place here and there as janitors, porters or maid.

Labor - 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Michigan.

AMERICANS TAKE PLACE OF FOREIGNERS IN DETROIT

Detroit has done something that other cities might emulate, it has decided to replace its foreign employes with full-fledged American citizens.

The large number of city employes who are not American citizens and are on the city pay roll must have escaped the notice of officials. News of the city's decision to replace them with American citizens revealed that many of the foreigners who had not thought well enough of America to apply for citizenship papers had grown gray in the service of the city and had grown rich on the money and the opportunities afforded by it.

There have been 750 foreigners occupying places and drawing salaries that should have come to American citizens.

It proves all too clearly that the economic stability of any country or any group depends on co-operation among themselves. There might have to be some sacrifices to do this but they pay in returns that are greater, even though they are general in their nature. Detroit did not feel the effect of this until the stringent times caused its surplus to be absorbed. These foreigners make their money, live cheaply so as to save it, and then carry it back to their native country and make an investment of it.

The lesson that Detroit learns in this connection is a good one for any group. The matter of creating employment for members of the group and having what is paid for services to circulate in the group is the only sound means of arriving at economic independence.

Forty Negro Street Car Motormen, Conductors in City-owned Detroit System

DETROIT, (ANP)—There is nothing unusual about a street car motorman. But when one sees a black man running a street car in democratic America one sits up and takes notice. In Detroit, forty colored men operate street cars through that city's streets. There are several conductors who are identified with the Negro race. And nothing alarming has happened. It is worth observing that the street railway system in Detroit is under city management.

Hotels Discharge Colored Waiters

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP.) According to the fifth annual report of the Hotel Waiters and Employees Convention held here recently the number of Negroes employed by leading hotels increased considerably during the past year. In his report to the public, president Ralph Rowland, of Cleveland stated that only eleven hotels discharged all colored help during the year, while twenty-three others added on colored staffs. The additional jobs thus made available exceeds 600. The convention will meet next year in Chicago. All officers were reelected.

WHITES REPLACE THIRTY DETROIT EMPLOYEES

DETROIT.—Thirty employees of the garbage department have been discharged for unexplainable reasons and their places filled with white laborers. The colored citizens, who largely supported Mayor Murphy, have called his attention to the depletion in the ranks of the city's colored employees but no action has been taken.

Labor–1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Mississippi.

Yazoo and Mississippi Valley to Pay $7,500

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 28 —Charles Sideboard, district organizer of the Association of Colored Trainmen, won his suit for $7,500, the alleged difference in salary, against the Yazoo & Mississippi Railroad company. Defender

Unusual interest was attached to the case by trainmen and railroad officials throughout the country due to the fact that it was a test case.

Sideboard was a train porter and he contended that under a contract made by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, he having performed the duties of a brakeman, he was entitled to the pay of a brakeman and not that of a porter. 3-1-30

The $7,500 judgment given Sideboard by the court represented the difference in salary between that of a porter and that of a brakeman since 1925, when the company reduced his salary about 50 per cent in violation of the contract with the brotherhood.

Railroad lawyers contended that neither Sideboard or the other porters were covered by the contract of the brotherhood, and further contended that Sideboard had accepted checks with the words printed thereon "In full of all services."

Judge E. L. Brien decided that the porters were covered by the contract; that there was nothing for the jury to consider. Chicago, Ill.

He held that the contract did cover the porters, and that as provided in the contract, the porters having performed the duties of brakemen were, according to the agreement, entitled to the pay of a brakeman, and that the attempted reduction in the salaries of these workers was not in effect.

Labor-1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Mississippi.

Employment Defender Helps Solve Race Problem

2-15-30
Chicago Illinois

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Feb. 14.—Mississippi white agriculturists, largest employers of our labor, told the interracial conference of the South, which held a series of studies on racial conditions in the Delta and North Mississippi sections, that the race problem in this state is rapidly nearing a solution by giving our people an opportunity to work out their own problems by industry and in agricultural pursuits. Religious, social, civic, humanitarian and educational organizations have done much to assist.

As a result of this aid, our people are being left free to work out their own destiny. The whites stated that we own more farms at present than ever before and the number of land owners is annually being increased. In every instance where we have turned to agriculture, it was said, working for ourselves, especially where educational and economic assistance has been given, the Race had advanced.

Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames of Atlanta, director of the women's department of the movement, and other interracial leaders, said a greater feeling of harmony and security between the two races exists than ever before.

Labor-1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Missouri.

KROGER STORES GIVE JOBS IN ST. LOUIS

And Dairy There Now Has Five Colored Drivers On Milk Routes

ST. LOUIS, Mo.,—Another big progressive step in the employment campaign was made Wednesday when a representative of the St. Louis American was assured by the manager of the Kroger Baking and Grocery company, largest owner of chain grocery stores in the city, that colored clerks and managers would be placed in the stores in Negro districts. The manager said that the corporation was in harmony with the employment campaign of the colored people, and that as fast as colored men will qualify, clerks, managers and a district superintendent will be employed.

There are nine Kroger stores in all-Negro neighborhoods and five stores where more than 50 per cent of the trade is Negro. The first stores where colored will be used are the two on Finney avenue. Clerks will be put in with a view of developing them into managers. The Urban League will recommend candidates for the positions.

The Kroger concern has already placed colored clerks and managers in its stores in Chicago and Indianapolis.

Five Milk Wagon Drivers Now

The St. Louis Dairy has increased its colored milk wagon drivers from the two it started out with a month ago to five. The company expects to add others shortly. A number of solicitors are also employed by the St. Louis Dairy. It is the only Dairy company in the city to give extensive employment to Negroes.

COLORED STAFF IS BANQUETED

Employes Are Honored by A. and P. Stores In Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, May 1 — (ANP) A significant departure in industrial relations was marked Tuesday evening when Chicago officials of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores, cooperating with the promotion of its vocational opportunity week, entertained one hundred of the colored employes of the chain store system at a banquet in the National Pythian Temple.

Serve As Hosts

The officials who served as hosts were A. B. Wilson, a representative from one of the greater divisions of the Great Atlantic and Pacific system; R. L. Toolin, superintendent of operations on the southside of Chicago, where most of the colored employes work; G. G. McCay, who recently succeeded H. W. Carver as general superintendent of the middle western division, and H. A. Lewis, field superintendent.

Speakers representing the Urban League were Atty. Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, president; Mrs. Belle Fountaine, director; Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity magazine; and A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the league.

Shows Real Fairness

Col. Spencer Dickerson, director, wast toastmaster.

Miss Louise Dorsey, clerk in one of the Atlantic and Pacific Stores, was presented with a traveling bag by H. A. Lewis as the winner of the company efficiency prize.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores was the first great chain company to experiment with the employment of colored young people as clerks in its stores and in various capacities in its warehouse. The banquet Tuesday night therefore represented the desire to recognize that the experiment had been successful and to indicate that the experiment had been successful and to indicate that the experiment night by symbolic of an improved position which the Negro is to occupy in the commercial life of the nation.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS LOST

Many a day's work is lost to Negro craftsmen because there is no central headquarters through which the public can reach them. The few advertise. but cannot take care of everybody's work. The many are content to sell their talents to a few employers and when they do so, say "I get my share." White workers, on the other hand, use headquarters, secretaries and business agents. They drive after more work without any let-up. They get not only that which would be theirs out of sympathy for unions, but even that of Negroes who prefer to employ their own, but cannot find them.

Thousands of dollars each month are lost to the race by this lack of foresight. At this time when unemployment is a national problem and an especially bitter one with us, this self-imposed handicap is downright criminal. Negro painters, plasterers, carpenters, stone and brick masons, gardeners, window washers, house cleaners, plumbers and electricians, and women workers who have specialties, should show more intelligence in their search after work. No wonder our common labor supply is always over-full!

Will some one who needs a job, and has faith enough in the idea, please open an office where all these craftsmen and craftswomen can register? Put all the public in touch with workers of every kind! It is a shame for all these dollars to be lost to us, for lack of a little constructive effort.

ORGANIZE TO GET MORE JOBS

Home Protection Association Says Public Utilities Should Hire Negroes

The Home Protection association, recently organized for the purpose of securing more and better jobs for Negroes, will meet tonight at 8 p. m. at the Paseo Y. M. C. A. Rev. H. H. Hall, founder of the association wishes to arouse sentiment in obtaining jobs in all lines of work, but he especially wishes to see Negroes working for the Kansas City Gas company, the Kansas City Power and Light company and other big municipal concerns. The Rev. Hall says that Negroes of Kansas City spend $500,000 annually for gas and the same amount he says, is spent with the Power and Light company. He wants to see the Negroes get back some of the million dollars that they spend each year with the two companies.

The meeting tonight will be one of several held during the last months. At each of the previous meetings, large numbers of new members have been added to the association, and new members are being enrolled. There is no joining fee at present.

Bonded and Uniformed Drivers of Sam's Taxi

Kansas City Call. Kansas City, Missouri.

9, 26, 30.

Above are the uniformed and bonded drivers of the Sam's Taxi company. Of the twenty-five drivers, nineteen are married and supporting families. Several of the men have children, one has eleven. Another man is still in school. In the upper row left to right: Theodore West, (5 year employe), Neal Jones, Lloyd Tolliver, Cecil Williams, Rupert Moore, Henry Johnson, Lloyd Johnson, (4 year employe), Jack Proctor, Maurice Thompson, Frank Ford, Wm. Brown, Arthur Vernon (4 year employe), Henry Snorgrass. Bottom row, reading from left to right: R. L. Groves, the manager, Randolph (Jackie) Mason, (9 year employe), Hubert Pickett, (6 year employe), Marcellus Gathright, John Davis, Nathaniel Mitchell, (5 years) Oscar Marshall, Herman Webb, (4 years), John Porter, Roderick Greer, E. R. Young, and Odie Mason an 8 year employe. Lawrence Jones, mechanic, E. H. Daniels and John R. Lisben, telephone operators are not in the picture. Of twenty-eight full time employes, twenty-two are married.

Labor—1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Missouri

SKILLED LABOR EFFICIENCY IS INCREASED

1/17/30

Forrester-Nace Box Co. Workers Improve; No Labor Turnover

Negro skilled workers at the Forrester-Nace Box company have increased their efficiency in some instances as high as 154 per cent since the installation of a measuring basis by H. H. Chapman, superintendent of the plant.

According to statistics furnished by Mr. Chapman last summer to J. A. Jeffress, who made a survey of Negro workers in Kansas City industries, the skilled Negro workers had a high percentage of wastage and the company was a bit discouraged with their records.

Since that time they have improved considerably, he said and are now being paid on the basis of their efficiency. The lower the wastage and the higher the speed, the greater the pay. In July some men were as low as 67 per cent efficient, but at the present time there are only a few who are below a decent average.

The labor turnover among Negro skilled workers is almost nothing, said Mr. Chapman, but it is rather high among Negro common labor.

There is no friction of any sort among the workers although on several floors of the factory mixed crews are working side by side. A credit union has been established among the employees to loan money and a colored man is vice president of this financial system. A colored man is also a member of the committee which passed on the applications for loans among the employes.

EMPLOY 3,500 IN INDUSTRY HERE

But Survey Shows Nearly Half Are Classed As Porters

Only 3,500 Negroes, or approximately eight per cent of the total population of Kansas City, are employed in the industrial plants here, according to a survey made last summer by James Jeffress.

The survey was made through the office of the Urban league and was financed in part by that organization and in part by a sum subscribed by a group of fifteen colored citizens.

It was found also that only 308 plants out of a total of 1,238 in the city employ Negroes in any capacity whatsoever. Most of these have Negroes only as porters. The percentage of porters is approximately 48 per cent. or nearly half of all the workers in industrial plants come under the "porter" classification.

Thirty-seven establishments hire colored women to the number of 412. Many of these come under the "maid" classification.

In one industrial plant the management complained that colored workers turned in a large percentage of waste and it was thinking of replacing them with white. However, a study of the situation and the installing of a new checking system soon made an improvement in the colored output and now the jobs are safer.

NEGRO EMPLOYED AS MILK DRIVER

St. Louis Dairy Co. First to Give Race Men Regular Milk Delivery Routes. Regarded as Victory for Urban League

Alfred Lemmon, a colored man, was given a regular milk route of the St. Louis Dairy Company last Monday in this city.

Lemmon is the first of his race to hold such a position with any of the big dairies of this country. He covers a west end route which includes West Belle, Enright and Cook. He succeeds a white driver who was transferred to another route.

This accomplishment is to the credit of the local Urban League which has made a persistent fight for Negro drivers with the dairy companies of the city for several years. It is understood that more will be given such positions very soon.

In speaking of the new opening for Negroes in this particular field, Beauford T. Miller, industrial secretary of the local Urban League, said: "We regard this as one of the big accomplishments of the local Urban League. I know this man will make good. His success will mean that more members of the race will be employed in similar positions which have heretofore been closed to us."

65 WHITES IN CLASSES FOR JANITORS

Night School Attendance of Negroes Drops While Others Study to Get Jobs

School board officials revealed last week that 65 white men have enrolled in the night classes for janitors at the Lathrop trade school.

While these white people are busy taking advantage of night school to learn to do their jobs better and to take away the jobs which less efficient men are now holding. Negroes are passing up the opportunity to learn at night school.

Figures for the Lincoln night school show that fewer Negro students than ever are enrolled so far this year. Any trade for which twenty-five people register, will be taught in the night school at Lincoln. Those who wish courses to assist them in the work they are now doing may apply if enough want the work it will be given. Carpentry, mason tending, plastering, bricklaying, janitor work, domestic service work, auto engines, car greasing, battery work, commercial subjects like typewriting and stenography, sewing, bookkeeping, together with academic subjects, reading, writing and arithmetic all may be had at the school.

At a conference of citizens last Monday night which was attended by George Melcher, superintendent of schools, Roscoe V. Shores, assistant superintendent, and O. H. Day, vocational director it was suggested by several persons, among them two school principals, that the fee of two dollars per term was keeping down the registration, especially during this depression. A committee headed by the Rev. D. A. Holmes and C. H. Calloway went before the school board last night to see is some adjustment of the fees could be had.

New Mexico

Labor – 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

FTW

FORT WORTH

TEXAS

SEP 5 1930

181 NEGRO PICKERS PASS THROUGH HERE

One hundred and eighty-one negroes from Mississippi arrived in Fort Worth Friday en route to New Mexico where they hope to find work as cotton pickers or railroad section hands.

C. W. Woodman, assistant director of the Federal Farm Labor Bureau, wrote to stations at Albuquerque and El Paso in an effort to find work for the negroes.

The migration from Mississippi, they told Woodman, is mainly because cotton pickers are receiving only 35 to 50 cents per 100 pounds. The small amount of cotton that has opened in this county has brought 75 cents a 100 pounds to pickers and in some parts of the State pickers have received as much as $1. Woodman said.

Labor- 1930

New York.

Occupation. Wages, etc.

NINE WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS WHO STARTED MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th

Reading Left To Right:
Top row-standing—HAROLD WATKINS, PAUL M. CODE, CHARLES JONES, RALPH B. JACKSON.
Bottom row-sitting—HENRY GEIGER, JACOB ADAMS, GEORGE J. MURRAY, CLARENCE RICE, ERNEST B. JOHNSON.
(Exclusive Photograph By Richards-Ward)

NEW YORK WORLD

FEB 16 1930

New York

Negroes Strive for Economic Equality

Western Union Puts in Negro Messengers in Harlem

By Lester A. Walton

NEGRO messenger boys in khaki uniforms of the Western Union Telegraph Company, delivering telegrams afoot and on bicycle, to the accompaniment of surprised looks and exclamatory comment, is a new and arresting scene in North Harlem's daily kaleidoscopic and moving spectacle—the big parade.

Twelve white boys, transferred to other sections of the city, have been supplanted by twelve colored boys at the company's branch office at No. 200 West 135th Street.

Four colored girls have taken the places of four white male clerks, and are establishing a precedent by being the first of their race to officiate behind a counter of a Western Union Telegraph office in New York. They were selected from a class of ten, with either a high school or college background, after a two-weeks' course under company experts. Instruction was given at the West 137th Street Branch of the Y. W. C. A.

The radical change in racial personnel which the 135th Street office is undergoing is in response to importunities by Harlem Negroes and organizations that the group be given employment by business concerns in the community in proportion to their buying power.

Conceding justification of the race's claim for representation, the Western Union Telegraph Company is installing Negroes in positions for which they can at this time qualify by training and experience. The branch is one of no little consequence. It is reported to have done more business during the holidays than any other in Manhattan located in a residential district.

Five colored elevator operators have replaced a like number of whites at L. M. Blumstein Company in Harlem. There has been considerable agitation for the employment of Negroes as clerks and sa'esgirls in department stores and other business establishments in 125th Street where the race spends thousands of dollars daily. More colored shoppers are said to patronize this busy uptown thoroughfare than white shoppers.

Taking an active part in the movement to get positions, clerical or otherwise, for members of the race is the Harlem Housewives' League. The organization has inaugurated a program of holding mass meetings and making a house-to-house canvass to awaken the desired interest. Officers of the league are: Angelina Blocker, President; Lucille Randolph, Vice President; Nellie Calloway, Second Vice President; Mrs. Mary Winslow, Recording Secretary; Eva T. Parks, Treasurer; Mrs. Lillian Green, Chaplain; Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Publicity Chairman, and S. A. Allen, Chairman of Executive Committee.

Have Organized Local Grocers

Harlem is not the only community where Negroes are giving serious and urgent consideration to the bread and butter problem. Throughout the country it has become the topic of the hour. Chicago Negroes took the initiative in waging an aggressive campaign for jobs where there was a preponderance of race patronage. As the result hundreds of intelligent young colored men and women are working behind the counter on the south side.

Aside from securing employment in businesses under white management an organized drive, national in scope, is under way to open up new opportunities for a livelihood by encouraging and helping the Negro to enter the field of merchandising on a larger scale. To accomplish this end the National Negro Business League has opened offices in Harlem at No. 2314 Eighth Avenue and has organized local grocers into the Colored Merchants' Association. The past week the grocers co-operatively bought their first carload of merchandise—canned fruits and vegetables. This transaction was without parallel among Negro merchants in New York.

In telling why the National Negro Business League is interested in projecting the Colored Merchants Association, Secretary Albon L. Holsey said at the recent session of the Negro Labor Congress in Chicago:

"The Negro's annual food bill is $1,650,000,000, which entitles us to 470,787 positions. Broken up into different classifications these positions would be divided as follows:

"Major executives, salaries from $12,- to $50,000 a year, 727; minor executives, salaries from $5,000 to $15,000 a year, 4,645; superintendents and foremen, salaries from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, 12,416; clerks, salespeople, &c, salaries from $1,000 to $3,000 a year, 391,251; drivers, messengers, truck drivers, &c., salaries from $600 to $1,200 a year, 61,749.

The figures are based on ratios found in the recent census of distribution and include retail outlets and wholesale sources which supply them.

Another reason advanced for developing the grocery industry is that, according to the American ratio of population, the Negro to-day only has one out of six to which his population entitles him. On the assumption that there is a sufficient number of grocery stores in America to take care of the needs of the entire population, it is argued that the Negro should either control or be employed in the other five of these grocery stores catering to Negro trade.

Ask Recognition By Labor Unions

The status of the Negro worker in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor is another theme for spirited discussion, evoking many points of view. Abraham L. Harris of the Department of Economics, Howard University, writing in the February issue of Labor Age, says that the tendency for Negroes to leave their Southern agricultural environment for jobs in the industrial North is growing stronger instead of slackening.

He charges that of the 1,300,000 Negroes employed in transportation, extraction of minerals and in manufacturing, only 45,000 are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; that the race is 4.3 per cent. organized against the 20.8 per cent. of whites in the same industries. It is cited that twenty-six labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. have discriminatory clauses against Negro workers.

In the same issue Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, questions the success of the federation's drive unless it changes its past policy toward the organization of Negro workers.

"The State of Alabama," points out Mr. Carter, where the headquarters for that campaign have been established, contains 135,608 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, 56,384 of whom, or 41 per cent., are Negroes. This is an indication of the relative importance of the Negro in any attempt to unionize the South.

"Whatever may be the plan of education and organization, workers' education in the aims of trade unionism, to be effective, must include both blacks and whites. No matter how thoroughly the doctrine and ideals of trade unionism are inculcated into the minds of Negroes, they never will be transplanted into organized effort so long as racial antipathy moves the black workers and racial snobbery permeates the whites."

An editorial in the January issue o the merican Federationist, of whicl William Green, President of the Amer ican Federation of Labor, is editor said:

"Trade union membership is open t all Negroes. The majority of trad unions accept Negroes as members, bu when regulations are interposed th rules of the American Federation o Labor provide that Negro workers ma apply for a charter direct from th federation. No group or race can wi permanent advantages by taking u fair advantage, by exploitation or unde cutting standards. Through union o ganization the Negro can raise h standards and the American Feder tion of Labor stands ready to help."

WOMEN, NEGRO WORKERS CALLED

Daily worker

Special Need to Send Delegates March 1

2-26-30

Two calls have been issued by the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League, one to women workers and the other to Negro workers, pointing out their present unbearable conditions and urging them to elect delegates to the convention of the T.U.U.L. this Saturday and Sunday, March 1 and 2, in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

New York, N.Y.

The convention will establish the Metropolitan T.U.U.L. on a firm basis, coordinating all the economic struggles of the workers in the Metropolitan Area, and it will mobilize the workers for the great unemployment demonstration March 6.

The call from the Negro organizer of the T.U.U.L. to the Negro workers declares in part:

"We Negro workers especially are made to suffer from the developing crisis and the drive of the bosses. Hundreds of thousands of us in New York and New Jersey are forced to do the hardest and dirtiest work for the lowest wages. We are always the last to be hired. We are the first to be fired and suffer most from the growing unemployment. We are more brutally speeded up and are the first to have our miserable wages cut. We are discriminated against not only by the bosses and their government but also by the bureaucrats and fakers of the A. F. of L.

"More and more Negro workers are beginning to realize that their only salvation from slavery, unemployment, wage cuts and speedup, discrimination, lynching and terror is in the unity of the Negro and white workers in the militant new revolutionary unions for a struggle against the bosses and their agents of the A. F. of L.

"The Trade Union Unity League fights against the Jim Crow policy of the A. F. of L. unions. We must therefore join the organization that unites all workers, regardless of color, race religion and nationality, for the common struggle against the bosses."

The call to the women workers follows in part:

"Due to the crisis in industry today and severe unemployment, the bosses have launched a vicious offensive against the conditions of all workers. Women workers especially, who receive the lowest wages and are forced to work under tremendous speedup in metal plants, war industries, textile mills, laundries, department stores, etc., are hard hit by the brutal speedup and wage-cutting campaign of the bosses. Women workers in New York and New Jersey toil from nine to 12 hours a day with an average wage from $12 to $18 a week. More and more married women are forced to slave in factories and mills in order to maintain the family.

"The Trade Union Unity League, the only militant trade union center that leads the workers in every struggle against speed-up, wage cuts and brutal attacks of the bosses, calls upon all women workers to unite together with the men for one common struggle.

N.Y. HERALD

FEB 21 1930

From a Negro of Harlem

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Please accept my congratulations on Beverly Smith's articles about Harlem. Every word is true as gold. The white New Yorkers got the real stuff this time. They were able to read some of the good things about the community in which I live.

Please allow me to mention one incident. I applied for a job downtown. The man picked me and another, a white chap. This chap happened to be a German. He was in this country less then six months. Well, when the real boss came, seeing my color, he dismissed me and gave the job to the German instead of me, an American-born citizen who was in the last war, fighting for a living in my own country. And I am still sighing, with a broken heart but with a brave smile on my face:

"My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty."

I thought the slogan of my country was "America First."

JUST A POOR "COLORED MAN."

New York, Feb. 14, 1930.

Harlem Shoe Store Head Goes to McAn Convention

R. J. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Thom McAn shoe store at 459 Lenox avenue, left Monday night to attend the annual convention and style show of his company at Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is a Harlem man, is one of the 476 managers, district supervisors and headquarters executives, most of whom are white, who will spend four days getting acquainted with new spring fashions in shoes.

The pre-spring convention, Mr. Kirkpatrick said, is an institution of the Thom McAn Company designed to familiarize store personnel with the smartest styles, to bring them up to the minute in merchandizing and to enable them to see themselves from the customer's viewpoint.

C. C. Hairston will be in charge of the Lenox avenue store during Mr. Kirkpatrick's absence.

NEGROES GET MANY CITY JOBS IN NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

Gain 955 Per Cent In City Employment In Nine Years

5-1-30

New York, May 12.—The number of Negroes employed by the municipal government of New York City has increased 955 per cent. in the last nine years. This fact, flashed up against the Senate's refusal to confirm Judge Parker for the Supreme Court, is one detail of many showing increased political awareness and solidarity among the millions of recently urbanized northern Negroes.

Both Senators Copeland and Wagner, of New York, voted against confirmation of Judge Parker, as did Senators Deneen and Glenn, of Illinois, and Vandenburg and Couzens, of Michigan, all represnting centers of large and newly acquired Negro population.

Negroes Gaining Power

Not only in New York but in other cities have the Negroes made rapid advances in the last ten years in landing on city pay rolls. Whether the transplanted Northern Negro constitutes a new and articulate national political force, strong enough to get city jobs, and now recording his first large-scale assertion of power in the Parker vote, is a question which political analysts are pondering.

Herald Commerce

In 1928 political reporters wrote that Tammany Hall had started out to round up the Harlem Negro vote. It was in that year that Mayor Walker appointed to city offices—or perhaps more accurately, jobs—317 Negroes more than had been appointed in all previous years of Republican administration, and bringing the total of such employes on the city pay roll to 1,675. Salaries totaled $2,652, 375, with the highest annual salary at $7,500. In the year 1895 but one Negro was given a New York city job. In succeeding years there was a slow increase, mostly in emocratic administrations, culminating in Tammany's benevolent northward move in 1928.

77 HOURS WORK FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Daily Worker

5-31-30

Laundry Workers Must Organize Them

New York, N.Y.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—This is what a Negro woman laundry worker told me while collecting on a Red Sunday.

"Thrity-seven Negro girls are working under terrible conditions in the Blake Laundry, 620 Cleveland St.

We were getting up to $17 a week for 11 hours work. That was not enough for the boodthirsty boss. So from Easter he made us work 7 days instead of 6. And in addition to that we must work one and half hours overtime in the summer months, from 7 to 7:30.

It is more than we can stand, but the Blake Laundry boss says we must be thankful.

Soon, more girls will be out of school for vacation and he will be able to get them for $14 a week.

The girls are afraid to say anything because we are not organized. But something must be done. Tell us what to do."

—Ozone Park Worker.

Rejected Wage Cut, Negro Worker Is Railroaded to Jail

Daily Worker

Following his refusal to accept a wage cut and longer hours, George Buford, a young Negro automobile worker was fired and subsequently framed up by his boss and the police.

New York

A few days after he left the job, a young man came to Buford's home offering him to sell him a car cheap. While taking a demonstration in the car, he was arrested, charged with stealing the car. The young man who had brought him the car denied his part in the frame-up and told the police Buford was giving him a lift.

It subsequently developed that the car had been left at the garage from which Buford was fired, and that the owner had not notified the police of the loss of the car, the owner believing the car still to be in the garage.

Buford, who is married and has a child, was sentenced to five months in jail, the victim of a vicious frame-up.

HOOVER COMMITTEE TO SURVEY NEGRO JOBLESS

Amsterdam News

NEW YORK, Nov. 26— (ANP) Expressing his appreciation to Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, National Urban League, of the readiness of the Urban League to assist the President's Emergency Committee for Employment through its Department of Industrial Relations and its branch organizations in forty industrial centers, Colonel Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Committee has appointed T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League as "laison officer between the committee and the interests of the colored people in the present emergency."

The Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League of which Mr. Hill is the director, has been engaged in a heroic effort to stem the tide of unemployment among Negroes. Through the nation-wide organization of the Urban League, it has maintained a persistent and intensive campaign even before the present unemployment crisis occurred to improve the condition of Negro workers.

Labor — 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

New York.

BARBERSHOPS IN NEW CONFERENCE REDUCE PRICES

New York N.Y.

50 Cents Is New Price For Hair Cuts; Make Change In Hours

New York Age

The Harlem barbershops which belong to the Union have reduced their prices which they increased following the strike last month. The new price for haircuts will be 50 cents instead of 60 cents; the working hours on weekdays will be from 9 a. m., to 9 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

The change in price and hours of working came as a result of a conference last week called by the Associated Master Barbers' Association to determine by what means the union barbershops could be helped out of the peculiar predicament in which they found themselves following the strike last month. Many of the Union shops were finding it difficult to maintain the wage scale in the face of such competition.

Non-Union Shops Open

9-27-30.

In all sections of Harlem, shops outside of the Union were and are advertising haircuts for 40 cents and people flocked to these shops in preference to the Union shops where haircuts were 60 cents. In many of these shops where the low prices are prevailing union barbers are working in defiance of the union, and efforts by union officials to call these men out of the shops have been of no avail.

In a street where there is one union shop, it is not uncommon to find three or four non-union shops with big signs on the outside advertising the lower prices.

As a last resort—for they were doing no business—the union boss barbers have come to the agreement that from now on the price will be 50 cents for haircuts.

Employment Agencies Register Complaint That Applicants For Work Refuse to Accept Positions

Age 12-6-30

New York. N. Y.

In the midst of the unemployment situation, when men, women and children are standing in bread lines at least a block long, a large number of complaints are coming from employment agencies that they are having the same trouble in placing help Even though it is true that work is scarce, it is hard to get men and women to take the positions which they are able to secure.

The manager of an employment office located on West 131st street said that a man was sent to Washington Heights to take a jainitor's position in a high class apartment house. When he got here, he decided that the salary was not exactly keeping with those paid during the war. Yet, before he left the office he knew the amount of salary offered. After several hours he returned to the office and said that he had decided not to take the job. As quickly as possible the manager sent another man.. When he arrived at the apartment house a white janitor was there ready to go to work. Reliable information came to the office that this man was working for the same salary offered the colorded man.

Another employment office offered a man a job as fireman. Because he was required to sleep at the place, he said, "There is nothing doing."

Word comes from another agency located on West 135th street that a woman had been sitting in the office every day for four weeks waiting for the arrival of a position accompanied by a high salary. She did not know how to cook, and could not take a place where cooking was to be done. She could do first-class laundry work, but was not particular about going to a family where this part of the work was to be done by the girl.

Under no circumstances would she take a position where there were children. A sleepin-job did not give her enough time off, and they were all tabooed. Finally, after spending every nickle she had during the past four weeks, she decided to take a position similar to the ones that she had refused, provided that she could pay the office fee later. She was sent to interview the madam, but did not take the work. Within a few days, when she did make up her mind to go to this same lady, the office was informed that a white girl had been employed. He said what was true of this woman had been true of many others.

Several managers of employment offices told a representative of The Age that, in their opinion, it would not be long before colored help would be refused at any price, unless they change their attitude toward the employer.

Negro Unemployed Workers Drop of Hunger on Job Line

Daily Worker 11-11-30

New York. N.Y.

NEW YORK. — Negro workers are suffering severely because of unemployment, many of them dropping from hunger while looking for jobs. A New York Telegram reporter who visited the City "Free" Employment Agency here tells of interviewing many Negro unemployed.

One Negro woman, whose husband was sick, had been given orders to get out of her home or be thrown out. She was looking for work desperately. She couldn't find any.

A Negro worker who had worked as an unskilled worker on subway construction told of being out of a job for 11 months. He couldn't get work, was in debt, hungry.

One Negro worker, standing in the washroom, after waiting months for work, dropped to the floor, a victim of starvation. The Telegram reporter was told that this thing happens every day, unemployed workers drop from hunger. How many die of starvation the capitalist papers never report. This same situation faces more than 800,000 unemployed in New York, of whom at least 80,000 to 100,000 are Negro workers.

W. L. Harris Appointed Building Inspector

Age 9-6-30

New York

Wilford L. Harris of 228 West 140th street has been appointed an inspector of masonry and carpentry in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Mr. Harris is the third Negro to receive an appointment as a building inspector by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. He has been assigned to duty in Staten Island.

Mr. Harris is a native of Portsmouth, Va., a graduate of Hampton Institute and has had a wide experience as a brick mason and contractor.

The other two colored building inspectors are Jacob R. Scott and John H. Watkins, also Hampton graduates.

Labor — 1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Blumstein's Department Store Head Tells of Employment of Negro Help

The New York Age
6-21-30

The report that L. M. Blumstein's Department Store on West 125th street had recently employed several colored sales girls, published last week in an out-of-town paper, caused The Age to send a reporter to interview the heads of that organization.

When The Age reporter talked with young Mr. Blumstein and Mr. Brown, sales manager, both expressed surprise that such a statement had been made public, and declared that they had given out no such information.

Moreover, they said that they did not employ any people of the colored race on their sales staff and had not definitely decided to do so.

Mr. Blumstein said that eight months ago, the store supplanted its white elevator operators with colored and had since employed a Negro doorman and several colored women as maids.

He said that the employing of colored as salesgirls would be more in the nature of an experiment and with business conditions as they are, this could not be done at this time. He said that perhaps in a year one or two might be taken on.

The Blumstein executives seemed to feel that in employing the colored elevator operators, they had taken a big step forward and told of a visit from the general manager of another Harlem newspaper, who called to see him about advertising. The Harlem newspaper man is said to have remarked that the presence of Negroes in the store as elevator operators made him happier than a hundred thousand-line advertising contract would have done. Incidentally, he did not get the advertising contract. The Age reporter reminded Mr. Blumstein that Bloomingdale's, Wanamaker's and other large stores had employed colored elevator operators for years and that the average person in Harlem did not consider it any great honor for members of their race to get jobs a little nearer home as elevator operators.

Barbers Picketing Open Harlem Shops

Amsterdam News
8-27-30

Union Seeks to Organize 25 Per Cent of Men in Trade

New York, N.Y.

The picketing of non-union barber shops by members of the Harlem Local 940 of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union was continued yesterday by the union in an effort to force all shops operating within the district to come into the organization.

Coming as an aftermath to the recent settlement of the strike between master and journeymen barbers in which the latter received a guarantee of $25 weekly and 50 per cent of all money taken in by them over $45 together with shorter working hours, the picketing of non-union shops is being done, they declare, to protect "their interests."

Union shops also agreed to charge 60 cents for haircuits. Non-union shops continue to charge from 25 to 50 cents and with the advent of the new prices in union shops these barbers are enjoying considerable patronage.

As a result, two pickets may be seen parading daily before these non-union shops warning the public that the workers are "unfair to organized labor" by means of red-lettered placards worn on their backs. Picketing is being done by unemployed union journeymen barbers and will continue until all relent and join the union, J. C. Davis, president of Local 940, told The Amsterdam News Thursday.

There are, he declared, 243 barber shops in Harlem and of this number at least 75 per cent belong to the organization. Commenting on the recent strike and its subsequent settlement, he described it as being "most orderly," but said that the organization did not intend to stop its fight until all barbers joined the union or were forced out of business. He did not say how this last was to be accomplished.

The following Harlem non-union shops are among those being picketed by the organization: 248 West 145th street; 2830 Eighth avenue; 200 West 134th street; 514 Lenox avenue and at 67 West 135th street.

N. Y. CONFRONTED WITH BOOTLEG BARBERSHOPS

New York.
Afro-American
8-30-30

Raise in Service Prices Gives Rise in Outlaw Shops.

WORKMEN SUFFER

Baltimore, Md

25 Cent Emporiums Making Bid for Trade.

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

NEW YORK.—Afric Harlem—the universe's most nearly artificial urban community—soon may add bootleg barbershops to its already overcrowded repertoire of paradoxes.

It is all on account of the unionizing of its tonsorial parlors and just barber-shops by the American Federation of Labor Barbers' International Union—the same that unsuccessfully sought by city ordinance to stop Negroes from bobbing white ladies' hair at Atlanta, and now sponsors a bill in the legislature of Virginia, the purport of which its opponents allege is to eliminate colored barbers from white shops in that state.

"Home-made" Strike

To put through the union program of increases in pay, shorter hours, half-holidays, etc., a "home-made" strike was called. It lasted from Tuesday to Friday of week before last; and neither the boss barbers nor just barbers have yet recovered from the losses sustained during this shutdown, or finished singing the "strike blues." The strike ended as obviously pre-arranged, with a 50 per cent increase in the haircut rate and shaves costing 25 cents, compared to 15 cents—the old price.

Writing about it in the New York World, Mr. Lester A. Walton observed:

"It would have been suicidal for the boss barbers to meet the terms laid down by the journeymen barbers had they not boosted prices as a measure of self-protection. They were compelled to adopt such a course in order to keep open their doors. Their only alternative was to tax the public."

This, however, involves no element of novelty in the unionizing of Harlem's colored barbers; the game is always played that way. The public pays all wage increases of those who serve it. Which is the reason why the Harlem boss barbers and employee barbers were simultaneously organized under the same auspices.

Give Banquet

The move to unionize Harlem's colored barber shops—boss barbers—was begun early in this year, under the auspices of the Barbers' International, A.F. of L. By May it had taken definite form. Nevertheless, a large number of boss barbers and barbers failed to join up until after the strike was declared and the organizers appeared in the shops and "ordered" all out. And then, in some instances, the employees didn't join until so advised by the bosses.

When it was apparent that Harlem was well on the way to barber unionization, the head chief of the international in these parts departed on a deferred trip to Italy. The Sunday night before his departure was made a gala occasion. He was tendered a testimonial dinner by the laborers. The dinner was served at the greater city's newest and most deluxe hotel—the New Yorker. The cost was $7.50 a plate; and among the guests was Frank Crosswaithe, "leading Afric Socialist in the U.S." who nightly stands on Harlem's, and other, street corners orating on the oppression of labor by capital.

No Night Shops

The end of the first week under the new dispensation finds no cheer in barber shop circl Boss barbers are wondering how they are going to pay the union guarantee of a $25 weekly minimum to barbers, some of whom don't do more than a $30 business. Besides, the union agreement forces all shops to close from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. This has wiped out the all-night shop, depriving the boss of revenue and the all-night barber of employment.

The International, the understanding is, is to close up and chase out the "scab" shops; thus curtailing the supply to increase the demand, but what is to become of barbers thus forced out at a time when there are 90 applications for every available job at the City's Free Employment Bureau was not told.

Moreover, there were 25 cent haircut shops that gave clean and satisfactory service when the standard rate, now 60 cents, was 40 cents. And nobody believes the public is going to submit to the wiping out of the so-called scab shop in the interest of the American Federation of Labor at this of all times, when too many persons are getting dispossessed because they cannot get their rent money.

Money in Atmosphere

Generally, the American Federation of Labor brand of trades-unionism misleads the laborer to believe that money to pay wage increases comes from the atmosphere automatically on union labor's demand. Harlem's newly unionized barbers are not remaining long deluded. As my barber remarked to me before the strike: "I see customers who were once mine passing here now going to the 25 cent shops." And in one short week these journeymen barbers already feel the decrease in customers, due to increase in price of service.

One master barber observed that it was a mistake to establish the same rates in Harlem that prevail downtown. His opinion is that a 25 per cent increase in the haircut price, fixing the rate at 50 cents, would be more nearly reasonable.

Scab Beauty Parlors

It is too soon to report on the reaction of the entire community to the unionizing of its barber shops. It is generally expected, nevertheless, that so soon as the effect becomes general, resentment will spread, and bootleg shops will become as numerous as the "Miss Anybody's method" of knot-busting, and beauty culture "scab" shops, will be piled atop each other among the Poro, Apex, Walker, standard-system beauty parlors all over Afric Harlem—the universe's most nearly artificial urban community.

Colored Mechanics Get Jobs on New Harlem Police Station

Age
8-30-30
New York, N.Y.

The erection of the new Harlem police station at 250 West 135th St., is proving a boom to Negro mechanics. The works of demolishing the old station house and adjoining buildings was done largely by Negroes and the contractors for the new building have promised to use as many mechanics from the neighborhood as possible. Several colored cement workers and carpenters are now engaged in putting in the foundation for the new building.

City Opens Free Labor Bureau In Old New York Life Building To Secure Jobs for the Unemployed

Age 8-22-30

Located at 54-60 Lafayette Street; To Canvass Employers of City Through Field Men and by Mail for Their Employment Needs

The first bureau to be opened by the city to relieve unemployment by finding jobs free of charge has begun business in the old New York Life Building, 54-60 Lafayette street, with Edward C. Rybicki of Big Six Typographical Union as director.

Office hours wil be from 9 to 4, except on Saturdays, when the place will close at noon.

The bureau starts with eight clerks to register applications for employment and ten field men, who will canvass the city looking for places. In addition the employers of the city will be canvassed by mail, advising them of the facilities of the office and asking that they notify it of their wants.

"If there is anybody who has a job of any nature," said Mr. Rybicki yesterday, "we will be very grateful if he or she will advise us. Already, through letters sent Mayor Walker and others, we are in a position to supply almost any kind of help from the unskilled up into the professions.

"Even though the position be but a temporary one we will be glad to fill it, for even a few days' work means a lot to men and women who have been out of work for months and whose resources have reached the vanishing point.

"Judging from the mass of letters already received, the white-collar people are the hardest hit. Next to them come the unskilled laborers. The skilled craftsmen the organized workers, are comparatively better off.

"While the bureau will neither charge nor accept fees there is nothing that savors of charity about it. It is the city's duty to try and connect the man with the job in times like this. We will cooperate with every non-fee agency or organization."

Mr. Rybicki, who served the Department of Labor as an inspector during the war and has specialized since in improving the hygienic conditions of factories, is of the opinion that the census figures showing 234,000 idle in New York gives and incorrect picture.

"It is my judgment," said he, "that the number is much in excess of 234,000. However, our work here is to get jobs and not debate statistics. The best we can say of the situation is that the number is depressingly large."

Make Fight for Jobs On N. Y. Subway and Motor Bus Lines

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 20.—Committee of influential citizens in Harlem which is organizing and promoting a campaign for economic recognition for colored people in this city, patterned after the campaign so successfully being waged by THE CHICAGO WHITE in Chicago, has reported a favorable response from the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to the request of the committee, that the company give more jobs to colored workers, as well as make available to them more responsible positions. The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church, who is chairman of the Committee for More and Better Jobs, has reported a very favorable conference with Frank Hedley, president of the company, who has promised 'full consideration' of the proposal and a definite answer in the very near future.

In a letter to the company, Roscoe C. Bruce, chairman of the executive committee of the campaign, called attention to the fact that there are more than 300,000 colored residents in Harlem, most of whom use the subway daily. It was pointed out to them that justice would demand that these people be given an opportunity to 'earn as well as spend" by the rapid transit lines.

Bus Firm Ignores Issue

A similar letter was written to the Fifth Avenue Motor Coach company, but was not met with so favorable a response. The letter to the bus company pointed out the large number of colored passengers which the busses carry, and requested the consideration of employment of colored motormen and conductors on all busses which cover the Harlem district. L. H. Palmer, president of the company replied that the company was not in a position even to discuss such a proposal, and failed to make an appointment with the representatives of the campaign.

Harlem citizens are said to be responding to the calls of the committee with unusual enthusiasm, and it is predicted by the heads the movement that economic changes benefitting the colored people will rapidly result in the stores, business house, public utilities and offices which enjoy the support of colored people.

I.R.T. Considers Jobs for Negroes

Amsterdam News 7-26-30

Subway Head Pondering on Suggestion—Bus Firm Bars Discussion

New York, N.Y.

A heartening reply has been received by the Committee on More and Better Jobs, of which the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church is chairman, from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in response to the committee's request that the company employ more Negroes as well as give them more responsible positions.

In response to a letter written by Roscoe Conklin Bruce, chairman, executive committee, of the job-seeking organization, Frank Hedley, white, president of the I. R. T., assured Mr. Bruce that the matter would receive the company's "full consideration" in a letter made public Monday by the committee.

Mr. Bruce, in his letter to Mr. Hedley, reminded him of the 300,000 residents of Harlem who use the Interborough subway daily and asked the company give these consumers of its service a chance "to earn as well as spend."

A similar request made by the committee through Mr. Bruce to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company was not so favorably received.

The committee asked the company to employ Negro motormen and conductors on all buses going north from 125th street through Harlem. L. H. Palmer, white, vice-president and general manager, in a letter to the committee said that the company was not in a position to avail itself of the suggestion.

The committee, headed by Dr. Powell and Mr. Bruce, who is the resident manager of the Dunbar Garden Apartments, is conducting a campaign throughout the city in an effort to secure a greater number of better-paying positions for Negroes.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 11 1930

Negroes Appeal for Work As Chain Store Salesmen

Harlem Employers Urged to Aid 'More and Better Jobs' Drive

Thousands of letters have been sent from residents of Harlem to the officials of chain store organizations operating in that part of the city urging that Negro clerks be employed in the stores, R. C. Bruce, resident manager of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments in Harlem and a leader in the "more and better jobs" campaign, said yesterday.

A form letter to the United Cigar Stores Company of America, which has been signed and mailed by many Negroes, urges that "if carefully selected black men can sell bonds acceptably for the Dunbar National Bank of New York, they can assuredly sell cigarettes for the United Cigar Stores Company of America, at least here in our own Harlem."

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the New Abyssinian Baptist Church, is chairman of the Harlem Citizens' Committee on More and Better Jobs.

Federal Jobless Census Figures Held "Absurd"

Independent

New York, N. Y.—The New York Times joins with the Industrial Commissioner of New York State in condemning the United State Census Bureau for that feature of the federal unemployment census which counts as "employed" workers who have been laid off with the promise of re-employment in the future. 8-14-30

"It is absurd to speak of 4 per cent unemployment in any community, meaning thereby 4 per cent of the population," says the Times. "When we speak of unemployed in percentages we mean as compared with the total number of workers in the community.

"All over the United States we may roughly say that the gainfully employed are about 40 per cent of the total population. A community with 4 per cent idle of the total population means really two and a half times that ratio, or 10 per cent of unemployment."

Labor-1930
Occupations, Wages, etc.

New York.

NEGRO SPORTS CARTOONIST ON N. Y. DAILY

Ted Carroll Only Colored Man Thus Employed—Produces Fine Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—(ANP) Ted Carroll, race cartoonist, is the only colored man thus employed. Mr. Carroll's cartoons appear on the sports pages of the Brooklyn Citizen. For a number of years, Ed. Hughes, sports editor of the New York Evening Telegram accepted Mr. Carroll's work, and it ran in the Telegram. With the taking over of the Telegram by the Scripps-Booth Syndicate, Carroll went out with Hughes.

Hughes is now with the Citizen, and, incidentally, it may be added that Mr. Hughes was one of the prime powers and backers of the benefit boxing bouts sponsored by the sporting fraternity and George W. Harris of the New York News for Sam Langford some two years ago.

According to the story, Joseph Neal, theatrical editor of the News, met Langford in a saloon one evening and brought the great fighter in to see Harris. Lateron, Percy Brown, a noted figure in Harlem was interested and the three then interested the sports writers of the dailies. The result was a rip-roaring benefit for Sam which netted that worthy over five thousand dollars. Carroll's work is being watched with interest by those who appreciate good work. His figures are all of sports events. His latest is on the sensational middleweight, Harry Smith, although Carroll's work is not confined to colored men and women in sports.

Committee Pushes Crusade for Jobs

Negro Clerks for Harlem Stores Set as Goal of Federation

Announcing as its goal the placing of Negroes as clerks in all the stores of Harlem which depend upon them for support, the Co-operative Committee on Employment, composed of representatives from all the leading social agencies of Harlem, held a meeting Friday afternoon at the West 137th street branch of the Y. W. C. A.

Samuel A. Allen, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League and chairman of the employment committee, outlined the plans of the organization for the next three months. The committee, according to Mr. Allen, will make a survey of the city in an effort to increase the vocational opportunities of the Negro. Employers will be visited by the committee and asked why they do not employ Negroes.

Mrs. Pauline Blocher, chairman of the Housewives' League, spoke of her organization of the housewives of Harlem and their fight to force white employers to engage Negroes in their stores, especially those stores dependent almost exclusively for their support. The Housewives' League, according to Mrs. Blocher, is meeting with enthusiasm among the women of Harlem. This organization meets weekly on Monday evenings at the Urban League, 200 West 136th street.

Indicative of the increasing appreciation of the Negro's buying power by the white man was the employment last week of seven men by L. M. Blumstein in his department store on West 125th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. A doorman and six elevator men were employed by Mr. Blumstein.

A committee from the Harlem Housewives' League, composed of Mrs. Blocher, Mrs. Bessye Bearden and Mrs. Eva Parks, called upon the manager of the Blumstein store and thanked him on behalf of the league.

"He said that as soon as the policy of the store could be worked out they would employ Negroes as clerks in the sales departments," Mrs. Blocher said.

Further proof of the increasing recognition of the buying power of the Negro will be seen in Harlem in a few weeks, when the West 135th street branch of Western Union Telegraph Company will be manned by an entire Negro staff. This branch is located at 200 West 135th street.

Western Union Co. Will Employ Negro Clerks nI Harlem Offices

1/25/30

The New York Age is able to make exclusive announcement that the Western Union Telegraph Company has recently completed a survey in Harlem for the purpose of determining whether or not it would be wise to turn over their Harlem branches to colored employees.

According to the information given The Age by Emanuel Roberts, who for the past 12 years has been a confidential employee, the company has decided to modify its policy by putting colored messengers and clerks in its 135th street branch. Mr. Roberts, who is a colored man, states that the company has no prejudice against Negroes and employs white and colored messengers in Denver, Chicago, Detroit and other cities. They have several colored people in clerical positions at their headquarters, 195 Broadway.

But the placing of a colored man as manager, with an all-colored staff, at the Harlem office will be the first time such an experiment has been made, says Mr. Roberts.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the 200 West 135th street office did more business during the Christmas holidays than any other office in the New York District. Many residents of Harlem instead of purchasing Christmas presents for relatives in the South or West Indies, wired money.

The change in the office personnel of the 135th street branch will not be made for several weeks, says James F. Nathan, general manager, as the company will have to give the new colored workers a certain amount of technical training before they will be qualified to assume their posts.

Colored messengers will be taken on first and the others will follow in due course.

The Western Union's decision was partly due to the splendid record made by Negro clerks and carriers in the Post Office service, as shown by their Harlem survey.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

APR 4 1930

Seeks Higher Status For Negro Workers

The National Urban League, represented locally by the New Jersey Urban League at 58 West Market street, will conduct a nation-wide vocational opportunity campaign from April 20 to 27. All agencies interested in improving the economic status of the Negro working classes are asked to cooperate.

Meetings will be held during the week by Negro and other organizations to discuss phases of the campaign. Rev. Dr. L. B. Ellerson of 109 Thirteenth avenue is chairman of the committee on meetings among associates of the Urban League and William B. Gwinnell chairman of the meetings among the white group.

Dr. James B. Parks has been selected as chairman of the speakers' bureau and Rev. Louis H. Berry as chairman of the publicity committee.

Ten Girls In Training Class For Employment By Western Union, Four Of Whom Will Be Placed In Harlem

High School and College Girls Taking 2-Weeks Course Under Expert In Class Rooms At The 137th ST. Y.W.C.A.—Class of Men Forming

Following close upon the exclusive publication in The New York Age of January 25 that the Western Union Telegraph Co. would place colored employees in its West 135th street branch office in Harlem, that company instituted a class for training of girls in the necessary capacities and as soon as the period of training is ended, four girls will be put to work.

The enrollment of a list of fifty-six girls was done by Mrs. Josephine Pinyon Holmes, employment secretary of the West 137th Street Y. W. C. A., the girls being selected not only from the list of Y. W. C. A. girls but from various other agencies and from individual recommendations.

Ten Passed Tests

Mrs. Ritchie, female employee selector for the telegraph company, with office at 395 Broadway, selected seventeen from this list for personal interviews, and fourteen of the seventeen were picked to take the intelligence tests on Friday, January 24. It was considered a unusually high percentage when ten of the fourteen passed these tests and were accepted for the training class, which began its work on Monday, January 27, in one of thee lass rooms of the 137th Street Y. W. C. A.

It is worthy of note that the Y. W. C. A., of which Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders is the general secretary, is furnishing all of the service in connection with the training class free of all cost to either the company or the girls. The employment secretary had only three days in which to find the people, and the 56 girls were interviewed during a period of two and one-half days. Many telephone calls were made and letters written by Mrs. Holmes.

An Intensive Course

The class is held from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. from Monday to Friday, inclusive with a session on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 12 noon. The instructor, A. H. Cote, is from the employment office at 395 Broadway, and was assigned to this work by Mr. Nicol, the personnel manager. The class will be held for two weeks, the girls being given an intensive course of training in that time that regularly requires six weeks. This does not mean that there is any change in the requirements, for the same application forms and the same training tests are given these girls as are given all applicants.

The stipulations set by the company required that applicants must be full high school graduates, with a preference given those with college background. In the group chosen for the training, six have had college training, two of whom are college graduates, and all have had full high school courses. The age limit was placed at 25 years.

When the course of training is completed, four of the girls will be selected and placed in the 135th street office. The others will be listed for future calls, and it is thought that another class will be organized in the near future.

Personnel of Class

The following girls are in the first training class:

Mildred Brown, 120 Glenwood avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Hermione Crawford, 251 Monticello avenue, Jersey City.

Carolyn Dublin, 266 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

Vivian Hanna, 316 West 138th street.

Muriel Ward, 994 Brook avenue.

Julia Johnson, 316 West 138th street.

Gladys Pierce, 80 Edgecombe avenue.

Dorothy Pruitt, 230 West 150th street.

Hortense Saunders, 175 West 179th street.

Carolyn Taylor, 315 Edgecombe avenue.

Thirteen Messengers Employed

On Monday 13 colored boys were assigned as Western Union Messengers. One of this group, Charles I. Jones, of Flushing, L. I. was a member of The Age Printing Department and correspondent for Flushing. Nine of the boys were employed in regular schedule and the other four will be substitutes. The nine began work on Wednesday. The nine regulars are:

regulars are: Harold Watkins, 126 Bradhurst avenue; George Murray, 189 West 136th street; George Lockett, 2825 Eighth avenue; Paul M. Code, 821 East 167th street, Bronx; Hy Geiger, 821 East 167th street, Bronx; Ralph B. Jackson, 32 St. Nicholas place; Charles I. Jones, 33 Sylvester place, Flushing, L. I.; Jacob Adams, 148 West 53rd street; Ernest E. Johnson, 100 West 143rd street

Miss Sarah L. Delany is conducting a class in candy-making and catering at Washigton Irving Evening High School on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 7:45 to 9:45 p. m.

UNEMPLOYED NEGRO WORKERS TELL WHY THEY JOIN THE C. P.

Slaved 16 and More Hours A Day; Then Are Thrown on Streets

"I Joined Because Communists Lead Both the White and Negro Workers"

(*By a Worker Correspondent.*)

I've been studying the last two years how we Negro workers could organize to fight to make our conditions better. After being unemployed I just joined the Communist Party, and that's the way out of slavery for the Negroes.

I have been a firemen in several flats, in the Bronx. One job I had was firing in a house on 175th St. I slaved 16 hours a day, seven days a week, for $70 a month, one room and no board. I had to do not only firing but also porter work.

Then on 183d St. and Webster Ave. I was firing 16 hours a day, room and board, only $30 a month.

I also slaved in the eastern part of Ohio, state road work, dumping cement. I learned more about slavery there.

I have just joined the Communist Party because I think it leads the workers, the Negro and the white workers together. I will do everything I can to spread it. —N. P.

"Joined Party Because It Fights for Negro Workers"

(*By a Worker Correspondent.*)

I have been out of work for two months. I am a Negro worker. I just joined the Communist Party and I will tell why.

Two Wednesdays ago I saw an ad in a paper, janitor wanted. I applied for the job. The woman there offers me $15 a month to work 17 hours a day, seven days a week, with only one room, provide your own board.

They gave me 50 cents a day. All I could do was eat one meal, and then go hungry the rest of the day. I walked out after a week. I would rather go hungry on the street than to starve in that place and get nothing for my services. This was in a house belonging to S. Shulman, 1876 Third Ave.

I joined the Communist Party because it is for our, the workers' benefit to belong to it, because it fights for us colored workers as well as the white, and because I'm glad to see that the Negro workers are waking up and have decided to fight and I want to fight with them.

—A. C., Unemployed Worker.

Labor – 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

North Carolina.

RACE TRICK DON'T WORK IN WINSTON SALEM ANY MORE

Haines Slaves; 10,000 Jobless to Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (By Mail).—The P. H. Haines Knitting Company, manufacturers of the Haines underwear and other knit goods, has informed its employees that anyone who is caught associating with those "nigger lovers" (meaning the NTWU) will be fired. The TUUL and NTWU has held several meetings in the Negro district and have organized the Negro and the white together. The bosses realize that these are real fighting unions and mean to carry on the struggle, so they drag in the race question to prejudice the workers.

This Trick Don't Work

Negro equality, the one time big 'bugaboo' of the "Lilly White Southerner" is no longer so effective. The starving workers are more interested in where to get the next meal than in the color of one's skin. The 10,000 unemployed in "Nigger Lovers." The workers in the P. H. Haines Knitting Company—receiving a weekly wage of $7 and $8 per week must not be fooled by this trick of the bosses.

Down with race prejudice! Organize into militant industrial unions for struggle against the bosses.

—WINSTON-SALEM WORKER.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning **Star**
Wednesday, April 23, 1930

Commission Rules Against Blacks Directing Pullmans

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 22.—(AP)—Pullman cars operating in the state will be required to be under the charge of a white man while within the boundaries of South Carolina, the railroad commission ruled today in a special order.

"No pullman will be allowed to operate in South Carolina without a white man in charge," the order declared. The commission voted unanimously to stop the practice on some —cars of having negro porters in charge of the pullmans.

Greensboro, N. C. Patriot
Thursday, October 23, 1930

Unemployment Hits Negroes Hard Blow In North Carolina

While the negro population in North Carolina cities has shown a tremendous increase within the last decade, the race is handicapped by whites taking away the fields of employment in which it is engaged and by inability to find adequate representation in business life.

This is, in brief, the findings in a report on the "Economic Status of the Negro" prepared by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, at the suggestion of President Hoover. The survey was made under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, of Chicago.

The report, which was made public today, while a comprehensive summary of conditions faced by the negro, was not without its political significance, and was generally accepted as an overture to the negroes by the Hoover administration to indicate its interest in their welfare.

It estimates that the negro population in Charlotte has increased 92.6 per cent in the last decade; has gained 12 per cent in Asheville, 81.3 per cent in Winston-Salem, and 18.8 at Wilmington.

The problem of the negro is divided in two classes—in agriculture and in industry. In the former, it is pointed out that the negro farmer in North Carolina is almost entirely dependent upon tobacco and cotton for his cash, and the only other major crop is corn raised mainely for his own use.

It is pointed out that the depressed situation has been reflected in the wages paid the negro on the farm and that while the wages paid in the cotton and tobacco area of North Carolina are higher than in other southern states, they fall below the level pai don northern and mid-western farms.

Pointing out that there is only one negro federal farm loan association in North Carolina, the report emphasizes the problems confronting the negro in receiving help from financial circles. This applies to industry as well as to agriculture.

Turning to the income for the negro farmer, it is cited that Clarence Heer, of the University of North Carolina, has worked out the production per male agricultural laborer, and arrived at the figure of $1,038 as the per capita production of the southern agricultural laborers in 1928. It is saserted that this is about 51 per cent of that for other parts of the country.

On the industrial side, Charlotte is cited as one of the worst instances of how the negro is being replaced in the trades from which he has derived his income by white workers.

At Winston-Salem it is cited that before 1920 there were more negro brick masons than white masons, but since that time the negroes have increased 10 per cent and the whites 40 per cent. This displacement also held true with regard to carpenters and plasterers.

It is pointed out that the negro has greater trouble in securing financial help than the whites and that the preference is usually given the latter in North Carolina.

A hosiery plant at Durham, employing about 300 negroes, is cited as an excellent instance of help given the race.

In the south about one-third of the negro population was found in the cities and the opinion is expressed that the 1930 census figures will show an even larger number.

NORTH COROLINA HAS NEGROES ON ITS UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCILS

RALEIGH, N. C.—Upon the recommendation of Lt. R. A. Oxley of the State Department of Public Welfare Governor Gardner Tuesday appointed the following Negroes to serve with the State Council of Unemployment and Relief and with President Hoover's Committee on Unemployment. Members of the committee are Dr. S. G. Atkins, Rev R. T. Weatherby, Berry O'Kelly, C. C. Spaulding, and Doctors D. O. Miller J. A. Tinsley, Frank W. Avant, and C. M. Epps.

Lt. Oxley will serve with the Governor's Council on Unemployment during the emergency.

Labor- 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NO MORE STARVING, BUT FIGHT, WRITE NEGRO WORKERS

Daily Worker
3-20-30
New York, N.Y.

Victimized by Bosses, Landlords, "Charity", They Find Out Meaning of Class Struggle

They See Their Children Starve, and Realize They Must Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Am an unemployed Negro worker. I went to the charity for help and went several times, when my husband was sick in the hospital for three months and home sick for three more months, listen, I would go on the streets and pick up that which was thrown away and a friend that lives down stairs in the same tenement, her girl and my girl we would send them every Saturday to the Central Market to get the stale meat they don't want.

The landlord said at that time I had to move, so I went back to the charity again, the charity man said that they would pay one month and no more. He said that I and my boy could take care of the rent and other expenses, when my boy was sick himself, but they tried to make him go out and work, he was just able to sit up in bed and around the house in a chair. Still the charity man said that he could go to work, they don't care how sick we are, they want us to go to work.

But where will we go to work, every place they said, no help needed, no help needed, what are we going to do? The charity is only a bunk, just wait and see what they did, I had to go there again, because the visiting nurse comes around and makes us go there. Then what happens, I take my baby with me because he is the one that needed help, he needed good milk, well, when I go to the charity doctor I have to pay the doctor 10 cents for a visit, and then 10 cents for a bottle of milk, I would like to know where the charity part comes in. All they want to do all the time is to rob the poor workers, and us Negroes more because they think we are dumb, but they are mistaken, we are going to fight these bosses.

—NEGRO WORKER, NO JOB.

'FIFTH CITY' HANDS OUT BIG JOB

Courier
7-5-30

Luffboro Yancey Gets Position As Senior Cashier In Treasurer's Office — Was Campaign Manager For Councilman George

CLEVELAND, July 3—Councilman Clayborne George's campaign manager in the last election, Luffboro L. Yancey, has been given a position as senior cashier in the city treasurer's office, it was learned Tuesday. He is the second campaign manager for one of the colored councilmen to land a city job. Harvey B. Atkins, who managed the campaign of Councilman Lawrence O. Payne, was made an assistant city clerk.

The campaign manager for Councilman Leroy N. Bundy, the third colored councilman, has not yet been given a city job, so far as can be learned.

Yancey, head of a house and office cleaning concern and formerly engaged in industrial Y. M. C. A. work was not selected for any political consideration, City Treasurer Russell V. Johnson said. According to Johnson, Yancey was the best qualified of a large number of applicants.

Yancey is a graduate of Haines Industrial Institute of Augusta, Ga., and of Lincoln University of Chester, Pa. He lives at 2127 East 83d street.

In his new position Yancey works beside James R. Bronstrup, a son of Councilman Mildred Bronstrup. The senior cashiership was formerly held by Ben Hershberg, who was named to a new office in the city light and power division, that of chief of light consumers' accounts.

Ohio.

Afro American
6-28-30

Colored Superintendent for Ohio Garbage Collection

CLEVELAND.—City officials twice in one month commended Seth Nickins, colored superintendent of the Garbage Collection Department, for efficient and economic operation of that department. In one month he saved the city $5.000.

Cleveland Hotels Use Non-White Servitors

Defender
1-26-30

(Photo on Picture Page)

CLEVELAND, July 25.—For the first time in the history of the Statler, Cleveland, Winton, Allerton, Hollenden and other downtown hotels nonwhite waiters are employed in their dining rooms.

Chicago, Ill.

White waiters went out on a strike following the refusal of the Cleveland Hotel association to sign up a new contract with the unions, designating their new contract dealing with the individuals.

The taking of the places of the whites by members of our group has engendered considerable race feeling between the white unions and the local branch No. 9 of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees.

A charge that race discrimination entered into the strike of the waitresses, waiters and cooks against 10 Cleveland hotels was made by Ralph M. Rowland, president of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees, in a statement to the public through the daily press.

Mr. Rowland quoted the constitution of Local No. 16 of the waiters union, which has restricted their membership to white members and condemned the local dailies for alleged criticism offered through their columns against our waiters for taking the places of the white waiters.

"That the strike is aimed at race discrimination is indicated by a statement in a local daily," Mr. Rowland said. The statement of the press follows: "At the Hollenden and Cleveland hotels Negro waiters are being used as substitutes for strikers."

Mr. Rowland and others took exceptions to this statement. He then issued the following statement:

Why the use of the word "Negro" and why should the Negro waiters not work regularly instead of being substitutes for men who discriminated against them? If the basis of this strike is not race discrimination, may we respectfully suggest that you interview Harry McLaughlin as to exactly what he meant when he stated, as quoted in the Plain Dealer yesterday morning: "I am not a Kluxer, but I like America."

Mr. Rowland, in an interview with a Chicago Defender reporter, stated that in the neighborhood of 1,000 waiters from his association are employed in the Cleveland hotels now as a result of the strike.

He quoted as proof "that discrimination has always been practiced against our waiters in Cleveland," the testimony of a member of the legal committee of the Cleveland branch of the N. A. A. C. P., before the United States judiciary committee and an opinion of the late Common Pleas Judge Martin A. Foran in a case before him that the Cleveland Waiters union would not accept any members who were not white men.

Since the organization of our hotel employees several years ago an effort has been made to raise the standard of service of our hotel employees and the efforts have proven most successful, according to Mr. Rowland, national president of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees, who is head waiter at the millionaire Union club.

Mr. Rowland offers the services of his chapter No. 9 to the hotels of the city with the following statement:

Now while the white waiters are carrying banners that they are locked out it is not denied that the hotels of this city offered to employees the opportunity to retain their positions on the identical scale of wages, hours and working conditions.

In view of the facts I have stated, the officers of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees offer the hotel managers and operators the entire membership of the local chapter No. 9 as employees desiring to earn a reasonable livelihood.

We appreciate our opportunities and have no desire to injure our white competitors. Our Colored head waiters spend their evenings in educating and training Colored waiters. We are endeavoring to elevate our Race and furnish to Cleveland attentive and courteous servants.

Between Mr. Rowland and Jack Elliott, former head waiter at the chamber of commerce, now head waiter at the Cleveland hotel, a fine selection of men has been made for permanent employment at the hotels.

Mr. Rowland and Mr. Elliott know the value of service and the necessity of securing men who represent service of quality.

CLEVELAND HOTELS AND CITY COUNCIL WAR OVER HIRING OF RACE WAITERS

Hotels Declare They Won't Arbitrate With Committee Named By City Manager Anent Union Strike—Would Put 750 Negroes Out of Work

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—Cleveland's City Council has at last showed its true colors in regard to economic segregation! This fact was disclosed early this week, when the Cleveland City Council, by a vote of 22 to 2, adopted a resolution which gave to City Manager Morgan the power to name members of a committee of arbitration to attempt a settlement of the alleged labor controversy between the big white hotels and the cooks' and waiters' unions.

The two men who voted against adoption of the resolution were Clevelands' two colored councilmen, Payne and George. Councilman Bundy, the other member of the council, was absent because of illness.

Big Issue at Stake

On the surface, the action of the City Council appeared to be merely a policy of pushing their noses into something they were not wanted in. But a saner review of the situation discloses the fact that if the council would succeed in its effort to effect a reconciliation, some 700 Negroes, with an earning capacity of more than $500,000 yearly, would be thrown out of work.

Some time ago, it appears that the white union, which refuses to allow Negroes to take out membership, decided to strike, unless some demands of theirs were met.

After they had walked out, Negroes were employed and their work has been satisfactory, apparently. But the pinch of hunger led to the attempt to bring pressure upon the hotel managements, in an effort to have these whites placed back in their jobs. Needless to say, the arbitration idea is merely a means to an end.

Indication that Morgan's task will be fruitless—at least for a while—was contained in a station by W. K. Stanley, attorney for the hotels. He said:

"The hotels have twice stated positively that even if they desired, they could not arbitrate because of existing contracts with more than 700 present employees. They state again that they will not arbitrate. This is final."

Urges Defeat of Bill

"There are 750 persons now employed, all having individual contracts," Councilman George declared, "and you cannot relieve the unemployment situation if you force these out and another 750 in."

"I feel certain," George continued, 'that council is convinced the hotels will change their attitude and finally consent to arbitrate. Therefore, I have all the more reason for appealing to you to vote against this resolution.

"I am speaking for the colored workers who have been denied entrance to unions. Shall a man be denied the right to earn a living because of the color of his skin?"

George explained he was in favor of organized labor.

Negroes employed in the Cleveland hotels are deeply grateful for the attitude taken by the hotels, who are apparently using the slogan that "if a man produces, regardless of his color, we're for him."

Labor-1930

Occupation blanks etc.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA BEGINS FIGHT FOR JOBS

Committee Organizes at Tribune Office Under E. Washington Rhoades.

$100,000,000 SPENT

Slogan, "Trade with those Who Employ You."

PHILADELPHIA BEGINS—24 pt ..

PHILADELPHIA. — A permanent committee, composed of business, clerical, professional and lay leaders of this city, was formed in the offices of the Philadelphia Tribune last Friday afternoon with more general employment of Negroes in public service corporations as its objectives.

The purpose of the committee as a militant organization is to crusade for jobs.

It was estimated by Wayne L Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association, that approximately $100,000,000 annually was spent by Negroes of this city for absolute "creature necessities."

"The only capital the Negroes have had has been represented in the labor of their hands," Mr. Hopkins said.

"The Negro must use every means to get an opportunity for this capital to function," he continued.

The buying power of the Negro masses was cited by the speaker as a cudgel which could be used to compel chain grocery store to employ Negroes as clerks and managers, providing this buying power is properly concentrated. "Trade with those who employ you," is a suggested slogan.

Mr. Hopkins also insisted that the executives of large white public service organizations are not asleep to the fact that Negroes are apathetic in insistence upon the employment of Negroes.

Forrester Washington Talks

A visitor at the meeting was Forrester Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Service. It was the opinion of Mr. Washington that if the Negroes throughout the country did not take the initiative in getting jobs they would soon be "down and out." He endorsed the purpose of the meeting and lauded the possibilities of the crusade for jobs for Negroes in this city being successful.

It was reported that as a result of agitation on the part of the Armstrong Assocation a Negro clerk had been given employment last Friday morning in an Atlantic and Pacific grocery store in West Philadelhia.

Committee

The committee wah formed into a permanent organization, and is composed of E. Wasrington Rhodes, chairman; Wayne Hopkins, secretary-treasurer; Orrin C. Evans, publicity director; Joseph Trnt, contractor; John Marquess, exalted ruler of Quaker City Lodge, I.B.P.O.E.D.; Magistrate Edward W. Henry, exalted ruler of O. V. Catto Lodge I.B.P.O.E.W.; Julian St. George White; Henry W. Porter, Y.M.C.A. executive; E. C. Wright, banker; Rev. John Logan, Rv. Marshall Shepard, Lena Trent Gordon, Alex Manly, W. Rollo Wilson, Samuel Wade, William Hagans.

RACE CLERKS IN LOCAL STORES, URBAN SLOGAN

Courier

The city-wide campaign being waged by Urban League units and womens' clubs to place Negro clerks in neighborhood stores is taking definite form, according to reports emanating from the league office.

Central units Nos. 1 and 2 have reported a total of 12 visitations made to neighborhood stores and markets, with varying degrees of encouragement resulting. Among the 12 reports filed are six chain stores, every one of which has a Negro patronage of 50 per cent or over. The others include two drug stores, a meat market and independent groceries. With but one exception, it is reported that the chain store managers adopted a non-commital attitude when approached by the committee, and later H. A. Lett, industrial secretary of the league. Their answers to the arguments in favor of Negro clerks was interpreted to indicate that their position in the community was unassailable, a direct challenge to the buying public.

The independent merchants were more considerate in their attitude, it was reported, as a result of the competition afforded them by chain stores. Outstanding among these was a Jewish druggist, who stated that he would not hesitate to place a Negro pharmacist or soda clerk whenever a vacancy occurs in his present personnel. He felt that some consideration was due him on the part of the buying public, inasmuch as he now employs a Negro delivery boy and porter.

"Why don't people patronize me instead of going down town for their supplies?" was his query. "I have the same brands of goods and give as good prices, and if they want jobs, why contribute to the chain stores, who will give no consideration at all?"

According to Urban League officials, the success of the campaign for jobs will be entirely determined by the response of Negro purchasers and they are urging housewives to dispense their funds with the merchant who gives consideration to the colored worker.

The reports thus far filed are but partial results of the work of one unit, there being 12 in the league organization, all of whom are working in the campaign.

STORE OPENS IN PHILADELPHIA, ALL-NEGRO HELP

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 — The Hubbs Stores corporation opened its store here Friday with an entire colored personnel from the manager down.

This store will carry hundreds of articles which will be priced even more reasonable than the other chain store competitors in that this any other city. A careful study has been made of the Negro population of West Chester which is estimated at about 1800 people. T. H. Young, President of Hubbs Stores Corporation, has decided after many conferences with the leaders in West Chester that such an experiment will be a sound business proposition. He merely expects the Negro citizens of West Chester to consider his tore which is employing an entire staff of their group along with the others. He is confident that his prices, location and courteous staff will win for his corporation the patronage of our group which is deriving direct benefit in the way of employment.

E. Washington Rhodes stated that to his knowledge it is the first time that such a venture has been made in the state of Pennsylvania.

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

South Carolina.

Notes on the South

By CAROLINE DREW.

Southern Representative Workers International Relief.

Seven Negro women are employed as ironers in a house dress factory in Greenville, S. C. They get six cents a dozen for pressing women's dresses, and three cents a dozen for pressing children's dresses. No matter how many pleats, tucks or fancy there is to be pressed, the price is the same. The women start to work at 7:30 and work until 5:30 with thirty minutes off for lunch. These workers cannot press more than 150 dresses a day for which they receive about 75 cents.

A short time ago they were given a lot of children's dresses which were so fancy, that work and sweat as they would, they could not average more than 101 dresses, which made their wages about 30 cents a day.

White girls sew on snaps for which they get three cents a dozen. Two snaps have to be sewn on each dress. Packers get four cents a dozen. These girls average $4.00 a week.

The white girls and women who sew the dresses make between $2.98 and $3.98 a week.

***

Officials of the A. F. of L. of the state of South Carolina, begged the governor recently to restor the jobs of workers who were discriminated against because they belonged to the union.

Last summer the U.T.W. "settled" the strike of the textile workers in the Mills Mill. The "settlement" stated that all workers should get their jobs back and workers who belonged to the union should not be discriminated against. Thirty-two union members were fired soon after the workers went back to work.

The governor promised to "investigate." This is another invitation to the workers to keep on starving.

***

Both the Court House and one of the large churches in Greenville carry the insignia of the Masons on their cornerstone.

A framed copy of the ten commandments is hung in the lobby of this same court house.

Around the corner from the church a painter cut his throat because he was out of work five months, could not get a job anywhere and his family was starving.

***

On the bulletin board of a large fashionable church in Charlotte the following announcement appeared: "A man who does not have a car is one who has not kept up with his payments."

***

When Negro workers appeared for an unemployment meeting in Greenville, a short time ago, cops stationed in the lot told them if they did not move on they would be given a job on the chain gang. The bosses of the South not only want cheap labor, they want free labor.

***

Ten hours a day in a dust-filled factory for wages of $4.00 and $5.00 a week is the life of between 400 and 500 young Negro workers in the Charleston Bagging Company. Most of these workers are just children. They do not look more than 11 or 12 years of age.

When they leave the factory at night, their hair, eyelashes, face, every part of them is covered with the brown dust of the mill. In the mill the dust is so thick they cannot see the worker next to them.

At a recent factory gate meeting which the southern representative of the Workers International Relief held, (the first of its kind in Charleston) the workers gathered around eagerly and thanked the speakers.

The Workers International Relief Branch in Charleston has set as its immediate task the organization of these most exploited workers.

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Machines installed in a large cigar factory in Charleston have caused some Negro women workers to lose their $4.33 a week jobs.

***

A rigger working for one of the dry-docks in Charleston fell down and was instantly killed. There is no workmen's compensation law in Charlotte, and the widow must sue to get even enough money to bury him.

WHITE HELP ORDERED

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 23.—(AP)—No Pullman will be allowed to operate in South Carolina without a white man in charge, says a special order of the State Railroad Commission.

Sumter, S. C. Herald
Thursday, October 23, 1930

NEGRO LABORER EXPIRES AT LOCAL LUMBER PLANT

An inquest was held here Monday concerning the death of I. D. Brown, 30, Negro laborer employed locally by the Sumter Hardwood Company, who died suddenly Saturday morning at the company's plant shortly after he had exerted himself, it is said, in using a pry bar on some lumber. It is not known whether he was struck when the pry bar slipped on the lumber and a post mortem will be made to determine the cause of his death.

Witnesses claim that Brown was using a pry bar on a truck load of lumber and that the bar slipped a little and that Brown walked off a short distance and almost immediately as if in pain grasped his clothes over his heart. He crumpled up and expired.

The report of the physicians who examined the body of Brown is as follows:

"On viewing the remains said to be I. D. Brown, a colored male about 35 years old, we found no external evidence of injury.

"His abdomen was opened and explored, no evidence of injury was found.

"His chest was opened and there was no evidence of injury in the thoracic cavity. The pericardium was found filled with clotted blood. A pint or more. The heart was normal in size. The large vessels several inches beyond their attachment to the heart were removed along with the heart. The ascending aorta was found to be enlarged and ruptured, the rupture was about two inches long.

"His death was due to the rupture of this very large vessel. He hemorrhaged to death."

The coroner's jury after hearing the report of the examining physicians and other evidence in the case returned a verdict that Brown came to his death from natural causes.

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Tennessee

$3 a Week for Negro House Servants; Judge Makes U.S. Pay That

Daily Worker

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—A widespread system by which white householders lend money to their colored servants which the latter find great difficulty in paying back, has been revealed as a result of charges brought against Federal Judge Anderson of this city. 3-24-30

James Banks, Judge Anderson's Negro chauffeur, since discharged, made affidavit that he was employed as Judge Anderson's messenger and that the federal government paid his salary; but every month he was forced to turn over his pay check to Judge Anderson who in turn paid Banks by the week. That Banks was really working as a personal servant to Anderson while being paid as a government employe is the least sensational part of the charges. New York, N.Y.

Wages of Negro house servants are so ridiculously low that they are driven to borrow. This gives their employers a chance to collect two bits on the dollar as interest on the loan if they are so disposed. At present, cases are known where maids working by the day receive for 72 hours' work $3 and $4 a week and rather scanty meals.

Long Years Of Service Reward-ed With Medals

East Tennessee News 4-24-30

Richard H. McMillan, for twenty-seven years a trusted employee at the local freight station of the Southern railway, Edward Clark and Charles Jones also employed in handling freight for more than twenty-five years, and D. A. Broyles, fireman, were presented with beautiful button medals in recognition of their more than twenty-five years of loyal service to the company, last week.

East Tennessee News.

Mr. McMillan enjoys a record of having lost only two weeks from his job during the entire time he has been employed and this was due to illness. Mr. McMillan is the husband of Mrs. Eliza M. McMillan one of the grand officers of the Court of Calanthe for Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN
APR 23 1930

Negro Truck Drivers Attend Safety School

The first session of the school for negro truck drivers, sponsored by the safety department of the Chamber of Commerce, was opened Tuesday night.

A group of 121 drivers, representing the various industrial firms of the city which operate large fleets of trucks, attended the school, which is held in connection with the state's "save-a-life" campaign for safety.

John Hall of the Casualty Insurance Underwriters of New York was the speaker. The meeting was planned by James S. Patrick, director of the safety department of the Chamber of Commerce. The Golden Echo quartet of broadcasting fame entertained the men and prizes were given.

The school will be held once each month until the course is concluded.

MEMPHIS FIRM ENSLAVES NEGRO

Guards Beat Him Up If He Tries to Quit

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—Of the four auto plants which have located in Memphis since the war the Murray Wood Products Co. pays the lowest wages and employs armed guards, which it obtains from a private detective agency. There have been repeated flareups at the plant, which the management has sedulously hushed up. Daily

A month ago the band sawers walked off their jobs. It is reported that they were not allowed to leave the plant, in accordance with the company's rule that no one may leave the plant during working hours. Worker

"What happened to them?" inquired the reporter.

"Oh, the guards beat them up and put them back to work," was the reply. N.Y.

20 Cents An Hour.

Word has repeatedly been received to the effect that guards are in the habit of beating up colored workers who "make trouble." Meanwhile the company is pushing its low wage policy to the limit. Certain nightworkers have recently had their wages cut to 20 cents an hour for 12 hours. 6-12-30

"I did have a wife," said one colored worker, "but she left me. I couldn't support her on that. It's all I can do to support myself."

This is the city which threatened sedition warrants against Tom Johnson and two others for announcing a street meeting to organize Negro and white workers. The American Legion publicly stated that it would smash the meeting if held and lynch the speakers.

The Communist Party plans to run a Negro worker for governor of Tennessee.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Thursday, September 4, 1930

NEGROES TRANSFERRED

Tennessee Natives Object To Alien Workers In Their Midst

HUNTSVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4—(AP)—A dozen or more negroes brought to New River by the Roberts Paving Company, of Baltimore, to mix concrete for paving the Cincinnati-Lookout Mountain Highway in Scott County, were sent to South Carolina by the contractors after white men had objected to their employment.

Last Monday night shots were fired through a house in which the negroes were sleeping. Sheriff Esau Laxton said Scott County residents were angry because the jobs were not given to natives.

When M. R. Ray, superintendent of the paving company, arrived to take charge of the contract, he was besieged with applications for work by more than 200 men.

Because of demonstrations which followed, the negroes were transferred to a company job in South Carolina. Scott County, according to Sheriff Laxton, has only one negro resident.

Texas.

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

ANOTHER ANGLE TO LABOR SITUATION

The proponents of the movement to dislodge Negroes from avenues of employment which they have filled here and elsewhere for years, and to turn over such jobs to members of other races, should bear in mind that Negroes are the patrons of many of these concerns which have been and still are employing colored help.

Informer 1-8-30 Houston, Texas

While The Informer realizes and admits that the Negro has no prior claim to many of these jobs, a sense of fairness dictates that some consideration be accorded the group due to its buying and spending power.

With approximately 65,000 colored citizens within the metropolitan confines of Houston, it is not an exaggeration to estimate that these people spend on the average of $10 a month, per person, with merchants and other enterprises in Houston, which amounts to fully $650,000 per month, or around $7,800,000 per annum.

At least this much is spent each month by Houston Negroes for many of the bare necessities of life, and this is a conservative estimate; for it is hardly possible for any person to live on less than $10 per month.

Furthermore, Negroes are American citizens and should be aided and encouraged to live up to the ideals of this country; but if they are to be denied honest employment and forced into economic starvation, there is grave danger that many of them will resort to practices and commit deeds which will aggravate rather than alleviate the unemployment situation.

The law of self-preservation presupposes that members of one race are going to look after their own first, and then consider other racial groups after having taken care of their own; but where the community interest is at stake, wisdom suggests that as equitable a program as possible be inaugurated and pursued when it comes to employing help.

There is still another angle to this labor situation and that is the disposition of Negroes to shirk and lay off so much from their work; their lack of proper regard for their jobs and their attitude toward it and their employers.

The Negro has no copyright or monopoly on any job, and many jobs formerly regarded as "Negro jobs" have gone and are yet going to members of other races who once despised such employment.

Negro employes, wherever they are engaged, should strive to improve themselves at their given task, and not be content with a mere job; but to so do the work as to make themselves almost indispensable.

Such employes should be punctual, dutiful, honest, industrious and thrifty, and should endeavor to live within their means and prove themselves worthy of the jobs assigned to their hands.

This policy should be followed at all times, whether in a period of prosperity and plenty or depression and resultant unemployment.

Any concern, which enjoys a large colored trade, should give some members of the race employment, and heretofore most of the Houston business houses and industrial plants have done this

but reports are afloat that a movement is gaining momentum here to have most of these concerns discharge all their colored help and replace them with whites.

Such a movement, per se, should be discouraged, for it will tend to fan the flames of racial prejudices and disrupt the amicable relations existing here between the colored and white races.

While our slogan should be "jobs for the jobless," the campaign should not be pitched and conducted in a manner which will prove a boomerang to the community.

Speed-Up Hurls Negro Seamen to Death

Daily Worker 6-27-30

Houston, Texas.

Editor Daily Worker:—

Another worker was murdered on board the steamer Manhattan Island this morning. C. Longe, colored longshoreman, was losening deck-chain lashings. The mate was in a hurry and some good slave let the turn buckle go without warning. Longe went over the side, in broad daylight, but as he was only a colored worker it looks like he did not have a chance. Longe just went to work after two months' idleness. He was single and aged 30 years.

The Manhattan Island is one of the Red Wood Line ships belonging to San Francisco, Cal. That is one of the companies that have the six hour watch systems that come to the Gulf ports.

This company's ships have trouble every time they come here to Houston. The majority of the crew quit here. Some squawk on every ship of the Red Wood Line—too long hours, too much work, hurry and rush and starvation.

Seamen and longshoremen, unite and stop this rush, hurry, long hours and hunger; make the owners hire and put full crews aboard the ships and pay a living wage scale.

Comradely yours,
A. W. McBRIDE.

ARE COTTON PICKERS REALLY SCARCE?

The above question has come definitely to the front during the past few weeks in Houston. On all sides there have been cries of hard times and a scarcity of work. Men in large groups as well as idle women are to be found on all corners of the thickly populated Negro sections. And yet it actually happened that an official of one of the leading railroads running out of Houston could not find twenty-five cotton pickers to go down into the Valley with their transportation prepaid and guarantees against any form of peonage or oppression. Let it be realized that in his efforts to secure these pickers for a Chamber of Commerce of one of the Valley cities, he enlisted the aid of the Negro Laboring Men's Association and all other such agencies operating in Houston.

Informer 9-6-30

It is reported that the answers to his request for workers was the one usually to be heard: "bring that cotton up to Milam Street and I'll pick it." Neither for love nor for money could twenty-five of our people be induced to pick cotton. Of what was it the sign? Was it lack of hard times or lack of desire to perform gainful labor? Are hard times real or fancied with us? Certainly these are questions which all thoughtful men of both races will ask in the face of facts like those.

Houston, Texas

And yet, let the mechanical cotton picker be perfected and from all quarters of the Southland there will go up a wail that a "machine has taken still another job from the poor black man." We do not argue that Negroes as such should pick cotton. Far from that. But The Informer does argue that at some time in our racial life we must come to the point of realizing that we often make our own times hard by refusing to do the available thing and thus making better our circumstances. It is a fact that "time and tide wait for no man" and that opportunity has the habit of knocking and of going on about its search for those who desire it more. How many of us can remember the day when Negroes owned all of the shining parlors in the average city? That day has past. Greeks are now the proprietors of the majority of the shining parlors of the cities and Negroes, when they work in them at all, are the servants instead of the owners. That was a job which formerly was known as one "for Negroes." In that particular situation color prejudice was not nearly so active as lack of vision. And now, let it happen regularly that Negroes refuse to do the few jobs which regularly call them and other people will be found who will not only do them, but do them so well that such jobs will come to be known as particularly the property of these new doers. Sometimes it seems that we are really anxious to discover whether or not there is truth in the old adage to the effect that "experience is a dear teacher, but fools will learn in no other school."

HOW THE ILA FANS RACE PREJUDICE

Divide Negroes and White to Rule Both

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Tex.—Here in this land of lynchings, the cruelty of the bosses is so extreme, so barbarous as to be unbelievable by any civilized people. Not only against the Negro workers but the whites as well, playing upon their prejudices and feelings so that the white and lack workers must distrust, fear and hate each other, and themselves.

As an example: Longshoremen are put to work unloading a ship. The Negroes are put in the hard holes and the whites at easier work, wherever possible and the Negroes get 20c an hour less. Both are speed-up to the limit but when work is slack, as it is now, the longshoremen complain. To the white workers the straw bosses say: "Sorry, but the blacks are working for less and taking your jobs away." And to the blacks they say, "You see, the whites have taken a wage-cut, as you'll either have to work for still less (25c per hour) or there's no work at all for you."

When the whites complain that the work is too hard the corrupt International Longshoremen Assn. (I. L. A.) stool-pigeons go around inciting their hatred by saying: "It's them damn niggers who work so much faster than us, to get our jobs away." I have seen it time and again, at cotton loading, especially on the Southern Steamship Co. docks (owned by the scab Penn R. R.) that the Negroes are compelled to run with loaded trucks weighing 200 pounds. The speed-up is terrific. The loads crash against the bulkhead; the winches are driven at top-speed and lowered recklessly, so that the men are forced to shout and jump to keep from getting injured.

Whites Are Blinded.

The whites who are not as physically strong as the Negroes cannot stand this pace, so in their blind helplessness they blame their colored fellow workers.

Of course, jim-crowism plays its part in fanning these understandings.

There is plenty of work here for the Trade Union Unity League. At one of the TUUL meetings here I saw how interested the Negro workers were and how eagerly some of them responded. They even offered to pay the expenses of a proposed organizational meeting, out of their own pockets.

In view of the increasing distress of the workers in the South it is important that the TUUL send more forces to defend and organize these horribly brutalized victims of capitalism.

—A Marine Worker.

Labor—1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

WANTS CHEAP NEGRO LABOR KEPT OUT OF THE STATE OF VA

Courier

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11.—(AAN.S.)—State Commissioner of Labor John Hopkins Hall protested vigorously Thursday against the importation of cheap labor and out-of-town contractors coming into this city on large Feleral and State projects. In his communication to five members of Congress fro mthe state, the commissioner declared that after underbidding Virginia builders, the contractors on these projects are employing labor, some of them Negro mechanics, at from 30 to 70 per cent less than the wage sale of Virginia contractors. He declared that such practices are directly contrary to the objectives laid down by the Federal authorities in their plans to aid unemployment.

A similar fight has been waging in Washington where a concern from North Carolina has been receiving many of the big government projects oper local bidders because of using cheap Negro labor imported from the South.

it is slavery, that whites simply have replaced the blacks to produce what the ruling class wants.

But the whites have been slaves in the cotton mills since they were built in the South. And times in those small towns have not changed greatly in twenty-five years. In 1905 the wage barely netted the worker a living. That living consisted of biscuits, corn bread, syrup, salt pork and other cheap meats infrequently, eggs, and navy beans. The food has not changed much. Real wages have advanced but little.

Mr. Barr calls upon cotton mill owners to take heed lest there be a revolt. He sees it at hand. But we do not agree that it is so near. We believe it can be stopped—not the rise of the enslaved white cotton mill worker, but the threatening turn to violence.

In the days of black slavery, most slave owners were careful of the health and spirits of their slaves. They were fed well and some enjoyment provided. The cotton mill owners would do well to remember that and provide even better for their workers. And if they do not, the "Traditionalists" will suffer the fate of the cotton growers in 1865.

what can rightly be called a "slavery" differing from the "fo' de wa' " brand only in moral aspect.

A "slave," under the modern interpretation, is an individual bound to a job by necessity and paid wages which will not guarantee him a "decent standard of living." Now, this naturally arouses the question, Just what is a "decent" standard of living? Is a share-cropper who barely earns enough to keep body and soul together a "slave" under those conditions, or when working in a factory where he can at least enjoy some of the so-called blessings of our modern civilization?

There is undoubtedly creeping into industrialism a new humanism. That applies as much in the North as in the South. The steady pressure of popular demand is adding potency to that movement. If that be true why should industrial leaders go back to a "slave" system when they find their dealing with their employes more profitable?

RACE NOT REPRESENTED ON UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Journal and Guide 12-27-30

Mayor S. Heth Tyler on Thursday, December 18th announced a list of citizens who had been invited to confer with him on formulating and putting into effect plans for the relief of our unemployed. The list was composed of 86 white citizens who are prominent in the business and civic life of the city. No representatives of the Negro group were included.

The list from which the Mayor made his selection was furnished him by the Norfolk Community Fund.

When it was learned that no colored citizens were asked to work in cooperation with the group, a few protests and offers of assistance were sent Mayor Tyler. On Monday an effort was made to see him but it was learned that he was ill at his home. No word has come from the Mayor on the matter, and the only information that was forthcoming from the Community Fund headquarters was that the list was submitted by the director of the Fund, F. E. Burleson.

Communications were addressed to Mayor by P. B. Young, editor Norfolk Journal and Guide; The Norfolk Medical, Dental, and Phamaceutical Society, and Dr. S. F. Coppage, president of the Norfolk Council of Colored Social Agencies.

Mr. Young's Letter

"I was very sorry to see in this morning's Virginia-Pilot that the Citizens Committee named to consider our local problem of unemployment did not include one or two Negroes. Although I am positive that no such thought entered into your selection of the group, the ommission is an unfortunate slight of the city's colored population, which as you are aware, has always been loyal in spirit, and to the extent of its limited resources, responsive to the collective needs of the community in any emergency.

"You will recall that during the World War crises local Negroes were called into conference from time to time upon matters related to our problems of labor and conservation, as well as other patriotic projects. There is no instance of any of them having at any time obtruded unnecessarily, or having otherwise given offense, of course, no such emergency exists at this time, but it seems to be, in my humble opinion, that it is unfortunate in any crisis to treat the Negro population as if they were not a part of the community or not worthy of being considered in the working out of community problems. It may occur to you, and others deeply concerned with this present unemployment situation and its outgrowths that we have nothing to contribute to its solution or to processes of alleviation.

"This would be an erroneous conception for we do assist in a large way in helping to provide food, clothing, medical attention to the poor, and in a small way to provide employment. While Negroes constitute approximately 1-3 of the city's population they receive only 1-15 of money appropriated by the city and through the Community Chest Fund for relief work. They receive approximately the amount which they give directly or indirectly from their meager resources.

Lack of Recognition

"As a general proposition it is no more than right that we should take care of the unfortunates of our group but we would like to do more. We should like to consider with others

ALBANY, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

SEP 29 1930

SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

There is little difference in slavery whether we consider the period in the South when the Negroes were slaves in the cotton fields, or today when the whites are slaves in the cotton mills. That this has been one of the outstanding results of the emancipation of the blacks and the advance of the South industrially, is beyond question, in the opinion of Stringfellow Barr, the new editor of The Virginia Quarterly Review.

Writing in that publication, Mr. Barr calls upon his brethren to awake to the tendency to enslave the whites. He blames the wealthy, or industrial ruling class. He calls them "Traditionalists," and points out that since they cannot get all they want from the fields, they have gone into industry. Agriculture in the South once afforded a fine living, but the desire of that upper class today is for luxuries, which must come from machines.

Thus they enslaves their own race to live comfortably, to flash before their small world the old traditions in a new color scheme. There seems to be no thought that

DEMOCRAT

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

SEP 25 1930

THE SOUTH AND A NEW "SLAVERY."

The editor of the Virginia Quarterly Review, writing in the October number, has stirred up a wealth of argument both sound and foolish, by pointing out that those whom he calls "Traditionalists," are much wrought up over the possibility of the industrial development of the South, bringing the slavery of the white factory worker as successor to the slavery of the black field hand of the nineteenth century.

A paragraph from his article is of more than passing interest. "What the Traditionalist cherishes in his memory of the Old South," it says, "is not the slave-block, but the tempered forms which slavery frequently achieved; what he is permitting to be imported into the South today is naked industrial bondage, without its tempered forms. . . . It will be a sorry bit of irony if by 1950 white industrial slavery in the South merits the strictures which the abolitionists were hurling at black industrial slavery in 1850."

The editor is expressing no novel thought when he talks of the "new slavery" in the South. Industry is moving to this section and doubtless will continue to move for many years. By its very nature a mechanical civilization produces

when these problems are being studied, ways and means of decreased dependency. We do not ask to be consulted, but as an integral part of the population we would be heartened and stimulated to greater effort by an occasional recognition of our presence in the community

"In writing this, I am not unmindful of the numerous difficulties confronting you in an official way in the appointment of this committee Nothing that I have said is intended as a criticism of your official judgments. I am merely expressing the way I feel and sense of disappointment which I happen to know quite a few of us feel at being so circumstanced in our municipality that we cannot be of real service in an important community crisis, such as we are passing through."

Medical Society Offers Aid

"The Norfolk Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Society in its regular monthly meeting December 18th, in observing the exclusion of representatives of colored citizens of Norfolk on your general committee on unemployment, and feeling the need of such representation inasmuch as we represent 1-3 of the city's population and because of our intimate knowledge of economic conditions among members of our group, we most earnestly ask that more consideration be given us, enabling us to help solve this great problem."

Dr. Coppage's Letter

"I noted by the Thursday issue of the Virginian-Pilot that your committee on the unemployment situation did not include in its membership any colored person.

"As President of the Colored Council of Social Welfare Agencies it has further been brought to my attention by members of the council and others interested in welfare work.

"In view of the fact that this matter was submitted by member agencies, and since the unemployment situation involves such a large number of my group, it seems amiss that the leaders in my group were not invited to share in the alleviation of the problem. I believe we could be of considerable service and benefit to your committee."

About fifty of those named by Mayor Tyler met Monday afternoon in the Council Chamber and adopted a program of relief formulated by the Norfolk Community Fund, the principal features of which are:

A. Mechanics— I. Mayor's Unemployment Committee composed of picked group of men and women representing industrial and commercial lines of business, city government, civic clubs, women's organizations, churches, social agencies, lodges.

II. Sub Committees:—(a) Finance Committee:—To raise a fund for unemployment work under auspices of Department of Public Welfare. (b) Work Extension Committee:—To stimulate employers to start all possible expansions now and to use stagger system rather than lay offs to meet unavoidable decreases in employment. (c) Business Expansion Committee:—To stimulate all possible purchasing of necessities now. (d) Temporary work. (e) Made Work Committee:—To discover all possible made work (f) Publicity Committee:—To coordinate publicity of all committees to the end that newspaper publicity will be safe-guarded and such items as circularization of groups and individuals will not be in duplication. (g) Employment Clearing Committee:—To be composed of Dr. Parker and executives of those agencies which are dealing with persons to be employed. (h) Relief Committee:—To be composed of executives of agencies concerned and function around Social Service Exchange. (i) Committee on Transients:—To work with social agencies, police department and courts to rid Norfolk of transients having no legitimate reason for being here and to chek ingress of non-residents

Labor-1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Virginia

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER
JAN 13 1930

THE WAGES OF THE POOR.

The report of the Negro welfare survey committee is a bucket of cold facts thrown on Richmond pride. Richmond professes to believe that here, if anywhere in the South, the Negro gets good treatment and prospers, yet the statistics compiled by the survey committee show that in the essentials of housing and employment, Richmond is lamentably backward.

The average family income of Richmond Negroes is around $18 a week. Fully 60 per cent. of all Negro families in Richmond have not more than $20 per week for all expenses—food, shelter, clothing and the rest.

More than half of them live in four rooms or less. "The following," reads the report, "are typical of one-room families: Man, wife and two (or more) children in one room; man, wife three children and one lodger in one room; man, wife, four children and two lodgers in one room."

If the survey had included the humblest class of whites, conditions almost as bad would have been found, both as to wages and housing. There are many white families living on $18 a week in two or three rooms.

The existence of this state of affairs ought never to be forgotten in shaping the city's policy. It is so easy to plan civic comforts for those who already have the necessities, and so easy to forget those voiceless thousands who lack the necessities. Parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, trees, hard-surfaced streets—all these are desirable. But the foundation of civic happiness is a decent, living wage. Energies intelligently and continuously expended on raising the wage-standard of the least-paid class mean more for their relief than everything else combined.

FREE PRESS
BURLINGTON, VT.
JAN 30 1930

THE NEGRO'S CHANCE OF EMPLOYMENT

(From the Chicago News)

Findings of a survey just completed at Richmond, Va., have interest for other cities, including Chicago. The committee of the Richmond council of social agencies which made the survey declares that irregular employment of mothers of families outside the home, together with poor opportunities for advancement for workers of the race, "is the outstanding and most pressing problem of Richmond negroes and is directly related to almost every other social problem of the group."

According to A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, Chicago leads all American cities in affording industrial opportunities for negroes. Yet in this city the economic and vocational problem of the large negro population is serious. To attack this problem more effectively the Urban league announces that expansion of its industrial activities is its chief objective for 1930.

The economic status of the negro is reflected in the degree of general prosperity since the negro's buying power has a marked effect upon the national income. Conversely, dependent negroes are a charge upon the community. The negro's economic status is reflected also in the general level of education and therefore of citizenship.

Major Robert R. Motion, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in his striking book, "What the Negro Thinks," says of negro youth in Northern cities: "By a subconscious reasoning many of these young people conclude that it is not worth the time and the effort to strive for an education from the normal rewards of which they are excluded." That such reasoning is not always subconscious is asserted by the Urban league official already quoted. However, he expresses the belief that the improved opportunities for trained negroes are reflected encouragingly in the large enrollment of negro youth in high schools, college and professional schools.

Incidentally, the development of Chicago's Provident hospital as an educational center, by enlarging the hope of reward for negroes in the profession of medicine, may be expected to make a salutary contribution to the intellectual advancement of the race. Negro physicians have been handicapped grievously in the past by limited opportunity for clinical and bedside training.

A FERTILIZER HELL

Negroes Pay 20 Percent on Own Wages

Daily Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NORFOLK, Va.—After reading your paper which I found on the street I decided that you really must have the welfare of the workers at heart, regardless of race.

I'm writing about the Keeling Easter Co., manufacturers of fertilizers, agricultural lime, crushed shells for poultry. It is located at the foot of South Hampton Ave., Norfolk.

Can't See Thru Thick Dust

They employ Negro laborers and a white supt. and assistant supt. No water closet of any kind, just using the old buildings or fields or any place you can find, contrary to all "health laws."

Now the men that work in this place truck 500 lb. at a time with lime dust so thick you can hardly see. The work is so hard that a man can hardly stand it.

10, 12 Hours a Day

The hours are 10 hours at day and 12 hours nights. The rules of the company is that any man who quits or leaves for any reason without making 10 hours a day or 12 hours a night shall get no pay for the time he has made even if he has made 9 hours that day or 11 hours that night.

Worker Falls Bleeding

I know of one man who after working 11 hours one night fell bleeding at the nose and mouth and was told to get the hell out of here and was not paid one cent for that 11 hours.

The supt. is a Christian man, a deacon in a church who will not let the men swear or smoke but who charges them 20 percent on their own money for just one day.

Rob Workers

You know laborers are so poor as a rule that they always need money and this is how they get it. They are not allowed to draw on their time before pay day. But this supt. will lend them their own money until Saturday at 20 percent on the dollar, and take it out of their pay envelope before giving it to them Saturday.

These are some of the conditions of the workers here which I hope you people can end.

—FERTILIZER WORKER.

Stand By Our Jobs; Stand By Our Friends Who Give Us Jobs.

Journal & Guide

THE shrinkage in jobs and the search for more openings are revealing two important considerations to the Negro. First, that those who resist the tendency to displace us upon the slightest provocation are our real friends, and secondly, that our buying power, which is considerable in spite of the cramped economic conditions, should be used in support of those who give us jobs. Only by following that logical course can we insure the permanence of the jobs we have and make other openings. We have employers in a great variety of vocations, and we cannot reciprocate directly, of course, in the matter of all of them, since many of them are not in the retail selling business, but there are some directly contacting us, who are maintaining a very liberal policy toward the employment of our labor, and it is to these which the JOURNAL AND GUIDE proposes to invite attention from time to time.

Attention at this time is invited to the D. Pender Grocery Company. It is not a matter of general knowledge that this company gives employment to nearly a hundred Negroes in various capacities, some of them rather important jobs. In an advertisement in this paper last week the Pender Company named eight men who have been in its employ from 12 to 22 years. These men are veterans, and represent the best type of labor. They also embody the qualities in men, of whatever color, that insure their keeping a job. Such men are examples for others to emulate if they wish to retain the confidence of their employers—and their positions.

It is worth while then, to consider the D. Pender Grocery Company when we are spending money for foods. As they are giving jobs to Negroes we are helping to keep those Negroes in jobs when we patronize DP stores. This is also true when we patronize other stores which give members of our group employment. Especially is it true when we patronize stores operated by members of the group.

Attention is also invited to a letter from Mr. W. E. Cartwright, embodied in a news article on page one of this issue of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE. Mr. Cartwright, whose store is in the heart of the Church Street business section, calls attention to the fact that for more than a year he has employed a colored clerk. This important fact should certainly commend Mr. Cartwright most cordially to our best consideration in the matter of patronage.

We should not only stand by our jobs, by giving punctual, loyal, efficient service, as the Pender employers and hundreds of others are doing, but we should stand by those who give us jobs by showing the proper appreciation in the form of patronage.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

APR 22 1930

JOB CAMPAIGN STARTED HERE

Colored Speakers To Address Clubs During Vocational Opportunity Week

Norfolk's colored citizens yesterday began observance of national vocational opportunity week which will continue through next Sunday.

The vocational opportunity movement among Negroes which was instituted by the National Urban League with hearquarters in New York City, has for its object the proper interpretation of occupational problems of Negroes by employers, interracial committees, social workers, Negroes themselves, and all others who are concerned either with the progress of the race or with the improvement of economic conditions generally.

The main purpose of the campaign is to emphasize the importance of work and wages in the scheme of life for all people, particularly the American Negro; to stress not only that it is necessary for Negroes to think more of their economic life, but also to pursue accepted practices and theories in their search for a larger place in occupation. Another of the primary aims of the movement is to improve the Negro's conception of his own part in his struggle for a place in industry; that is to say, practical efforts will be made to heighten the Negro's conception of the importance of the job, to point out the virtues of efficiency, loyalty, dependability, honesty and intelligence in performing the most menial tasks in whatever branch of industry he may have, or find an opening. Plans have been completed for making the campaign reach every type of Negro worker, male and female, and to take to them in an effective manner this message of work and wages.

The idea of exposing the fallacies respecting the ability of the Negro to do only the laborious and menial types of work as he is most often permitted to do, is also embraced in the purposes of the campaign.

Two or three important group meetings have been held in which workers were addressed by local speakers in the past couple of weeks as a preliminary to the actual opening of the campaign next week. Beginning today, however, the movement here got underway with intensity. Contacts have already been formed with large employers and civic groups, who have arranged to hear addresses of Negro speakers.

P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide and chairman of the local committee, will address the Rotary Club on April 29; a local speaker yet to be named will address the Kiwanis Club on April 24; Rev. B. W. Harris, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, will speak before the Civitan Club, April 25; Rev. R. H. Bowling, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will have the opportunity to address the Lions Club, while Mrs. R. B. Hucles, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, will speak before the Housewives League.

The event of the week will be the mass meeting at St. John's A. M. E. Church, Bute street, Wednesday night when Ira De A. Reid, director of the Department of Research and Investigation of the National Urban League, will address the local citizens.

The Philharmonic Glee Club, popular local singers, will assist on the program. All of the speakers before the white civic clubs will be accompanied by the Southland Jubilee Singers, except Rev. R. H. Bowling, who will be accompanied by the Male Singers of Booker T. Washington High school.

The Idea Behind Hancock's "Hold-Your Job" Counsel

Journal & Guide
7-9-30
Norfolk, Va.

A rather acrimonious exchange of words has just passed between Gordon Hancock and George Schuyler, two of the best columnists in the country, over Hancock's "hold-your-job" crusade. What the gentlemen think of each other is of little or no concern to their public. Both are read with unusual interest when they are discussing impersonal questions.

Writing in the *Pittsburgh Courier* of July 12, Mr. Schuyler in his column "Views and Reviews" attacks Mr. Hancock's philosophy. Among other things he says: "This is altogether unnecessary advice and its constant repetition is an insult to the intelligence of the Negro worker . . . . . If Hancock will devise some way of keeping white employees from throwing Negroes out of work, the dark brothers will hold their jobs all right."

It would seem inept to say that a mind as keen and as alert as George Schuyler's had missed the whole point in Hancock's discussion, but that appears to be the case. By virtue of the white Southerner's former disdain of manual labor Negroes hedged their way into many unskilled and some skilled occupations. Of late years, however, the wolf has howled at the doors of the poorer whites, who have swallowed their pride, rolled up their sleeves and gone to work with their hands.

And everywhere in the South Negroes have helped expedite the incursion of whites into their field of labor by showing an inane indifference to the importance of their jobs. In very many cases whites have had to employ whites because they just couldn't use blacks any more.

Once the white got in his color was in his favor, naturally. To stay in he did the job just a little better than the Negro did it. Next he elevated the job and preempted it—made it a "white man's job." Instantly that occurs Negroes are frozen out by organized pressure.

Hancock has sought to apply preventive treatment to this condition. The need of the hour is for Negroes to make themselves so efficient, so loyal and so valuable to their employers that there will be no cause for their displacement. Of course, when displacement comes as a matter of policy that is something beyond the control of the blacks, but so many things occur to bring displacement as a matter of economic necessity from the standpoint of the employers that Negroes need to be constantly reminded to "hold on to their jobs." For example a new industry that opened in Norfolk recently decided to employ Negro women exclusively on certain operations. It was something new, and decidedly favorable to enhancing employment opportunities. One morning after pay day, which was in mid-week, more than one-third of the women failed to report for work. Result, production slowed down, schedule interrupted, employer disgusted. A few days later a crew of white women were at work in the plant.

The "hold-your-job" philosophy of Hancock is sound in spite of certain beliefs to the contrary, including Schuyler's. Hancock knows the habits, shortcomings and psychology of his Southern brethren. His preachments are timely and to the point.

WORKS SHIFT NIGHT AND DAY TO FILL ORDERS

Journal & Guide
7-13-30
Norfolk, Va.

Has Had No Lay-Offs, No Wage Reductions In Four Years

A southern industry that is creating a consistent and progressive record of productive activity, and one whose mass of orders requires the use of day and night shifts to fill them, is the Sam Finkelstein and Co., a Norfolk suit manufacturing concern located at Riverside.

The Finkelstein plant has been operating a full week, day and night, during the entire summer and the temporary period of general business depression. The rather widespread tendency of industrial and manufacturing organizations to curtail operations when a slump hit the country after the stock market crash has not affected activity at this local plant at all, it is pointed out by Samuel Lyons, manager.

Mr. Lyons informed a Journal and Guide reporter that his plant produces approximately 600 two-pants suits a day.

"In four years," declared the official of the concern, "our plant has never lost any time."

200 Colored Operators

The Sam Finkelstein and Co. employs approximately 650 operators, 200 of whom are colored men and women.

These colored employees handle nearly every operation that is required in the productive processes of the concern. Men and women work during the day shift and men work during the night shift.

The opening of the Finkelstein plant and its successful continuance have meant that a further opening has been made for colored labor, who are increasingly securing jobs outside of the agricultural and domestic fields with the transformation of many sections of the South from agriculaural to industrial centers.

Mr. Lyons has declared that this trend will 'bring increasing opportunities for labor in factories, for which colored people must be gradually trained."

Plant Pioneered

The Sam Finkelstein and Co. was among the first plants in this community of its kind to give colored men and women a chance to learn the skilled trades in the clothes manufacturing industry. Mr. Lyons says these employees are making good because they are taking their work seriously and are recognizing the importance of living up to the required standards of punctuality and stability.

An interesting and important feature of the company's operation is the fact that since establishment here there have been no lay-offs, no wage reductions, and no shut-downs.

Labor-1930
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Washington.

RANCH BOSSES START RACE WAR

Daily Worker

Kidnap Four Filipinoes in Washington

6-8-30

SEATTLE, Wash., May 7.—Importation of Filipino workers who are put at 25 cents per hour to do the work that American workers were doing at 50 cents per hour on farms around here, has provoked a race riot, with four of the Filipinoes kidnapped and dozens driven from their lodgings.

New York.

This race antagonism is deliberately encouraged by every sort of provocative act by the landowners of California and Washington. In California, where the Trade Union Unity League organized the Filipinoes on fruit ranches, the American Legion and other boss agencies there patrolled the roads with rifles, murdered one Filipino and caused many battles.

The T.U.U.L. unites the forces of American and Filipino workers, to raise the wages of both, and equalize the wages. The employers seek continually to play one group against the other, and their agents lead the gang attacks on their own imported Filipino workers.

Labor—1930

Florida.

Peonage

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 24 1929

Fraud Law Enables Florida Industries To Practice Peonage

Negroes Sent to Chain Gang for Fleeing Turpentine Camps, Investigator Discovers

"HIGH WAGES, EASY WORK," LURE FOR IGNORANT LABOR

Governor Promises Investigation of Methods Which Bind Workers to Jobs

In 1923, after an expose by The World, the Florida Legislature abolished leasing and flogging of convicts. A reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch now finds peonage and virtual imprisonment for debt in the industrial structure of the same State. His story, exclusive to the Post-Dispatch and The World, follows:

By Orlando Kay Armstrong

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 23.—A truckload of Negroes bound from Jacksonville to the headquarters of a large turpentine camp in Taylor County, Fla., pulled up at Live Oak, county seat of Suwannee County, and parked near the Court House. County Judge A. C. Johnson looked out of his window just in time to see three Negro men make a dash from the truck and scatter about the yard in three different directions.

The driver of the truck, a huge white man, leaped from his seat and started in hot pursuit. All the Negroes outdistanced him and disappeared. In a moment he burst into the County Judge's office.

"I want a warrant for three Niggers!" he demanded of Judge Johnson between angry and heaving puffs of breath.

"What for?" asked the Judge.

"For running away!" he said. "I bought 'em in Jacksonville off a man. Takin' 'em out to that big camp at Perry. And now they jumped their contract."

Fifty Dollars a Head

"What do you pay for them?" Johnson asked.

"Fifty dollars a head. Get me a warrant and let's get after 'em."

"How much"—asked the Judge, ignoring for the moment the demand for a warrant—"do you usually pay for turpentine Niggers?"

"Sometimes I pay as high as $150 in Jacksonville for a good buck Nigger. I drive 'em out to the camps, and the turpentine men take 'em off my hands."

The Judge was impressed, but refused to grant any warrants for the runaway Negroes.

"Why not?" the driver demanded angrily. "The Judges down our way get 'em for us when they run away!"

This did not happen before the Civil War. I sat in Judge Johnson's office just a few days ago and he told me of this incident, that had occurred just a few weeks before that. Johnson, a young lawyer, had recently been appointed to the County Judge's office for Suwannee County.

"I had heard about Negroes being imprisoned for jumping their accounts, but I decided then and there not to issue any warrant for it."

Imprisonment for Debt

A man cannot be imprisoned for simple debt. That is, Federal and State Constitutions take pains to say he can't. He may work for whom he chooses, and if he violates a contract there is a legal remedy.

But a law in Florida is responsible for the imprisonment of many an ignorant Negro for no other crime than leaving his employer, and for nothing more nor less than simple debt.

The law was passed in 1919, under the governorship of Sidney J. Catts, who in his campaign promised the backwoods people of Florida he would "put the Nigger back in his place;" who was tried in Federal Court for peonage, or illegal impressment of Negroes, shortly after his term expired, but was acquitted.

Recently at Tampa a jury which deliberated twenty-four hours was unable to agree on his guilt or innocence of a charge of aiding a big counterfeiting ring. He will be tried again.

My curiosity to find out about this law was aroused by repeated assertions of Negroes in lumber and naval stores camps that, regardless of pay, conditions or treatment, they were not free to leave their employers. They would be put on the chain gang for six months if they did. As one Negro explained it, "Maybe you gits paid, an' maybe you don't. But if you run away an' they ketch you—wham! On the gang for six months." When I demurred that you couldn't imprison a man for debt, he declared with finality that maybe I'd better "go out thar an' see."

"Out thar" means into the wildest sections of Florida, where lumber and turpentine are almost the only industries in the far-flung recesses of piney woods. The belt runs, roughly, from the counties about seve ty-five miles south of Jacksonville, n th and west along the Gulf Coast, out beyond Tallahassee, the capital. One of the largest of the naval sto es operators employs some 2,500 Negr es and has them scattered about nun erous camps in several counties.

Although familiar with is country, I had never gone out to s e how this law operates until I had picked up Buck Johnson, a Negro, al out twenty years old, on a highwa h of Perry. He wanted a ride, and d it badly. He was escaping fron turpentine camp.

"When we gits beyon Oak they won't chase me no mo'," eclared.

"Who won't?"

"Boss men. I'se runn way. Hid in a furniture truck out o' Perry, an' laid low all las' night."

Buck's story went back to the account of his being "recruited" by a Negro who made glowing promises of high wages and easy hours; turned over to a white driver who took him—not to the "town" promised by the recruiter, but to the turpentine headquarters in the piney woods, where he was assigned to a smaller camp miles further on. He had worked about three months and had drawn only a pittance in money and a few items of clothing. He had "boxed trees" (clipped the sides of pine trees so the sap could run out) under the boss man who, like most turpentine drivers of the larger operators, wore a gun at his side. He had seen men try to escape, and had seen them caught, lined up, handcuffed, taken into Perry and sentenced to the chain gang for six months.

Furthermore, his cousin, Jack Brown, was out there, or had been until he had disappeared, and word came back that Jack was on the gang.

I went to see State Senator E. Waybright in Jacksonville, a young lawyer with a record of some twelve years in the Legislature of Florida that stamps him as a coming leader.

"There is no such law on the books," he assured me. Then we looked through his statutes and found this: "Obtaining a thing of value on contract to perform services with intent to defraud." Senator Waybright was surprised. "That law was passed while I was a member of the House in 1919," he said. "I hope I didn't vote for it!"

And here is the law: (page 3509, Compiled General Laws of Florida) "Section 7300. Any person in this State who shall, with intent to injure and defraud, under and by reason of a contract or promise to perform labor or service, procure or obtain money or other things of value asa credit, or as advances, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

"Section 7304. In all prosecutions for a violation of the foregoing section this failure or refusal, without just cause, to perform such labor or service or to pay for the money or other thing of value so obtained or procured shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to injure and defraud."

What a legal masterpiece this is. A misdemeanor is set forth, and then prima facie evidence defined as to the very intent to defraud! There is not an appellate jurist in the whole country who would uphold as constitutional that last section.

Gov. Doyle E. Carlton was a member of the Senate when that law was passed, as were numerous others who have maintained prominence or climbed to higher political honors in the ten years.

To a large number of these legislators I sent a letter asking if they recalled what interests were backing this law. To clear up any doubt as to how that statute was enacted, here is the statement of James E. Calkins, President of the Senate in 1919, long a leader of politics in Florida, now practicing law in Miami:

"The influence behind the passage of this law was the naval store and lumber operators of this State."

The existence of such a law on the books of an enlightened commonwealth in the twentieth century reflects the whole sordid story of the "commissary system" of Negro employment in the Far South, particularly in lumber and naval stores, but not at all infrequent in large plantations. Under this system, the Negro hires out. Sambo, we'll say, gets a job dipping boxes (dipping the resin sap from the trees into barrels to be distilled into spirits.) He is to work piece work, which means the "boss man" is supposed to keep account of the trees he dips (an impossible task when the boss man has a dozen or more dippers to look after).

System Keeps Negro Permanently Indebted to Company

Sambo must get his supplies of all kinds from the commissary owned and operated by the company. In most instances the operators will not tolerate the hands trading elsewhere. It is common knowledge that prices at the company commissaries are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than at other stores. The food stock is meagre, consisting for the most part of grits, rice and canned goods. I examined numerous commissaries without finding a trace of fresh vegetables or the essentials for a balanced diet. The cost of meat is astounding. The cost of a slab of Western steak would take all the wages Sambo is supposed to get for a week's work.

The commissary clerk keeps a record for each company employee or family. Sambo's purchases are checked against his wages—at the end of the month. Lumber and turpentine camps and the operators employing Negro laborers generally pay off once a month.

"Why?" asked a prominent member of the bar in Florida, who was discussing the question with me. "You know why! To keep the niggers eternally in debt to them."

When pay day comes the workman draws his money. "There, Sam, is $5. You owe the company the rest." Or, "Sam, here's your slip. You still owe the company $2."

There is no recourse. No checking up. No chance to secure justice, if injustice—inadvertently or otherwise—has been done. Not more than 25 per cent. of the unskilled Negro workmen of the Far South can read and write. When to this system is added the evils permitted by the Florida "fraud" law, the depths of an unjust labor condition have been reached: Recruiting. Irresponsible and fraudulent promises. The commissary. Terrorizing workmen by armed guards. Six months on the chain gang if they try to escape—on grounds that they "obtained a thing of value on contract to perform service with intent to defraud!"

I went out to try to find Jack Brown, former woodsman, and to see how the law is upheld in Taylor County for the operators. I went first to see the County Attorney and inquired if he remembered prosecuting Jack Brown, Negro, late of the Ayecock-Lindsey employment, for jumping his account.

"Prosecute him? Why no. Those men aren't prosecuted. They plead guilty."

Next to the office of County Judge John O. Culpepper. I asked him if he recalled this Negro.

"I have so many I can't remember 'em," he assured me. "But we'll look him up."

"Judge, if this man is on your county chain gang for jumping his account, how does that differ from imprisonment for debt?"

"What? For debt? The law plainly says that it's fraud when they jump their contract. Not debt—fraud! Now young man, some Judges don't pay

attention to that law; but here's one Judge that does."

"What penalty do you give them?" I asked.

"Six months, always. That's the limit."

"Do they have a trial?"

"Of course. But the turpentine men catch 'em, they're turned over to the Sheriff, and they plead guilty. I send a lot of niggers to the gang that way."

Judge Culpepper directed me to see the Sheriff and let him look through his records for Jack Brown. Sheriff F. L. Lipscomb was very obliging. He could find no such man on his records. Perhaps the clerk could. The clerk searched carefully, while I kept up a running fire of conversation with these two officials on the system of imprisoning runaway Negroes.

"The big companies have to keep their Negroes that way," Lipscomb told me, "to protect themselves. It's fraud when they jump an account without settling up."

I learned from the Sheriff the use to which chain gang prisoners are put. The roads are being built with them.

"And we got some good roads," the Sheriff declared. "We haven't had so many on the gang of late as we used to have," he added, "for niggers are cheap now. We can hire 'em from other counties almost for their keep."

It was decided by all hands at the Court House that my missing Negro must have gone up from another county.

I drove out some ten miles to the headquarters camp. There on both sides of the road were the cabins where the laborers live. One and two-room affairs made of pine boards, set in rows among the pine trees. The ground was so low that water stood in long, narrow lakes between the roadway and the houses. Swarms of mosquitoes played about. Drinking water came from wells sunk just below the surface of the ground. Women and children peeped from the doorways or sprawled lazily on benches in front.

Turpentine Worker Earned Less Than $20 Net in Ten Months

In the headquarters hut I found the bookkeeper and a boss man. The latter sat at a table near the entrance way, a gun strapped at his side and a businesslike shotgun on the table in front of him. Talking across this shotgun I inquired as to the two Negroes, Buck Jackson and Jack Brown.

The bookkeeper, a pleasant young man and unarmed, dragged out piles of records. Yes—here was Buck's name. He worked for a few weeks, and they had to send him back to Jacksonville because he was diseased. Jack was in another camp somewhere.

The workmen were coming in at evening. Quietly among the cabins I talked to them. One hungry looking tan boy in his teens had been recruited in Atlanta the week before. Another came from South Florida to Jacksonville, looking for work, and fell into the hands of the recruiter there. Another—Will Blake, came from Jacksonville. He has lived there for years, and is well known among his Negro neighbors. Hard times struck Will last year and he wandered down Forsythe Street to look for a job. At the office of a Negro employment agency he paused.

"You see, they has a 'cruiter, an' he tells you he can git you work. Promised me $3.50 a day, an' good place to stay. Said we'd go to Cross City. White man drove me out, with my wife an' two other colored men. Promised her work, too. Comes on out heah. That's ten months ago."

And in the ten months, Will said, he has drawn in money less than $20. He has drawn from the commissary his food, a pair of shoes and a few miscellaneous items. That's all. He has no shirt—just a dirty undershirt under a sort of jumper. His trousers are ragged and soiled. "I had 'em on when I come out haeh," he said. His wife worked at washing for a while, and then fell ill with malaria. The commissary wouldn't give her clothes. She got nigh ter naked, an' I let 'em take 'er back to town," Will explained.

"One month, I got $9.40 in the envelope. That's mos' I ever got, nex' month I didn't git none, an' the $9.40 was charged 'gainst me. Mos'ly I never got nothin' but a 'owe' slip on pay-off day."

I thought Will's story might be interesting if told in the right place in Jacksonville. "Get in my car and I'll take you to town," I invited him. A look of alarm crossed his features.

"Cap'n, do you know what ud happen if'n I got in yo' car an' rode off? We'd git down the road thar. They's two men waitin' with guns. They'd ketch me an' I'd go to the gang fer six months!" He gave me the names of a number of Jacksonville Negroes who were on the chain gang at that moment for trying to "jump their accounts."

Six months on a Florida chain gang is not a pleasant experience. I went to the barbed-wire inclosed gang camp. One of the rough-and-ready guards, a stocky, unshaven native of the piney woods, assured me his camp was full of account jumpers.

Could I talk with some of them? No, they were out on the road. I could talk with four prisoners who were in the camp, repairing a truck. I did so, and got the names of several who had recently come to the gang for running away from lumber and turpentine camps.

I drove out to where the gang was working, digging ditches by a new roadway, working in water halfway to the knees. Dozens of hollow-eyed, hungry, weary Negroes. One was keeping up a pretense of singing so they would shovel the slimy mud in unison. It lacked but a few minutes of sundown.

"How long do you work?" I asked a guard.

"We work from cain't to cain't," he assured me with a grin. "From when we cain't see in the morning till we cain't see at night."

Six months of that—with chain gang grub, blistering heat and mosquitoes—is supposed to cure a "turpentine nigger" of running away from his job and account. It is safe to say that most of those men sentenced to the gang on the basis of the 1919 law were recruited under misrepresentation; were forced to work under intolerable conditions; were caught and held under warrants that assert a misdemeanor under an unconstitutional law, and sentenced without a semblance of a defense—for fraud!

Plenty of evidence as to who sponsored the law of 1919 comes to light in the letters from the legislators of that session. Senator A. W. Wilson writes: "I remember the bill. It was intended to protect the turpentine and sawmill owners."

Senator John L. Moore of West Palm Beach, Chairman of the committee that approved this bill, says this: "It is my recollection that the people most vitally concerned in the passage of this bill were the turpentine operators of the State."

Former Senator J. B. Johnson of Live Oak, now Circuit Judge in Tallahassee, notes tersely: "Read the law carefully and don't try to read something into it that was never intended."

What Legislators Say

Senator W. A. Russell of Crescent City, former President pro tem. of the Senate, warns against prejudice, and asks: "Do you think yourself justified in drawing on your imagination for facts?" And notes further: "Read the law. No discrimination between whites and Negroes."

A number of legislators of that session could not even recall the law. As one explained, "A lot of bills come up, and some are crowded through at the last moment."

Former Senator W. M. Igou of Eustis, now Secretary of State of Florida, declares: "I do not consider this act vicous when it is construed in its proper sense." Senator R. H. Rowe of Madison says: "I would not sanction its repeal. If there are abuses they should be charged up to the courts and not to the law."

Two former members joined Senator Calkins in condemning the law. W. A. McLeod of Milton, now a Judge, writes emphatically that the law is unconstitutional, and—"I have been for some time refusing to issue warrants under same." Former Senator W. T. Cash, now State Librarian, asserts he voted against this law and does not think it is constitutional.

Senator Moore's letter is a vigorous defense of the law and summarizes the point of the employers of Negro labor thus: "I personally know that the custom practiced among some classes of labor and among some turpentine operators makes it quite a hardship on the operators who advance money and merchandise to their employees, to have them leave their employment or be persuaded away without repaying their indebtedness. Certainly it was not the intent of the Legislature to provide a criminal process for the collection of debts."

"If the Law's There"

In his Jacksonville office one of the biggest of the operators caught up my challenging inquiry vigorously. "We don't have anything to do with what the law says! If the law's there, it's there. You say you talked to Judge Culpepper. If you want to discuss the law go back and discuss it with him. Take the law up with him—not with me!"

"Furthermore—let me show you something," he continued. "Here are hundreds of accounts. They show that we lose thousands of dollars each year in accounts the workmen jump."

"How much do you pay your Negroes each day, on the average?" I asked.

"Well"—he hesitated. "They get paid by piece work. The bosses keep track of the work and the men are paid accordingly."

"And in the course of several months' work can't they make enough to keep ahead of their commissary bill? Why are they always in debt?"

"Don't you know niggers?" he exploded. Then followed an account of their laziness, shiftlessness and general cussedness.

"So—what are you going to do? Get that law repealed?" a Jacksonville attorney asked. "Do you know how many legislators of this State represent lumber and naval stores interests?"

"And if it is repealed," a county Judge in North Florida remarked, "don't you know thre's lots of ways of holding niggers? Listen, and I'll tell you how it's done. A boss hires a nigger and give him a pint of whiskey to celebrate. A guard goes around and arrests him for having whiskey. The boss tells the nigger he'll bail him out of it, but if the nigger ever runs away the boss'll let the law jail him for having whiskey!"

If the law is repealed, it will be because there sits in the Governor's chair of Florida a man in whom the best citizenry of Florida have faith. Gov. Carlton writes:

"You may be assured the matter about which you write will be sifted to the bottom at a very early date.

"I have examined the law to which you refer, and, while I do not recall the circumstances or conditions of its passage, no reasonable interpretation could be placed on the law which would justify the action described in your letter. It may be used as an excuse, but it is a mere perversion of justice and would not be taken by any lawyer to hold that a man could be imprisoned for debt.

"I am very glad you brought this feature to my attention and you may be assured the matter will not be neglected."

It is safe to assume that the great majority of the people of Florida hold no brief for their 1919 law. The facts herein outlined were given over to the agents of the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice of Jacksonville. They promised a speedy investigation of their own. But the difficulties in the way of legal action were keenly summed up by a business man of Perry—a leader of his community.

"Yes—all you say is so. We know how conditions are. And you can talk your head off to the United States Government, and they can investigate to their hearts' content. Do you know why they can't get any convictions? Here's why: Suppose they arrest some operators. All right. Now bring them into court. They're men of wealth and respectability. They own big property. They elect the county and State officers. Who's the jury? Men who owe 'em money!

"Accuse 'em of peonage. They bring in records to show they don't owe a Nigger a penny. The owner, the boss men, the bookkeeper, the commissary clerk all testify. And what else?

"Every big company has favorite niggers who get good wages and act as straw bosses. They put them on the stand. They've been working for that company for years; paid every month and never mistreated.

"And against that line-up, you got a poor devil of an ignorant nigger off a chain gang! Think you can convict? Don't be absurd! Who would that jury believe?"

So any moves of State or Federal officers may be awaited with interest

Louisiana

Labor-1930
Peonage.

Peonage Causes Labor Shortage in South

Defender
10-23-30

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—How Mississippi is reaping it desserts for mistreatment of it nonwhite residents as reflecte in the state's acute shortag of farm labor, despite a surplu elsewhere, was revealed here last week when Willie S. Brown of Zackary, La., appeared be fore department of justice offi cials to file a complaint o peonage. Chicago, Ill

Brown told a horrid tale of mis treatment, brutal beatings, and en forced labor on a plantation, all un der the guise of having the law's sanction.

According to his story, while en route to Hot Springs, Ark., for medi cal treatment Sept. 5 he was discov ered in company with a white man beating a ride on a freight train about four miles from Vicksburg, Miss. The two were arrested and brought before a justice of peace. The white man was released and Brown was put in jail, apparently to wait until some white plantation owner re ported he needed another hand.

Produces Written Proof

As proof of the authenticity of his story, Brown gave to the govern ment officials a memorandum given him Sept. 8, when he was taken out of jail. It read:

"Memorandum to prisoner: To Willie S. Brown—The detention war rant this day delivered by me to L. J. Terrell, manager, authorizes him to keep you in custody until the 30th day of September, 1930, at 6 p. m., unless you pay out before that time. Witness my signature this eighth day of September, 1930."

The memorandum assigning Brown to work 22 days showed that his fine was $5. To this had been added costs of $13.45 for "justice of peace, constable, jailer and witnesses," making a total of $18.45. The memorandum was signed, J. W. Tucker, sheriff, and C. W. Williams, deputy sheriff.

Slavery Scenes Re-enacted

Upon being delivered to the white man, Terrel, Brown, in his statement to a Chicago Defender representative and also to department of justice officials, said he was taken to a plantation on Mississippi highway No. 3, known as the "Ball Ground." He stated he was told he had to pick the cotton crop and twice a day his pick-

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ings would be weighed and must be 75 pounds or over. To impress him as to what would happen if he failed on his first day there three unfortunate prisoners were whipped by fellow prisoners at the command of the white overseer.

On his third day, Brown further told of being informed his weight was short. His explanation that his left hand is crippled was to no avail and he was held down by other prisoners and flogged unmercifully. Suffering such excruiating pain from the beating Brown attempted to break away from his tormentors and wrenched his leg. The white overseer is said to have told the men to "Wrench the black —— leg off."

As related by Brown the beating was so severe it caused him to spit and pass blood. He asked for medical treatment, but could get none. The floggings of other prisoners nearly every day, the sick man said, were as brutal as that inflicted on him.

White Farmer Complains

As witness to verify his statements as to alleged peonage on the "Ball Ground" plantation, Brown gave the name of a white farmer adjoining who has 1,100 acres of land, and who complained he had been nearly ruined because he could not get day labor, the reputation of the peonage farm being so bad. He was threatening to report conditions to the federal authorities when Brown was released.

The white farmer, Brown said, reported that formerly white prisoners had been brought to the "Ball Ground" plantation, but they raised so much disturbance, caused so much trouble, cost so much money and then delivered so little work that Terrell and his associates refused to take any more white prisoners. This, Brown explained, was why his white companion had been released.

After making a preliminary investigation of Brown's story, A. P. Tureaud, local attorney, referred Brown to the federal authorities and department of justice officials promised to make a thorough investigation if Brown would accompany them under protection and identify the men involved in his disclosures.

Brown is at present staying with a relative, Sam Robertson, on Thalia St. After the government investigation is completed he says he plans to go to Hot Springs, but says he will pay his way and not even ride through Mississippi on a passenger train.

U.S. Takes Hand in Peonage Case

Defender
9-27-30
Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—**The revelations of King Philip a laborer working for the McWilliams Dredging company at Sellers, La., may lead to a federal investigation of alleged brutalities and mistreatment meted out to men working at construction camps in the Louisiana parishes.**

After having his entire wages taken away from him and then beaten up by two white men posing as officers of the law, Philip walked to New Orleans seeking redress and punishment for the men who assaulted him at police headquarters. He was advised to take the matter up with federal authorities.

Philip told his pitiful story to a representative of The Chicago Defender and his left arm, still stiff from the beating he received, and other injuries to his body tended to substantiate his story.

The McWilliams dredging concern has a contract to do work for the United States government and, according to Philip, operates certain concessions managed by a man known as Douglas, the keeper of a boarding house where laborers for the dredging company are compelled to stay.

After being paid on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Philip says he was told that he owed a bill of which he claims to have no knowledge. He was informed that it was for cigarets, but insisted that he had made no such purchases. When he declined to pay that two white men, who claimed they were police, approached and with oaths told him he must do anything he was told there. When he again declined to pay, he says, he was beaten over the head with a pistol and one of the white men was prevented from shooting him only through the intervention of other whites who said he had been beaten sufficiently. According to Philip's report, he was then held in private custody for two days and ordered to leave the camp after a promise had been extracted from him to not expose the brutalities inflicted upon the men working there. Philip claims that his entire wages of $30 were taken from him when he was ordered away.

Philip is a native of Florida, but has spent several years working in northern states. He says he will stay here until the federal authorities have completed their investigation of conditions and will then go to his sister, Mrs. Fern Clements, 7 W. 135th St., New York city. He has three sisters living in West Virginia and other relatives in Lansing, Mich., and in Florida.

Labor- 1930

Peonage

Louisiana

Louisianan Guilty Of Peonage Charges

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Constitution

Piggott pleaded guilty to all the counts against him except that charging that he beat his laborers with chains. He admitted that he chained a runaway farm hand to a tree, but said that he worked his help "just the same as any one in this country does."

3-24-30

He said he would advance money to negro helpers and collect later from their wages. When they would run away he would get sheriffs to return them to him instead of sending them to jail.

SOUTHERN FARM OWNER JAILED, FOR PEONAGE

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—James E. Pigott, middle aged white plantation owner, who pleaded guilty to a charge of chaining his Negro laborers to trees when they attempted to escape from his slave farm in Washington parish, near this city, is now safely behind the bars in the penitentiary at Atlanta.

Record

4-5-30

The Louisiana slave holder described as a lanky cotton planter of considerable wealth, was sentenced to 18 months in the federal prison by Federal Judge Wayne Borah, when Pigott confessed to holding his black farm hands in peonage.

Indianapolis

"But why do you send me to jail for this," Pigott asked when he was sentenced. "Many planters all through the South make it a practice to hold Negroes who work for them and owe them money."

Pigott stood before the court and smilingly pleaded guilty to all the counts of the peonage charge except allegations that he had beaten his Negroes with tire chains.

Defends System

"I handle Negroes the same way everyone else in this country does," Pigott said. "There isn't any other way to handle them."

Pigott said he advanced food and lodging during off months, and then when crop time came he would deduct his advances from the Negroes' pay. He acknowledged that the advances almost always more than the Negroes' wages.

Preston Allen, Herbert Dyson and Jesse Hall, three Negroes who said they were at one time held by Pigott, were in the courtroom but were not called to testify.

It was Hall's escape from Pigott's farm that led to the charges being filed against the planter.

Several months ago, Hall, who previously had escaped twice before, was found wandering in the swamplands near the plantation. Taken by officers he said he had been chained and beaten by Pigott who had held him from season to season to pay off debts which grew larger each year.

Denies Whipping

Pigott denied beating the Negro who exhibited deep scars across his back which he said had been suffered from Pigott's black snake whip. The planter, however, acknowledged he chained Hall to a other escaped Negro.

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Allen officers at the time of Pigott's arrest he managed to elude the planter four months, but was arrested in Mississippi and returned to Pigott.

He said he was not confined in jail, or made the subject of a formal charge. Dyson, the third Negro, said he was at large for a month before officers returned him to Pigott.

"When the Negroes owed me money, I naturally went after them, or I would be insolvent," was Pigott's plea. "During months when they could not produce crops I clothed and fed them and it was not my fault if they owed me and had to stay and work out their debts on my land.

Pigott smilingly admitted he had chained some of his Negroes to trees. "I could not trust them not to run away when I was not around," he said.

WHITE PLANTER CHAINS TENANT TO TREE

Bogalusa, La., Dec. 24.—(By A. N. P.)—James Piggott, white, farmer of Pearl river swamp six miles from here, has admitted that he chained a Negro to a tree and that he had one arrested and returned to his farm to work out a debt. He denied, however, that he was guilty of peonage, on which charge he was arraigned in federal court at New Orleans and released on $3,000 bond. He was indicted on December 5.

1-4-30

"That isn't peonage," he said tonight on his return to his home. "That's the custom hereabouts." Piggott, a huge man, six feet three inches tall, is something of a hero in this section. One thing he is noted for is the killing of a Negro who shot Policeman Mitchell here about ten years ago. A posse sought the slayer who had hidden in a swamp. Piggott went in after him and shot him to death.

"Herbert Dyson, one of the Negroes who had me indicted," Piggott said, "was arrested and given the option of going to jail or coming back to work on the farm and paying his debts. He chose the farm. He threatened to shoot a justice of the peace who was going to arrest him. Now when I had to drive the deputy sheriff who made the arrest back to Varnardo near the Mississippi line, I chained the Negro to a tree to make sure he wouldn't get away and hurt anyone." The others who filed the charge against Piggott are Gable Allen and Jesse Hill. A Negro organization known as the United Brotherhood of North America," Pigott said, "is stirring up this Negro trouble over here."

CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS UNDER WAY HERE

Conference on Household Workers Today at Urban League

"Not Alms But Opportunity," is the spirit of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign Week which is being observed throughout the country this week by the National Urban league, and which observance in Kansas City was ushered in Monday by a radio address over WDAF on "Negroes as Workers," by Edward S. Lewis, secretary of the Kansas City Urban league.

The object of this nationwide campaign by the National Urban league is to create and secure more jobs for colored workers. This campaign is designed to counteract the wave of unfavorable sentiment against Negro workers that is sweeping the country and also to stem the tide of replacement of colored employes in industrial and domestic jobs.

Other outstanding features for the week are the conference on Household Employment Relations at the Y. M. C. A. today (Friday) and the visit of Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity magazine as guest speaker for the meetings.

Employment Conference

The household employment conference will be held from 10 a. m. to 4 o'clock this afternoon (Friday) at the Y. M. C. A. with the problem of employment being presented by Mrs. Pearl M. Dabney, industrial secretary for women and girls of the city Urban league.

The point of view of employers will be discussed by Mrs. James J. Hoover, J. H. Daniels and that of employes by Miss Betty Mosby, Mrs. Mary Hill and Mrs. Ada Price. Other speakers will be Mrs. Altheda Moore, president of Kansas City Housewives league; Mrs. Nannie Bunch, president of Women's Inter-Racial conference and Mrs. V. J. Williams, supervisor of the Williams Training School for Women and Girls.

Speakers for the afternoon session of the conference are: Mrs. Mary E. Bailey, deputy commissioner of Kansas City office of department of labor; Mrs. L. Margaret Lane, employment secretary of Paseo Y. W. C. A.; Miss Alma Johnston, industrial secretary of Y. W. C. A. central association; Miss Lavona Inman, director of girls advisory bureau; Mrs. Tom James, supervisor of North Central district of Provident association; Mrs. Nellie Young, social worker, city hospital, No. 2; Mrs. Rosa O'Haus, director of social welfare department and Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook, president of Business Women's league.

At the luncheon meeting at noon, Friday at the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria, Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity will be guest speaker. Mr. Carter is a graduate of Harvard university and for several years was secretary of the St. Paul, Minn., Urban league. Mr. Carter succeeded Dr. Charles S. Johnson (now at Fisk university) as editor of Opportunity. Several speaking dates in Kansas City and on the Kansas side have been arranged for Mr. Carter.

PEONAGE BOSS SENTENCED FOR ENSLAVING TRIO

Is Given 18 Months in the Federal Penitentiary For Violation of the Peonage Law

Three Tell of Being Starved and Flogged by Boss on a Louisiana Plantation

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"The crime is ...reprehensible one," ...Judge Borah told ...but since ...you have entered a plea of guilty I ...shall sentence you to only 18 months".

When Pigott first appeared in federal court on February 6 he entered a plea of not guilty.

Tell Of Abuses

Three victims swore in affidavits that they had been beaten mercilessly by Pigott and that their attempts at escape had been followed by their being beaten with chains, and then chained up at night.

Herbert Dyson one charged that he had been held a captive and almost starved from July 15 to July 26, 1929, when he effected his escape. Preston Allen, declared that he had been a prisoner from June 15 to September

HELD NEGROES ON FARM

Labor - 1930

Peonage

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Assistant United States Attorney P M. Flanagan represented the govern ment.

HELD NEGROES ON FARM

White Man Held on Peonage Charge

AMITE, La., (ANP.) — E. G. Durbin, white, of Holden was arrested by the United States Deputy Marshal George Henderson on a charge of holding James Wilson, a tenant, in a state of peonage.

Durbin denied the charges, saying that although Wilson owed him several hundred dollars, (Wilson) had left the place but that his family remained on the farm.

Durbin said he recently had an argument with an Amite lawyer with whom Wilson had conferred but that he told the attorney he had not tried to compel the tenant to remain.

NEGRESS SUES GOV. LONG.

Widow of Slain Convict Charges Illegal Contract for Labor.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 30 (AP). —Governor Huey P. Long was made a joint defendant in a suit for $25,000 damages filed today in District Court by the widow of the Negro convict killed last Monday by guards on the rice farm in Pointe Coupee Parish.

The petition set forth that the Governor became a defendant by "coercing" Clay J. Dugas, general manager of the pennitentiary, to enter into a contract with John P. Burgin, IInc., to operate the rice farm with convict labor in exchange for the land furnished by Burgin with agreement to divide the crop equally between the contracting parties. The petition charged that Governor Long, Dugas and Burgin entered into the arrangement for their personal profit.

The contract, the petition charged, was illegal, as the farm had not been designated as a penal institution and the Negro, Curtis Blackwell, was illegally confined there.

The convicts were driven to revolt, the petition said, by "cruel and unusual punishment and slavery, laborious toil and meager rations doled out to them."

BOY'S DEATH LAID TO ENSLAVEMENT

Inhuman Treatment on La. Prison Farm Blamed For Riot in Which the Slaying Occurred.

MOTHER BRINGS A SUIT

Asks $25,000. Was Not Even Informed of Incident, and Could Not Remove Son's Body.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The brutal slaying of Curtis Blackwell, 19 years old, on a penal farm at New Roads, Monday, August 25, has led to his mother, Mrs. Ruby Blackwell, of this city, filing suit for $25,000 against Gov. Huey P. Long, John P. Burgin and Clay J Dugas. Mrs. Blackwell did not learn of her boy's death until a friend read a newspaper story Wednesday, August 27, about the shooting and told her about it.

Body Not Embalmed

Mrs. Blackwell wanted to bring her only child's body home for burial, but her undertaker was told in communications from the prison camp at New Roads that the body was buried so hurriedly that it was not embalmed. He was also told that the mother must bear the expense of removal of the body.

The boy was sent to prison May 6 to serve a term of nine to fourteen years when he was convicted of robbing Louis Ernst, white, of $1.75.

He was sent to the Burgin rice farm and his mother said she received a letter from him Monday.

"He asked me for a dollar in the letter," she said. "He didn't say why he wanted it, but some of the boys told me they paid the guards not to beat them. He said the work on the rice farm was very hard. But he couldn't say much; the guards read all their letters."

Charges Cruelty

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HUSBAND KILLED ON CONVICT FARM HELD THERE ILLEGALLY

Wants $25,000 Damages

New Orleans, August 31.—Charging that her husband was worked at the Burgin rice farm in violation of the Constitution of Louisiana and the constitution of the United States, Georgia Rayner filed suit for $25,000 damages Saturday against Gov. H. P. Long, Clay J. Dugas. general manager of the penitentiary, and John P. Burgin, Inc., operator of the farm, for the death of Curtis Riley, also known as Curtis Blackwell.

Blackwell was shot to death Monday when convicts on the Burgin rice farm refused to work in protest against the food being served them and the number of hours they were compelled to labor.

The petition of Georgia Rayner, asking for $25,000 damages for the death of her husand, was mailed to the clerk of the district court of East Baton Rouge parish Saturday, and will be docketed for trial Tuesday, as Monday is Labor Day.

Contract Illegal.

The contract entered into between John P. Burgin, Inc., and General Manager Dugas, of the penitentiary, which provides for the working of convicts on the privately owned rice farm, is illegal, null and void and violative of the constitutions of Louisiana and the United States, it is charged in the petition for damages.

Gov. Long, the petition recites, made himself a party to the contract by "coercing Clay J. Dugas to enter into it, and by publicly proclaiming it his act and deed, and publicly ratifying it at various times during the month of April, 1930, in the public press of the state of Louisiana."

"The contract. combination, lease or agreement entered into by the defendants," the petition sets forth, "is illegal, null and void and without effect, and violative of Article No. 4 of Section 33 of the constitution of Louisiana, and Art. 5, Arts. 8 and 13 and 14 of the Constitution of the United States in that petitioner's husband and the convicts who had been transported to the rice farm with him on August 20, 1930, were leased, hired and deprived of liberty without due process of law, were subjected to cruel and unusual punishment and slavery under such contract entered into by the defendants,

Unable to Work.

"Because of the cruel, unusual and inhuman treatment and hard, laborious toil to which they were subjected, and scant and meager rations doled out to them, petitioner's husband and said convicts became weakened and were unable to perform the strenuous duties required of them by the defendants under the illegal, null, unconstitutional agreement, lease or combination.

"On or about August 25 1930, some of the convicts refused to further be subjected to the slavery, cruel, unusual and unconstitutional punishment inflicted upon them, and refused to further resume any work on the rice farm, demanding that they be returned at once to the Louisiana state penitentiary, where they properly and legally belonged.

"The defentants. their agents and employes of the defendants immediately, cruelly and unmercifully without provocation or cause, set upon the convicts, and fired upon them with pistols and shotguns, killing petitioner's husband instantly and wounding another convict whose name is not known at this time.

Persoal Profit Charged

"Petitioner avers that she is informed and verily believes and, therefore. alleges that the defendants, Dugas and Long, entered into the illegal contract for their own personal profit and gain, and not in their official capacities, but personally.

"The contract is violative of all laws and decency, ethics and humanity; that the defendants acted without warrant or authority in law; that her husband while on the race farm was subjected to horible cruelties and tortures, hunger and thirst. The legislature of Louisiana has not designated the rice farm as a convict farm.

"Petitioner's husband's body was immediately interred by the defendants in a cemetery adjoining the rice fields without any notification to petitioner, thereby depriving her of the right and privilege of the burial of her husband."

Bernard J. Daly and Walter B. Hamlin, attorneys for the wife of the dead convict, announced they will make formal demand for permission to remove the body.

Labor—1930

Africa

Unions, Strikes, etc.

African Negro Workers in Struggle

Daily Worker
11/20/30

South African reports show that the Negro masses exploited and oppressed by British imperialism are rising to struggle against their oppressers, demonstrations of some kind concealed by the censorship admittedly having taken place in many sections, it being stated that at Carnavon, Cape Colony, the mayor and other imperialists were wounded.

The movement spread from Carnavon to East London, where native Negro railway workers are threatening to strike for wage increases. So far the imperialists simply ignore the workers' demands, which are put forward through the Negro Commercial and Industrial Union.

Labor – 1930

Afro National Association and Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Waiters Association Is Formed In Chicago

Flash 1/25/30

Inviting all dining car employees to co-operate with them, the Afro National Association and Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees was organized this week in Chicago by Santa Fe and New York Central waiters for the purpose of protecting unemployed cooks and waiters of the "road," as well as those employed and in need of their services. In cases of accident or death, the association aims to aid families of the men in every possible manner.

Los Angeles, Calif.

J. P. Durden, of Chicago, has been elected president and legal adviser, while E. Pettiborn, 3rd vice-president; Thomas Ferguson, assistant secretary and treasurer; Eugene Davison, assistant business manager; Charles Williams, member of the sick committee, and A. W. Winn, general publicity manager, represent Los Angeles in a long list of officers and committeemen chosen from all sections of the country.

Pullman Company Concedes Right of Employees to Join Their Own Union

Amsterdam News 7-30-30

New York, N.Y.

Randolph Characterizes Admission as Triumph for Porters' Brotherhood, but Views Statement as Trick to Hoodwink Men

A statement made by the Pullman Company to its employees admitting their legal right to join a union was characterized Monday as a distinct triumph of Pullman porters in their fight to maintain an independent organization by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"This is the first time," Mr. Randolph said, "that the Pullman Company has made such an admission, listening to the complaints of the men who also admitted that the superintendent was angered over the decision, he nor no other official will attempt to place the company liable before a Federal Court.

Despite the fact that other carriers have publicly announced a dissolution of their "company unions," the Pullman Company fails to follow suit, states the brotherhood officials.

and it is a last desperate act of the company to mislead the porters in its fight against their organization."

The statement referred to by Mr. Randolph was issued to all employees by the Pullman Company July 17, and comments on the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding company unions. The decision declares the existence of such unions to be illegal and unconstitutional.

Concerning this Supreme Court ruling, the Pullman Company in its published statement said:

"Since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case concerning the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company and its clerical employees, published statements indicate that there may be misunderstanding and misrepresentation as to the effect of this decision with respect to the relations between the Pullman Company and its employees.

"This decision confirmed the legal right of employees and employers to organize, and to designate their respective representatives, without interference, influence or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other, as provided in Subdivision Third of Section Two of the Railroad Labor Act of 1926. This legal right has never been denied or questioned by the Pullman Company."

Mr. Randolph, in his statement to The Amsterdam News, said:

"This is an obvious misrepresentation of the letter and spirit of the decision. It is definitely set forth in the decision that a company union is illegal and unconstitutional, and that intimidation and interference with the self-organization of employees are inadmissible. Now the only way in which the present relations between the Pullman Company and its employees under the Employee Representation Plan would be unaffected by the decision would be that the plan could not be construed as a company union."

The plan, he asserted, is a distinct company union because it pays all the cost of operation, the employees themselves receiving pay while serving on committees. In the regular adjustment boards, Mr. Randolph said, the expenses are shared by employer and employees.

"The whole history of the plan," Mr. Randolph's statement declared, "is tied up with intimidation, coercion, and interference with the self-organization of employees. Consequently the beginning and operation of the plan have violated the very heart of the Railway Labor Act. Therefore, it is untrue that the decision of the Supreme Court does not affect the relations between the Pullman Company and its employees."

The Pullman porters' organizer in his statement also declared that the plan violates the Railway Labor Act in that it does not permit empoyees to select counsel or anyone outside the plan to represent them in a dispute.

Meanwhile, the Pullman Company, in its issued statement, denied the existence of any disagreement between employers and employees or any group of employees. "Should any dispute arise," the company stated, "the existing arrangements between the company and its employees provide proper and ample machinery for conference and settlement."

Pullman Official Defies U.S Supreme Court Ruling Against Company Union

Courier 7-12-30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tells Porters Intimidation Will Continue

NEW YORK, July 10—Charges that J. H. Fester, superintendent of the Pullman Company, Jersey City northern district, has ignored a recent ruling by the United States Supreme Court against any interference by carriers with their employees to form a union of their own and also to refrain from using their influence to make them accept the "company union," were made today by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a national order has been issued by A. Philip Randolph, president, to its members to prepare affidavits with a view to secure a restraining order against the Pullman Company.

According to brotherhood officials, porters under his supervision complain that he inquired if they were members of the brotherhood and warned them the company did not have to abide by the decision of the United States Supreme Court because it will not recognize any outside union.

A. Philip Randolph, president, states that the company was ordered by the U. S. Mediation Board, April 24, 1928, to refrain from compelling its porters and maids to vote for the "company union" after several affidavits had been submitted to the board by porters in Kansas City but they ignored it.

He states, however, that the company would not be so unwise to violate a ruling by the highest court of the land; that he was satisfied after

PULLMAN MEN FORCED TO VOTE

Porters' Union Charges the Company Ignores Recent Court Order

NEW YORK—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters announced today that it has received sufficient affidavits signed and attested by porters and maids to show that the Pullman company has wilfully violated a recent court order by intimidating, harassing and deceiving these classes of employes into voting for representatives in the primary elections of the company union otherwise known as the Employe Representation Plan.

Pic

In the absence from the city of A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer, Ashley L. Totten, general secretary-treasurer states that despite the ruling by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodard of Chicago, October 15 that the company union elections be held without influence, interference or coercion, affidavits sent in to the national headquarters, 239 West 136 street, indicate that the company has absolutely no respect for the order of the Federal court.

Totten, a former "company union" official, contends that there is no difference in the present practices of the Pullman Company since the court order than hitherto, because the porters and maids are not permitted to go to the polls voluntarily or of their own free will and accord but that its paid agents are meeting trains and are canvassing the homes of sick and furloughed porters establishing the element of fear in their minds in order to secure their votes.

Carries Ballot Box to Car

Not only are they taking the ballots to porters on trains but one poll clerk deliberately removed the ballot box to thecar where porters were on duty and made the following remark. "you had better vote now and get it over with, they are laying off men and the company will beat this court case anyway after which if you do not vote your job is gone," according to Totten.

Company Pays Clerks and Tellers

The brotherhood official further states that the name Employe Representation Plan is intended to mislead the public who believe that it is an organization maintained by the porters and maids but the fact is that the company pays $2.50 a day in addition to the regular monthly wages to its poll clerks, tellers and officials, that all its rules, ballots and literature are drafted and paid for by the company, that the porters are not required or permitted to pay any dues or assessments and that its President or General Supervisor F. L. Simmons with headquarters in the Pullman building at Chicago receives his salary from the company.

Deception Charged

Where efforts to intimidate a porter fails, poll clerks and other agents for the company use deception to secure a vote by telling him the company has nothing to do with the election, that he will be paid for his services on the polls from the funds of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association which is a fraternal insurance with Perry Parker as president, and the porter who votes believes it to be the election of the said association which is held at the same time to confuse them, states Totten.

Court Ruling Explained

At the recent Chicago court hearing Federal Judge Charles B. Woodward entertained a motion for a permanent injunction and said that he would hear the case on its merits after yielding to the request of the company for 20 days to answer the complaint of the brotherhood. His denial of the motion for a temporary

injunction was with the understanding that if the company did not intimidate the porters and maids during the present elections, the brotherhood would not suffer any irreparable loss, according to Totten.

The complaint of the brotherhood is based upon a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, May 26, 1910 which specifically states that railroad employes must be given absolute freedom of choice in the selection of representatives without influence, interference or coercion exercised by either the carrier (Pullman Company) or the Union (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters).

Totten states that the brotherhood has obeyed the law since it has no influence over the job of the porters and maids and cannot go on Pullman property or secure the aid of the court or the press to go there and determine whether or not these elections are legal; that the ballot box is under the watchful eye of the superintendent and other officials and the men cannot escape it when reporting to be assigned to their runs or receive their pay checks, and there is no way of telling whether porters actually voted or not since the poll clerks are provided with a roster of the names and the tellers count the ballots under closed doors.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS MEETS AT ST. LOUIS. SECOND CONVENTION

A. Philip Randolph Addresses Body At Initial Meeting

By HAZEL McDANIEL TEABEAU

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters held its second anaual convention in this city September 14-17. The initial meeting, the only one open to the general public, was held at the First Baptist Church, Belle and Cardinal Street, Sunday at 3:00 p. m.

The program conducted by Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis attorney proved interesting. Two white speakers, Martin A. Dillmon and Mary Rider, represented Federated Labor in Missouri and Trade Unions, respectively. Both made excellent talks out of their own experience as workers "Before and After" organization.

E. Bradley, local organizer, gave a brief s urvey of the progress made by the Brotherhood in St. Louis.

Music was furnished by an excellent choir with Miss Ruth Harris of Stowe Teachers' College at the piano, while Mrs. Charles Wormley beautifully sang a solo number.

A Phillip Randolph, Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, spoke on "Organized Negro Workers."

Giving a general view of the present economic chaos, national and international, he classified the catastrophic unemployment situation (1) as residual —the perpeutally unemployed; (2) as seasonal; (3) as cyclical; periodic economic paralysis with demoralized economic and industrial depression; (4) technological,—unemployment the result of machinery eliminating man power; (5) economic unemployment,—mergers eliminating managerial positions in the ten to fifty thousand dollar class.

The result of unemployment and low wages, Mr. Randolph pointed out, is under-consumption. Workers with machines are "working themselves out of work." With the machine making tremendous inroads into the life of the workers, he pointed to the remedy—the creation of power through organized action. Through organization, workers can demand more wages, can purchase more goods, can bring about increased production, can cause factories to resume their output, and finally relieve the unemployment situation. Through organization, the hours of work can be reduced and additional workers thereby employed. Through figures Mr. Randolph showed what he termed "the economic logic of higher wages and a shorter day."

Dwelling upon the need of economic education through which workers may get "the proper conception of the agency of power", he spoke on the importance of leisure in the life of man, the necessity of it that he may realize the higher things of life.

Passing to the objective of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, Mr. Randolph first recounted the difficulties the organization has suffered in the five years of its existence, but said that never has there been greater assurance of victory than now.

The definite achievements of the Brotherhood are (1) two wage increases of five dollars each, meaning an increase of $120.00 a year (2) recognition by the American Federation of Labor, giving opportunity to speak on the floor in the interest of all Negro workers; (3) mobilization of public opinion behind the fight—many papers having laid aside their former opposition to the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in succeeding sessions held at the People's Building, would, according to Mr. Randolph, formulate policies, and principles of the Brotherhood. These session were open only to the members of the Brotherhood and their wives.

Labor- 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

ORATORS AT NEGRO MEETING ARE HELD

Poe Carr And Eugene Bratton Arrested In Suburb Of Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 25.—(AP)—Joe Carr, said to be under bond for trial this Fall in Fulton County Superior Court in Atlanta on a capital charge of attempting to incite insurrection, was arrested here today on a charge of vagrancy, and placed in county jail in default of $3,000 bond.

Eugene Bratton, negro, was arrested with Carr when officers said they were addressing a negro meeting in a Birmingham suburb. The negro was held in lieu of $500 bond on a vagrancy charge.

WANTS DATA ON CARR

ATLANTA, GA., July 25.—(AP)—Police tonight received a telegram from J. P. Persons, Redmont Hotel, Birmingham, signing himself as a state law enforcement officer, asking for information about Mary Dalton and Joe Carr, alleged Communists under bond to appear in Fulton Superior Court some time this Fall for trial on a capital charge of attempting to invite insurrection.

Persons particularly asked whether the man and woman were married, or had been on intimate terms.

3,000 See Rev. George Reed Crowned King in Alabama

Daily Worker
Daily Worker

By MELVIN CHISUM

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 3.—More than 3,000 working men attended a picnic at Jackson park, during which Rev. George W. Reed was crowned king of labor organizers. The coronation was an interesting spectacle.

The American Federation of Labor is making a serious effort to organize working men of all races in the South. Rev. Reed, a Baptist preacher, has been chosen to head the work among our Race, and is meeting with considerable success.

At 9 o'clock from out of the darkness came the deep chanting of the "Ave Maria," and presently there appeared in the dim light at the edge of the park a line which at first looked like a long white streamer, but soon as the line advanced to the more brilliantly lighted section of the park, it proved to be a line of men dressed in white muslin and the anointing bishop led the way. Rev George Washington had been designated to play the role of the officiating bishop at the coronation, and it was he doing the chanting.

There were 50 men in line, walking single file. After encircling the platform where the ceremonies took place, the bishop mounted the platform, followed by all the rest of the line, at the end of which came Rev. Reed.

After much prayer and "blessing" by the bishop, Rev. Reed, wearing a gorgeous purple robe, stepped forth and knelt before the bishop, who placed the gold-tinted pasteboard crown upon Reed's head and used the words, "With this crown and this sceptre, I create thee king." The bishop then bade the king to rise, and then facing the East the bishop made a great coronation speech in which among many other things he said, "You are the king of all labor organizers and a great leader of your people." Following this, King Reed made his coronation address, during which he accepted the crown and the responsibilities attending and assured the assemblage that he meant to organize every one of the more than 30,000 Colored working men in Jefferson county into one solid labor block.

There was great excitement and great rejoicing among the people, to most of whom it was a real simon-pure crowning of a real king.

Following the throne speech the king came down from the altar and led his attendants in a parade meandering through the park, following a brass band. At the end of 10 minutes everybody in the park was in the parade, and such shouting and rejoicing your correspondent has not witnessed since Garvey's first convention in Madison Square, New York city.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD
NOV 15 1930

Mumbo-Jumbo

Before the Fish committee arrived in Birmingham, this paper was disposed to feel that it was engaged in a wild goose chase. Now that the Fish committee has gone, we are sure of it. More than ever one has to wonder what this is all about, why a group of congressmen should be touring the country to learn what everybody knows, why this fanfare of trumpets to meet a danger which, if it exists, can be mastered by no such alarmist technique and stupid twaddle as the Fish investigation indulges in.

The truth is that the ferment of discontent is here as it is elsewhere in the United States, and that this feeling is the sort of thing that professional radicals like to play on. But their efforts have gotten them nowhere in this city, or elsewhere, if all that Mr. Fish has been able to fish up is subjected to a rational scrutiny.

Within three hours, Mr. Fish discovered that conditions are much more serious in Birmingham than he had dreamed of. He reached this conclusion after he had heard witnesses who had evidently drawn more liberally upon their imagination and prejudice than upon a sober sense of values. If Communism has gotten a foothold in this community, there is no reason to think so on the basis of Friday's testimony.

Unquestionably racial relations are not improved by endeavors to excite a demand for social equality, but is this the first time that negroes have been subjected to such a spur? And a klan spokesman is permitted to work in some of his venom to prove that "aliens" here are carrying out the orders of Moscow. And this is the justification for the conviction that Stalin is about to supplant Jimmie Jones!

Trouble we may have, for trouble comes when hunger and joblessness drive men to desperate action. But let us be prepared without acting like silly children screaming at shadows. And let us by all means refrain from helping to make Fish's publicity stunt a greater success than it has been. There is just a trace of weariness about the congressman which suggests that incessant travel, now that the elections are over is pretty much of a bore.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

'BIG BILL' TATE MAKES PLEA AT LABOR MEETING

"Big Bill" Tate, head of Local 547, Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union returned to Chicago Sunday from Detroit, Mich., where he made a masterful plea for the colored worker before the International Convention. By a special motion Tate was given an opportunity to tell the delegates from all over the country the story of Chicago's union butchers. In telling of the growth of this union body of colored men from 14 members to over 200, Tate made a plea to the delegates assembled to take back to their locals a new spirit of tolerance for the colored worker in the ranks of organized labor.

"Big Bill" Tate

Refutes Theories

Tate told the convention that the Chicago colored butchers stood as complete refutation to the charge that colored men could not be organized and would not stay organized. He pointed out that white union labor MUST take in colored labor if it would have strength in America as ninety per cent of the colored people were laboring people. After his speech Tate received offers from all parts of the country to come and bring his message and organize colored men into the white locals and most of his invitations came from the south. Tate was the only colored delegate present and was a member of the important resolutions committee. Tate is back on the job in Chicago to complete the job of organizing the colored butchers.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

APR 6 - 1930

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Green Calls Miners Union Decision a Blow to Rights of Citizens

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"We can't go into the mines to help these miners, not because a law stops us, but because a court order prevents us."

Miners' Lawyer Differs

Much of the effect of all this was mitigated, however, by the testimony of D. C. Townsend, State Tax Commissioner for West Virginia, who had been an associate counsel for the United Mine Workers in the Red Jacket case. Townsend insisted that Judge Parker's decision "followed the precedents." Townsend is no longer counsel for either the mine union or the A. F. of L. but testified, he said, as an individual and a former counsel.

Senator Borah, Republican, took the lead in an effort to determine whether the Parker decision was in accord with the Supreme Court's holdings in the "Yellow Dog Contract" case, and said he would investigate further to settle this. Senator Overman of North Carolina announced at the conclusion of the hearing that Senator Herbert of Rhode Island, as well as Borah, wanted more time to look into the matter, and that no effort would be made to bring the nomination before the whole Judiciary Committee before a week from Monday. Overman read into the record letters from Governor Gardner and other North Carolinians indorsing the nomination.

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NEW YORK HERALD

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"Yellow Dog" Contracts Explained

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Injunction Still in Effect

"The injunction issued by Judge McClintic, and which was approved and confirmed by Judge Parker, is still in effect. It operates as the law of the land in southern West Virginia. As a result, we behold an economic condition in the mining towns controlled by those corporations which sought and secured the injunction shocking in the extreme. The operation of the injunction has served to make serfs of the miners. Their condition is hopeless. Their wages are below a subsistence level and their conditions of employment are un-American and intolerable. The officers and members of organized labor would help them through organization and co-operation, but they dare not, because, if they did, they would be punished for violating, not the law of the land, but a judge-made law, confirmed and approved by Judge Parker,

"It will be no doubt alleged by the friends of Judge Parker that his decision was based upon a rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Hitchman case and that employees [illegible] The so-called 'yellow dog' contract was[illegible] first brought to public notice when this[illegible] many economic, industrial and social[illegible] changes have taken place. It is fair t[illegible] assume that the late Chief Justice Taf[illegible] had arrived at the conclusion tha[illegible] yellow dog' contracts were inequitabl[illegible]

Parker Declared a Reactionary

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"The injunction issued by Judge McClintic and which Judge Parker approved in the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company case was most sweeping in its terms and comprehensive in its application. In effect, it reduced the workers employed by these numerous coal companies represented in the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company case to a condition approximating industrial servitude. Trade union representatives were denied the right to talk to them and to peacefully persuade them to join a trade union. They could not be asked to join a union and in that way exercise the right of collective action comparable to the exercise of the right to organize exercised by those corporations which employed them.

Injunction Still in Effect

"The injunction issued by Judge McClintic, and which was approved and confirmed by Judge Parker, is still in effect. It operates as the law of the land in southern West Virginia. As a result, we behold an economic condition in the mining towns controlled by those corporations which sought and secured the injunction shocking in the extreme. The operation of the injunction has served to make serfs of the miners. Their condition is hopeless. Their wages are below a subsistence level and their conditions of employment are un-American and intolerable. The officers and members of organized labor would help them through organization and co-operation, but they dare not, because, if they did, they would be punished for violating, not

Senators Hearing Labor Attacks on Parker's Nomination

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

Committee hearing protests against the selection of the North Carolina jurist as a member of the United States Supreme Court. Those shown, starting at left, are William E. Borah, Idaho; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina, and Felix Hebert, Rhode Island.

and confirmation of Judge Parker means that another injunction judge will become a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. As a result, the power of reaction will be strengthened, and the broad-minded, humane, progressive influence so courageously and patriotically exercised by the minority members of the highest tribunal in the land correspondingly weakened.

"Labor has always held that the so-called 'yellow dog' contract is socially and morally wrong, and because it lacks mutuality and is contrary to public policy it is legally indefensible. These 'yellow dog' contracts are forced, secured under duress and compulsion. There is no bargaining and there can be no equality in bargaining as between employer and employee in the consummation of a 'yellow dog' contract. Invariably the worker is given the alternative of signing a 'yellow dog' contract in order to secure employment or refuse to do so and as a consequence remain idle, suffering from want and hunger. In most instances, because of economic pressure and necessity, he is compelled to sign the 'yellow dog' contract in order to secure employment."

Senators Question Green

In the course of the reading of his letter, Mr. Green was questioned freely by Senators Overman, Borah and Hebert. Senator Overman at one point remarked that the complaint of labor was not so much against Judge Parker as against the system laid down by the Supreme Court. Mr. Green declared the Hitchman case decision was "the Dred Scott decision to labor," and that it was not so much that Judge Parker followed this decision but he showed himself "in entire sympathy with that decision."

Senator Borah declared he was at a loss to understand why the validity of the "yellow dog contract" was not raised in the Red Jacket case. He felt that labor should have tested the validity of these contracts. He held them against "public policy." At another point he declared that in the Red Jacket case the court issued an "injunction against the union men trying to persuade non-union miners to violate an illegal contract." In addition to presenting the letter, Mr. Green read a legal memorandum which sought to show there was a difference in the rule laid down by the Supreme Court in the Hitchman case and the opinion in the Red Jacket case which was subsequently written by Judge Parker as judge of the Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit.

Mr. Green also reported a paper giving citations of cases in which the state courts refused to follow the rule of the Supreme Court in the Hitchman case. One of the instances listed was the decision of the New York courts in the bavery case and one of the Interborough cases. He said labor was not questioning the integrity of Judge Parker, but was opposed to his "judicial attitude toward modern-day economic problems."

He read a telegram from the president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, saying that organization was in full accord with the A. F. of L. He closed with a tribute to Justices Holmes and Brandeis of the Supreme Court and a vigorous summarization of the objections to Judge Parker.

Senator Overman said he had a communication saying that Mr. Green had threatened Mr. Wilson. Mr. Green unqualifiedly denied this.

Borah Questions Labor Attorney

E. C. Townsend, of Charleston, W. Va., who was attorney fr the miners in the Red Jacket case and now is Tax Coommissioner of Charleston, was questioned closely by Senator Borah as to whether the legality of the "yellow dog" contract was raised in the Red Jacket case. Mr. Townsend insisted it was, but that the primary question was one of jurisdiction of the Federal court over mining of coal. He said the question of validity of the "yellow dog contract" was not pressed as strongly as it otherwise would have been because of the Supreme Court decision in the Hitchman case.

Mr. Townsend held the decision of Judge Parker in the Red Jacket case was not sufficient ground to warrant his defeat for confirmation. He said Judge Parker apparently felt he was bound by the Hitchman case decision and "had a right to feel that way."

Mr. Green interjected to say that Mr. Townsend did not represent the A. F. of L. and was not connected with it and that it did not indorse his views.

"I do not claim to represent labor," said Mr. Townsend. "I am presenting my own individual views."

Fish and Huddell Clash

A clash develped when H. G. Fish, formerly connected with a local organization of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, appeared with a long brief which he wanted in the record. Arthur M. Huddell, president of the international union, denounced Mr. Fish and said he had been dropped for violating rules. He likened him to a Bolshevik and warned the committee to have nothing to do with him. It appeared Mr. Fish favored Judge Parker. Senator Borah said the right of petition was always recognized and Mr. Fish's brief went into the record.

Walter White then presented the argument for the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He read a statement quoting Judge Parker as holding the participation of the Negro in politics "is a source of evil" and held this was "an open, shameless flouting of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

Senator Overman remarked that Judge Parker, despite such views, led his ticket when he ran for Governor.

Mercer D. Johnston, of the People's Legislative Service here, attacked Judge Parker's course in the Red Jacket case and condemned his "blindness" in the face of conditions in West Virginia which, he said, had been shown by two volumes of testimony before a committee of the Senate to be intolerable.

A.F.L. DEMANDS RACE PREJUDICE

Daily Worker
10-30-30

Workers Fight Rank White Chauvinism

New York

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGEDES, Cal.—True Communist spirit was exemplified by action of the Co-Operative Center Restaurant management, 2706 Brooklyn Avnue, in the case of a Negro being refused service by a waitress. This waitress was immediately discharged upon this action. Two other waitresses, filled with race prejudice, quit. Two waitresses refused to join the walkout.

All these waitresses are members of the Waitresses Union of the A. F. of L. which sent two union representatives to the Co-Operative demanding that the Co-Operative Restaurant refuse to serve Negro workers and that they should be sent to Central Avenue—the Negro section.

They threatened if the discharged waitresses were not taken back the Union would declare a strike. The Center showed them the folly and injustice of their Chauvinistic stand and they left in a hurry with their Chauvinism.

The remaining waitress was then approached by the representative of the A. F. of L., who demanded she leave. She, Spartan like, maintained her decision to remain was final as she could discern no difference due to color. The Los Angeles Examiner dispatched two thug-type reporters (capitalistic henchmen) who in an attitude of satire sought information regarding the Daily Worker and who was the head of the Center, etc., but were sent away empty as they came. They arrived about 5 minutes after the departure of the women investigators.

NEGRO WORKER

SEE A. F. OF L. ON LINE

10-11-30

DECLARATION ASKED OF LABOR CONVENTION ON COLOR EXCLUSION FROM LABOR UNIONS BY DELEGATION OF NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

A delegation of the National Equal Rights League and Race Congress placed in the hands of President Green and Secretary Morrison at the Convention of the A. F. of L. at the Hotel Statler, a remonstrance against exclusion of Colored persons from trade unions as illogical, unjust and inhuman, and a request for a declaration of principle by the Federation against such a color bar. The request was also sent to Chairman Woll of the Resolutions Committee.

Those signing the document were: Marian F. Sydes, pastor St. Paul A. M. E. church; Minnie Cravath Simpson, Mass.; E. E. Stewart, Newport, R. I.; Wm. Monroe Trotter, Nat'l Secretary; Albert G. Wolff, Pres. Boston Branch; Rev. Oliver W. Childers. The text of the request was as follows:

Declaration Against Color Bar Requested of the American Federation of Labor by National Equal Rights League and Race Congress

Inasmuch as under any capitalistic form of industry a chance to secure employment is necessary to physical life for the rank and file, denial of it causing starvation itself; and as a fair opportunity to secure work according to capacity, skill and adaptation is necessary to support and improve condition for self and family, denial of it preventing the pursuit of happiness pronounced and inalienable right by our Declaration of Independence; and inasmuch as labor unions seek to prevent the open shop and to control and monopolize employment while very generally they deny membership to workers of African extraction, or restrict them to separate units, thereby denying to Colored Americans either the chance to live or the chance to advance in work and wage according to capacity; therefore the National Equal Right League and Race Congress, in behalf of the millions of Colored Americans, calls upon the American Federation of Labor, in national convention assembled in the City of Boston, birthplace of American Liberty and of the movement for abolition of color-slavery, to adopt a declaration of principles recommending that theer be no racial exclusiveness by labor unions, and favoring admission to membership without segregation or bar because of race, color or creed. So that all may live and not starve, advance and not retrograde.

Unbar the door of industrial opportunity that starvation may not be forced upon any because of race by adopting a recommendation that your constituent labor unions have no race or color line against membership. We protest the present color bar as unfair and inconsistent. We request an audience.

Labor—1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor.

Rights of Black Workers

THE campaigns to organize southern textile workers raise the question of the exclusion of Negro workers from trade unions. While the American Federation of Labor itself has taken no stand, member unions do exclude Negroes. At its annual meeting in January, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that its efforts for the coming year will center in a campaign for the recognition of Negroes' rights in industry and especially that of membership in unions. If necessary, the association is prepared to carry the matter to the courts on the ground that constitutional right to earn a living is infringed when a Negro is excluded from a closed shop. The National Urban League is also joining in the fight. T. Arnold Hill, director of the league, in an open letter to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, wrote:

There can be no peace in the hearts of white workers if black workers take their jobs when they are on strike; and there can be no peace in the hearts of the black workers when they are denied not only the privilege to organize but also th right to labor because white workers object.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TOO CONSERVATIVE

By THOS. L. DABNEY
(For The Associated Negro Press)

The break between the militant, progressive elements in the American labo movement led by the Conference for Progressive Labor or Action and the official dom of the conservative American Federation of Labor seems to hold out some promise of more attention to the need for organizing activities among Negro workers in the South in the near future. The American Federation of Labor has been severely criticized for its failure to remove the various restrictions set up by its affiliated internationals against Negro members. The Federation has also been attacked for its failure to organize Negro workers as well as unskilled white workers and women workers. Within recent months the apathetic, discriminatory attitude of the Federation and its affiliated unions toward Negro workers has been severely criticized by prominent Negroes.

The most recent criticisms of the American Federation of Labor comes from Mr. Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity. In an editorial in the November number of Opportunity, Mr. Carter writes: "The statesmanship of the American Federation of Labor has failed to meet the problem of the unskilled worker, therefore it has been inadequate insofar as black workers are concerned. And there will be but little hope for the black worker in the American Federation as long as it is the so-called "aristocracy of labor," as long as it remains structurally a craft organization . . ."

Since the organizing of the conference for Progressive Labor Action last spring under the leadership of Mr. A. J. Muste, Dean of Brookwood Labor college, Katonah, New York, several locals have been established in various sections of the country. In addition most of the liberals and progressives in the labor movement have become members of the conference. Judging from Mr. Muste's record as a labor educator, it is likely that the conference for Progressive Labor action under his leadership will attack the organizing and educational problems of Negro workers with real sincerity and vigor.

Brookwood college, under Dean Muste's leadership, is exhibiting keen interest in the problems of Negro workers. On several occasions classes in trade union policies and tactics have devoted considerable time to the specific problems of Negro workers. Several conferences on the economic and organizing problems of Negro workers have been held at Brookwood in which such Negro leaders as Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Abram L. Harris, Messrs. A. Philip Randolph, E. Franklin Frazier and Robert W. Bagnall, have participated. Brookwood has enrolled some Negro students each year since the fall of 1925.

The A. F. of L Comes South

By SI GERSON.

The Conference.

NOTE: In Part One of this article by Comrade Gerson, he described the reactionary role of the so-called A. F. L. organization drive in the South. The reactionary "Charlotte News" on January 2, editorially, called on Green to make it clear from the outset that his drive would not "disturb present wage standards in the South." The article continues:

Daily Worker

THE demands of the bosses were all met. Green promised his strike-breaking best in a classic speech of an hour and a half at the Charlotte Conference where he expounded the "philosophy" of the A. F. of L., the policy of sell-out and betrayal, of speed-up and stretch-out. Almost the last words from Green's mouth—"I'd rather live and die by the doctrine expounded by Gompers than by the doctrines of Lenin" were keynote words. Many a worker will agree that Green is living pretty well ($25,000 a year plus) on the teachings of Gompers! 1-23-30

Bitter war on the Communists and militant workers; peace with the bosses; this was the substance of Green's speech, which will remain a classic for all betrayers and fakers of the future. (Even Woll, who watches Green's every move carefully, was moved to admit that he had never heard such an eloquent exposition of the sell-out doctrines of the A. F. of L. as was expounded that day by Green). Just a few words from Green's speech is sufficient:—New York, N.Y.

Our program is one that will help the community business, professional classes, every institution. . . I think that if there is any class war it is between the A. F. of L. and the Communists. Between the A. F. of L. and Communism there is neither cooperation, harmony nor sympathy. There is no common ground between us. There must be a relentless, never-ceasing conflict between the A. F. of L. and Communism. Either the A. F. of L. will speak for the American workers or the Communists can speak for them. The battle is drawn on that line. There will be no compromise. We'll stand on the forefront of the battle against this destructive force.

". . . What's our purpose? . . . To establish collective relationship between those who work and those who manage so that the possibility of independent conflict will be reduced to a minimum.

" . . . *We believe we can make a distinct contribution to efficiency. . . We come not with the mailed fist but with the open hand to the employers of the South. Try us out. See if we cannot help the industrial situation in the South. I wish the owners and managers of the South would give us a chance.*"

These words are plain enough for any worl er. Not a word about Gastonia or the seven Gastonia defendants. Not a word about the frame-up of C. D. Saylors. Not a word about the doubly-oppressed Negro workers. (The one Negro delegate was studiously avoided and cold-shouldered).

To every Communist and classconscious worker the meaning of the Charlotte A. F. of L. Conference must be very plain. It is more symbolic that the conference met in the ball-room of the best hotel in Charlotte and rubbed elbows with the rich employers there. *This conference marked a great step forward in the development of fascism in the United States.* What Green pledged is what the bosses want (next to no unions at all)—fascist unions. These yellow unions are to be counterposed to the militant unions under Communist and left-wing leadership. The unions affiliated to the T.U.U.L. are to be outlawed under drastic criminal syndicalism laws and the yellow A. F. of L. unions will operate "legally," hamstring and crush the workers under machinery of "compulsory cooperation" and bind the Southern workers to the wheel of American imperialism.

This is the full meaning of the message of Green. The A. F. of L. is launching a monstrous anti-working class fascist scheme, undoubtedly spawned in Washington, with the aid of the Morgans, Hoovers and Mellons. *This is the integral part of the drive for the "legal" fascization of the U. S. in preparation for a new and more terrible imperialist war.*

This fascist drive, which combines both methods of fascist terrorism with fascist unionism, is plainly stamped with the seal of approval by the Southern capitalist class. The "Charlotte Observer," a mill owners organ, brings this out plainly in a long editorial two days ago after Green's speech when it applauds editorially (Jan. 8th):

". . . the argument that the Federation is in the field to combat the activites of the Communists was advanced as the main thing."

And also:

"The proposed system of *compulsory cooperation.*" *But* . . . "He is likely to find developed opposition to his plan for organization first and cooperation afterwards. . . *In cases where obstinate mill owners are encountered, it is plain that the strike would be the result.*

"Meantime if the Federation can succeed in clearing the field of the infestation of Communist agitators, that much will have been gained . . ." (Emphasis ours—S.G.).

The above quotation only brings out in the words of the bosses what we have contended above—that the main purpose of the A. F. of L. is to fight the Communists and the militant workers, that a fascist union drive is under way and that "obstinate employers" who still refuse to see the usefulness of the A. F. of L. in keeping the workers in oppression and misery will be brought into line.

The coming of the A. F. of L. into the South imposes great tasks on the Communists and fighting workers

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS"

President William Green and executive council of the American Federation of Labor are undoubtedly sincere in their desire to unionize the Negro workers of the United States as well as those of lighter complexion, but, as Abram L. Harris of Howard University, and Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity, point out in a recent number of The Labor Age, they have done practically nothing in that direction. Their desires are being and have been hampered and frustrated by the race prejudice and color discrimination of the international unions affiliated with and in a large measure controlling the federations. And what is worse, they have made no real effort to bring pressure on these affiliated internationals.

The result is that whereas today the executive council is bestirring itself as never before about the organization of the Negro workers, there are actually less Negro workers in the A. F. of L. than at any time in the last ten years. The number of independent or jim crow locals of Negro workers has steadily declined and despite meetings and conferences, the Negro worker grows more shy and suspicious. These are the facts and regardless of the desire on the part of all progressive people to see the Negro take his rightful place in the ranks of organized, we must face the facts as they are. The Negro worker did not create these conditions, so he need feel no qualms or hesitancy about criticizing them.

If the American Federation is to survive in this country, it must do two things and do them quickly. First, it must abolish its old craft foundation and reorganize on an industrial basis in order to better cope with the great trusts. Secondly, it must throw its doors open to the Negro worker, regardless of his degree of skill, give him a square deal when he gets inside the union and find some way of giving the Negro a little more for his dues than the mere pleasure of saying that he is a member of the federation. Unless, it takes these steps, and particularly the second one, it will not be here very long, because the Negro as an increasing industrial reserve army will be used to club it into oblivion. It is up to the A. F. of L. to decide if it is going to permit itself to go the way of all flesh just because a few selfish international unions cry in reference to the Negro, "They Shall Not Pass!"

N. Y. EVENING POST

OCT 9 - 1930

A. F. OF L. ASKED TO BACK REPEAL

Bay State Women in Plea to Boston Meeting—Unionizing of All Teachers Sought

UNEMPLOYMENT IS STUDIED

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9 (AP).—A communication from a group of prominent Massachusetts women asking the support of labor in the movement to bring about repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was received by the American Federation of Labor at the opening of its national convention session today.

The convention also had before it resolutions asking for the unionizing of all teachers in the country, for a campaign to equalize labor conditions, including working hours, in New England, and condemnation of lynching.

Florence C. Hanson of the American Federation of Teachers, who submitted the resolution asking for the organization of all teachers, also presented resolutions asking the Federation to go on record as opposed to military training in the public schools, and to adopt a policy permanent tenure for teachers after two years of temporary service.

The anti-lynching resolution was presented by A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters' Union of New York.

The resolution concerning the equalization of labor conditions in New England, offered by John J. Eagan of the Connecticut State Federation and John L. Barry of the New Hampshire Federation, stated in part that: "Conditions throughout New England indicate that a drive for equalization of labor conditions, including working hours, is desirable and necessary," and asked that the various State federations in the district be encouraged to take joint action.

The problem of unemployment also was before the resolutions committee of the convention.

The report of the executive council of the federation on unemployment, which had been referred to the committee, declared unemployment was the "outstanding economic fact of the past year."

The report also said that "while production undertakings were generally in a sound condition, failure to make the proper adjustment of credit forces and to provide wage-earner and small-salary incomes adequate to buy the products of industries, contributed to end what had been a long period of economic prosperity."

The tentative program offered by the executive council as a partial remedy for the situation suggested reduction in the hours of work for employees, stabilization of industry, efficient management in production and in sales policies, a nationwide system of employment exchanges, the compiling by the Government of adequate records, the use of public works to meet cyclical unemployment, and a special study of technological unemployment.

The three main causes responsible for the most unemployment, labor heads said, were seasonal dull periods in industry; business depression, and increased efficiency, due to improved machinery and methods.

Labor-1930

Unions, strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor.

BIRMINGHAM SELECTED UNION HEADQUARTERS

Drive To Consolidate Mill Workers Will Be Directed From There.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 6.—(AP) The selection of Birmingham, Ala., as the southern headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in its proposed campaign to unionize the south was announced late today by President William Green at the southern labor conference here. The announcement climaxed the day's sessions, which had included a keynote address by President Green, in which he declared labor was ready to meet with an outstretched "hand of friendship."

He also announced the personnel of the committee which is to have charge of the proposed organizing campaign. The members of the committee are: Paul Smith, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America; W. C. Birthright, vice president of the Barbers International Union, and Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America.

This committee, Green said, will begin work at once in making plans for "carrying the gospel of unionism" south of the Mason and Dixon line. It is the arrange an itinerary for Green to visit "strategic" places in the south for the purpose of addressing mass meetings and to initiate actual organization work.

During the day presidents of the southern federations of labor made addresses outlining the necessity for immediate organization.

Addresses also were made by a number of national officials, who told of plans for organizing in the various groups affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The southern presidents who spoke were: James L. Hurst, of Alabama; J. W. Adams, of Arkansas; O. L. Petry, of Georgia; T. A. Wilson, of North Carolina; Dowell E. Patterson, of South Carolina; Paul J. Aymon, of Tennessee, and R. T. Bowden, of Virginia.

Among the other speakers were Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America; George L. Googe, of Savannah Ga., personal representative in the south of William Green; W. M. Cohn, president of the International Association of Upholsterers; Fred Baer, president of the International Association of Fire Fighters; Miss Florence C. Hanson, secretary of the Federation of Teachers; Miss Matilda Lindsay, representing the Women's Trade Union league, and Mrs. F. M. Campbell, representing the Garment Workers.

McMahon, in his address, pointed to the former fights in the organization of textile unions and declared "we expect to have to fight here."

Green's address was featured by the declaration that "we believe that if we are permitted to function in the south, we could develop co-operation and understanding between employers and employes. We come with a hand of friendship."

Green also assailed communistic labor organizations, declaring that there must be a "never-ceasing, never-ending conflict between the American Federation of Labor and these organizations."

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 19 1930

Labor's Plans and Problems Discussed

Too Many Aspirants Block Selection of Vice President of Federation

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 18.—The question comes to me from the North: Why did not the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor fill the vacancy in the list of Vice Presidents in the sessions just concluded?

The answer is an embarrassment of riches, there being no less than half a dozen men either openly seeking the place, or being urged by friends. In this situation the unanimity that marks such elections could not be secured, so action was postponed to the May meeting to permit the situation to clarify. On the motion to postpone action there was unanimous agreement.

Many in Field For Office

Chief of those of Indianapolis considered here was Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and for many years Treasurer of the federation, who resigned office last August. In the field against him John J. Hynes of Boston, head of the Sheet Metal Workers; William J. McGorley of Washington, President of the Metal Lathers; G. M. Gugniazet of Washington, Secretary of the Electricians; Joseph P. Ryan of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, M. J. Hogh of Cincinnati, President of the Moulders, and E. J. Flores of Buffalo, President of the Hotel Workers, among others were considered.

Several of these formally in the race were out of the race before it started. Others considered were not formal candidates.

Between now and May the situation should clarify. A good guess would be that the meeting of the Building Trades Department in Tampa next week may have an important bearing on the ultimate choice.

Matthew Woll has been designated to represent the federation at the National Negro Labor Conference, called by A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Chicago, Jan. 26, for the promotion of the interests of Negro laborers.

Among those who will take part in the five-day conference are John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; George A. Smith of the American Federation of Musicians, Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; Albon L. Holsey, Secretary of the National Negro Business League; James A. Abbott, representing the Department of Commerce, and Robert S. Abbott, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

There is a precedent for the demand that railway workers who may be compelled to abandon their homes because of the merger of trunk line railways be protected in any enabling legislation Congress may enact. The case is that of Longview, Tex., railroaders who, when that town was abandoned as a division point, threatened to strike to enforce their call for compensation for losses accruing through the abandonment of their home.

Hoover Commission Heads Off Strike

The strike was headed off by the appointment by President Hoover of an emergency commission under the Railroad Labor Act. This commission held that the men were entitled to 50 per cent of the value of property actually used by them for residential purposes.

As hundreds of division and terminal points will be abandoned when the consolidations are made, the amounts involved in protecting the men run into the millions.

But, as Bernard M. Baruch told me a year ago when Washington despatches seemed to indicate that consolidations would be effected overnight, the road to consolidation is a long one and involves many factors, the chief of which is the passing of necessary legislation and arranging for the conflicting demands of stock and bond holders.

Interesting as showing the value of group life insurance to workers is the case of the four camera men burned to death in the recent studio fire in New York. Each of the four left dependents and none had any insurance or estate other than the insurance provided by the group policy carried by their local in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

The railroad labor group is prepared to make a hard fight in the Senate in the event that President Hoover nominates Judge Ben W. Hooper, late Chairman of the war Labor Railroad Board, on the ground of unfitness, but is hopeful that it will not be necessary.

Blame Hooper For 1922 Strike

It is the contention of the union chiefs that Judge Hooper, by insisting on abolishing payment of overtime for Sunday work, was the sole cause of the shopmen's strike of 1922, which cost the railroads $500,000,000 and the public untold millions.

The shopmen had enjoyed this for more than forty years, and its abolition, while acceptable to the roads, came as a surprise to them.

Before the strike became effective Arthur O. Wharton, labor member of the board, guaranteed to avert it if Judge Hooper would agree to an amendment of the order of which it was a part. It is on his declination to agree that the charge against him [illegible]

Asheville, N. C., Advocate
Friday, January 10, 1930

NEGRO LABOR'S MEETING GIVEN GREEN SUPPORT

Washington, Jan. 9.—"No group or race can win permanent gain by taking unfair advantage, by exploitation or under cutting standards," said Wm. Green, president A.F. of L., in endorsing the national Negro labor conference that will be held in Chicago, this month. The conference will be sponsored by the Sleeping Car Porters' unions, chartered by A.F. of L.

Writing as editor American Federationist, current issue, Mr. Green said:

"This splendid organization of Negro workers recognize that the fundamental problem of Negroes, as of all other workers, is industrial and that the first attack on this problem is organization in trade unions.

"Organization is the way to status in industry, higher wages, just and honest working conditions, shorter hours of labor. These are essential to higher social and political standing.

"Trade union membership is open to all Negroes. The majority of trade unions accept Negroes as members, but when regulations are interposed the rules of the A. F. of L. provide that Negro workers may apply for charters direct from the A.F. of L.

"All phases of the lives of Negro workers will be discussed at the conference. Many of the speakers will be Negroes who have achieved distinction in their work.

"The conference is an opportunity to promote better understandings between all who work, and that co-operation will serve the best interests of all. Through organization the Negro can raise his standards and the A.F. of L. is ready to help."

N. Y. TIMES

JAN 16 1930

ASKS GREEN TO OUTLINE A. F. OF L. NEGRO POLICY

Letter of T. Arnold Hill Urges Federation Head to Act in Southern Campaign.

T. Arnold Hill, director of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, in an open letter yesterday to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, demanded to know what steps would be taken by the federation to include negroes in the campaign of organization now under way in the South and to change the laws of those unions which restrict the entrance of negro workers.

"In 1918 the National Urban League presented to your predecessor, Mr. Gompers, a resolution signed by leading white and colored citizens who asked that the federation take active steps to bring negro workers within the movement," the letter stated. "This request was renewed in 1920, but the proposition was acknowledged with a resolution and tabled.

"There can be no peace in the hearts of white workers if black workers take their jobs when they are on strike; and there can be no peace in the hearts of the black workers when they are denied not only the privilege to organize but also the right to labor because white workers object."

A series of speeches in connection with the federation campaign in the South will be made by Mr. Green, beginning next Monday at Birmingham, Ala., it was announced here yesterday by Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers on his return from the South. Birmingham was selected last week as headquarters for the committee in charge of the campaign.

Mr. Green is attending the executive council meeting of the A. F. of L. in St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. Gorman said that Geoffrey Brown, an

ndustrial engineer, would handle that phase of the campaign having to do with analysis of industrial conditions in the South.

Augusta, Ga., Labor Review
Friday, January 10, 1930

Negro Labor Meet Endorsed by Green

WASHINGTON. — "No group or race can win permanent gain by taking unfair advantage, by exploitation or under-cutting standards." said William Green, president of A. F. of L., in endorsing the national negro labor conference that will be held in Chicago this month. The conference will be sponsored by the Sleeping Car Porters' union, chartered by A. F. of L..

Writing as editor American Federationist, current issue, Mr. Green said:

"This splendid organization of negro workers recognizes that the fundamental problem of negroes, as of all other workers, is industrial and that the first attack on this problem is organization in trade unions.

"Organizations in the way of status in industry, higher wages, just and honest working conditions, shorter hours of labor. These are essential to higher social and political standing.

"Trade union membership is open to all negroes. The majority of trade unions accept negroes as members, but when regulations are interposed the rules of the A. F. of L. provide that negro workers may apply for charters direct from the A. F. of L.

"All phases of the lives of negro workers will be discussed at the conference. Many of the speakers will be negroes who have achieved distinction in their work.

"The conference is an opportunity to promote better understandings between all who work, and that co-operation will serve the best interests of all. Through organization the negro can raise his standards and the A. F. of L. is ready to help."

NEW YORK SUN

JAN 7 1930

IGHT UNION RACE BAN

Negroes Seek Right to Join Labor Organizations.

A nationwide fight, with the possibility of recourse to the courts, will be made this year by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to obtain for negroes the right to join labor organizations which now bar them, it was announced yesterday by Arthur B. Spingarn, vice-president, at the organization's annual meeting held at 69 Fifth avenue.

While the American Federation of Labor has not taken a stand, many individual unions have excluded negroes. The association's fight probably will be centered in the South, where the federation plans to organize textile workers.

LABOR FEDERATION WILL AID NEGROES

Vocational Training And Organization Are First Moves Scheduled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—(AP)—The American Federation of Labor was described tonight as standing ready to help the negro to organize and raise his standards.

An editorial to be published in the January issue of The American Federationist, of which William Green, president of the organization, is editor, said that the first attack upon the industrial problem of negroes was by organization and the second by vocational training.

Discussing a national negro labor conference, sponsored by the sleeping car porters union, to be held in Chicago this month, the editorial said:

"Organization is the way to status in industry, higher wages, just and honest working conditions, shorter hours of work. These things are essential to higher social and political standing.

"Trade union membership is open to all negroes. The majority of trade unions accept negroes as members, but when regulations are interposed the rules of the American Federation of Labor provide that negro workers may apply for a charter direct from the American Federation of Labor."

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Thursday, January 2, 1930

F. L. Will Help Negro to Unionize

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

JAN 2 1930

Unionizing Colored Labor Is Favored

William Green Urges Organization of Colored Workers to Raise Their Standards

Unionization as a means of raising the standards of colored laborers is urged by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in an editorial appearing in the American Federationist.

"Trade union membership is open to all negroes," Green says in discussing the National Negro Labor Conference at Chicago next month, sponsored by the sleeping car porters union.

"This conference is an opportunity to promote better understanding between all who work and that co-operation will serve the best interests of all," he said.

"No group or race can win permanent advantage by taking unfair advantage, by exploitation or undercutting standards. Thru union organization the negro can raise his standards, and the American Federation stands ready to help."

Labor Federation Opens Drive in South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP) The campaign to unionize the south was formally inaugurated here tonight with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sounding the keynote in an address during which he called upon the workers to form themselves into substantial organizations.

Several thousand persons gathered to hear the head of the American labor appeal to them as workers and employers to establish cordial relationships so that "appeals of hate" could not find an audience for destructive philosophy which he said had been taught in several countries of the old world.

Actual work of union organization has been left in the hands of a committee with Birmingham as central headquarters, Green said. Some 50 organizers already are in the field while others soon will be sent into the 11 states in the campaign will be carried.

Green limited his address to an appeal for equal rights of labor and capital to organize and a summary of the aims and accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor.

A. F. of L. Magazine Has Editorial on Negro Labor

CHICAGO, Ill. — The following editorial written by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor appears in the January number of the American Federationist, the official publication of that organization:

National Negro Labor Conference

"In January there will be held in Chicago a National Negro Labor conference sponsored by the Sleeping Car Porters Unions. This splendid organization of Negro workers has recognized that the fundamental problem of Negroes, as of all other workers, is industrial, and that the first attack on this problem is organization in trade unions.

"Organization is the way to status in industry higher wages, just and honest working conditions, shorter hours of work. These things are essential to higher social and political standing.

"Trade-union membership is open to all Negroes. The majority of trade unions accept Negroes as members, but when regulations are interposed the rules of the American Federation of Labor provide that Negro workers may apply for charters direct from the American Federation of Labor.

"The second step in meeting the needs of Negro workers is vocational training. Workers who have no craft or special training must join the ranks of unskilled workers. Unskilled workers have lower rates and less continuity of employment. They are the first workers dropped when business slows down. Unions are the agencies through which workers can assure proper vocational courses through public schools.

"The leadership of the Sleeping Car Porters is guarantee that the National Negro Labor Conference to be held in Chicago in January will consider Negro problems from this practical and constructive approach. All phases of the lives of Negro workers are to be discussed, and many of the speakers will be Negroes who have achieved distinction in their work.

"This conference is an opportunity to promote better understanding between all who work and that cooperation will serve the best interest of all. No group or race can win permanent advantage by taking unfair advantage, by exploitation, or undercutting standards. Through union organization the Negro can raise his standards, and The American Federation of Labor stands ready to help."

M. P. Webster, chairman of the general executive board of the Sleeping Car Porters Organization and director of the conference says:

"The American Federation of Labor has given the Sleeping Car Porters Organization the finest cooperation in its efforts to organize the Pullman porters, and it gave much assistance even before the porters organization was a part of the American Federation.

"In the convention at Toronto every assistance was given the representatives of the porters union in adjusting their problem, and both officials and delegates attending the convention took a keen interest in the obstacles that confront the Negro worker in organization.

"Resolution No. 54," continues Webster, "which was unanimously passed in the convention, recommended the extention of the educational and organization program of the A. F. of L. to the colored workers with a view of organizing them in their various trades and callings. This National Negro Labor Conference is one of the first steps in that direction.

"The plain matter-of-fact manner in which President Green has approached the question or organization of colored workers and all the delicate incidental problems is highly commendable. However, no agency, no matter how powerful, can organize any class of workers without some effort being put forth by those workers themselves. There is no primrose path to success through labor organizations. Success comes largely from the practical work of organization among the workers who actually work, which includes much suffering, self-sacrifice, patience, and determination, rather than from the propagation of theoritical ideas.

"The Pullman porters, who through the Brotherhood have paid a tremendous price for their organization, are proud of their opportunity to initiate a campaign of education among their brother workers, and appreciate the cooperation of all those who are assisting."

Labor - 1930

American Negro Labor Congress.

Unions. Strikes at

Call on Negro Workers to Unite for March 6 Struggle

Daily Worker

American Negro Labor Congress Mobilizes for Unemployed Demonstration

3-4-30

The American Negro Labor Congress has called all Negro working-class organizations to send delegates to the world-wide March 6 unemployment demonstrations. They point out the peculiarly severe pressure of unemployment on the Negro workers. The call is signed by Cyril Briggs, National Secretary of the A.N.L.C., 799 Broadway, and is in part as follows:

New York, N.Y.

"We Negro workers are faced even in normal times with the problem of getting a job in the teeth of the bosses' determination to keep us as a slave caste at the very bottom of capitalist society, as an unorganized defenseless labor surplus.

"Today, in the tremendous and ever-growing mass unemployment and suffering which feature the sharpening world crisis of dying capitalism, we are the worst sufferers from the attempts of the capitalists to transfer to the shoulders of the working class the burdens of the stock exchange crash and its world-wide effects.

Daily Worker

"The outlook for us would be sombre indeed were it not for the existence of a world revolutionary movement seeking the overthrow of that very system under which we are oppressed and ground underfoot, and leading the workers in a fight against white chauvinism (racial prejudice and hatred) and for complete political, economic and social equality and the right of self-determination for the Negro masses of the world.

3-24-30

Prepare for Struggle

"The American Negro Labor Congress has always taken the stand that the oppression of the Negro masses cannot be overcome without a struggle and that the first prerequisites for such a struggle are (1) knowledge of the nature of the system under which we are oppressed; (2) the reason for our oppression; (3) the identity of the class profiting from our oppression, and (4) knowledge of the forces antagonistic to our oppressors, and readiness to ally ourselves with those forces in a relentless struggle against the common enemy. It is for this reason that we now call upon the Negro masses for wholehearted response to the call for a world-wide demonstration on March 6, against unemployment and the efforts of the bosses to pass the burdens of the economic crisis to the shoulders of the workers in the form of wage cuts, merciless speed-up, unemployment, etc. It is capitalism that robs and exploits the workers, black and white.

"Negro workers! Employed and unemployed! Come out in thousands March 6. Join hands with the revolutionary white workers in gigantic demonstrations against unemployment, and against the attempts of the capitalists to saddle the working class with the burdens of the capitalist-world crisis. Demonstrate on March 6! Join hands with the workers of the imperialist countries, with the revolutionary colonial masses, and with the victorious proletariat of the Soviet Union who are today the bulwark of the world revolutionary movement against imperialism and for the liberation of the oppressed of every race and land.

LABOR MEET TO BE HERE

Urgent

3-14-30

Every Local Body Being Appealed To For Convention June 6-8

Plans are being made for the National Convention of the American Negro Labor Congress which is to be held in St. Louis, June 6, 7 and 8. Every local of the body in the country is being called upon to send as many delegates to the meeting as possible. The organization will make a fight against unemployment among the Negroes of the country.

The local headquarters of the organization is at 1243 North Garrison avenue. A lively campaign is being conducted here for members

CONVENTION OF AM. NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS CALL

Daily Worker

3-25-30

New York, N.Y.

To Be Held in St. Louis June 6, 7, 8; Invite All Workers Bodies

Fight Discrimination

Thousands At Inter-Racial Dances

Calling upon all Negro workers' organizations to send delegates to organize and fight against "mass unemployment and starvation, against high rents and evictions of jobless workers, and against police brutality, lynching, segregation, peonage, Jim-crowism and other manifestations of white-ruling class terrorism," the American Negro Labor Congress announces its National Convention to be held June 6-7-8 in St. Louis.

"Send delegates from your unions, clubs, lodges, etc.," says the invitation to Negro workers to attend the convention. "Organize committees in every shop, on the job, for the election of delegates to this convention."

* * *

Support "Liberator" Drive.

A drive is now on to make the "Liberator" fighting organ of the the Negro workers, into a mass paper. The goal of the drive is a 10,000 circulation and the collection of funds to enlarge the paper and increase its distribution among the broad masses of Negro workers. All donations and subscriptions should be sent to the "Liberator," 799 Broadway, New York City.

* * *

Fight Discrimination Against Negroes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Because Chapins Restaurant on Superior Ave. near Third St. discriminates against Negroes a picketing demonstration was held before it on Monday by young workers of the Young Communist League and the American Negro Labor Congress. The picketers were hauled to jail, but later released.

On Tuesday another group of militant young Negro and white workers went into this restaurant to eat, they were attacked by thugs hired by the restaurant owner. When the capitalist police arrived they arrested seven of the young workers, leaving the thugs go free. Later the International Labor Defense secured the release of these workers by putting up $500 for each.

* * *

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Over 1,500 Negro and white workers attended the Liberator-Labor Unity dance, held at Rockland Palace, Saturday, it was the most successful inter-racial dance ver held in New York City.

The affair was a splendid expression of racial solidarity. William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, and one of the delegates elected by 110,000 New York workers at the March 6 demonstration, spoke.

"The bosses, by attempting to stir up race hatred," said Foster, are attempting to disunite the workers. We must smash this attempt to break the solidarity of both black and white workers—a policy that is backed by the A. F. of L. with its Jim Crow unions."

Negro Congress Leader Tours South and West

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—Herbert Newton, field organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, will arrive in Richmond, Va., May 15 for a stay of two days on his present tour which will take him as far South as New Orleans and bring him back in a mid-west swing through St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, etc., in time to be present at the enlarged meeting of the national committee of the Congress June 18 and 19 in New York City.

Daily Worker

3-6-30

Other points on his itinerary include: Winston-Salem, N. C., May 17 and 18; Charlotte, May 19; Atlanta, Ga., May 20 and 21; Birmingham, Ala., May 22 and 23; New Orleans, Ia., May 24 to 31; Shreveport, La., June 1 and 2; Little Rock, Ark., June 3 and 4; Memphis, Tenn., June 5 to 9; St. Louis, Mo., June 10; Chicago, Ill., June 11; Detroit, Mich., June 12; Cleveland, O., June 13; Pittsburgh, Pa., June 14; Harrisburg, Pa., June 15; New York, June 16.

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The inter-racial solidarity demonstration last Saturday brought 1,500 Negro and white workers together, and there they pledged to carry the movement forward.

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In co-operation, the Liberator, the official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress has redoubled its efforts to increase circulation.

For organizational preparation there will be a monster mass meeting held at the New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave, on March 28 at 8 p. m., under the joint auspices of the A.N.L.C. and Trade Union Unity League.

Labor - 1930

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Daily Worker

3-20

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Workers Hold Demonstrat'n

6-26-30

In Canton Streets Against Lynching

Canton, Ohio, June 23 (CNA)—On Monday evening, June 16, an enthusiastic anti-lynching demonstration was held on the streets of Canton under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress. The demonstration began with a big outdoor mass meeting attended by more than 500 workers of both races. A parade followed through the principal streets of the segregated colored section of the city in which nearly all of the participants in the mass meeting attended and were joined by many others enroute. Young workers, both Negro and white, played a most prominent and militant part in the whole demonstration and parade. The parade followed by an indoor mass meeting attended by over 300 workers both Negro and white of whom 50 workers of both races signed up with the American Negro Labor Congress. 17 of these applications were from young workers.

The chairman of the meetings was Carl Guillod and the speakers, Elwood Braston, W. E. Douglas, and Albert Powell. A resolution was adopted vigorously condemning the new wave of lynchings and terrorism, the prosecution of the organizers in Atlanta, Ga., on charges of insurrection, the continued imprisonment of the New York March 6th delegation, the murder of a young Negro worker by policemen in Canton last year, the arrest and brutal treatment of speakers of the ANLC. last week for holding street meetings to advertise the demonstration, the denial of the use to Negroes of the swimming pool of the city, even the one in the colored section, and calling upon all workers, Negro and white, to unite their ranks against this attempt of the bosses to divide and terrorize the workers, and to go forward with the struggle against lynchings, white ruling class terrorism and for decent conditions of life. The resolution passed by the demonstration being sent to working class or-

ganizations throughout the city with request for adoption.

In preparation for the demonstration a number of street meetings were held during last week. The first meeting on June 11th, was broken up by the police and the the speakers arrested and brutally treated. This attack of the police took the workers by surprise and they were not prepared to defend the speakers. But the resentment among the masses was so great that the authorities were forced to permit other meetings to take place in the latter part of the week.

A. N. L. C. PLANS SHARP STRUGGLE AGAINST LYNCHING

7-4-30

Nashville, Tenn.

Twenty-seven Leaders of Organizations Attend

MONSTER MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK CITY—CYRIL BRIGGS OPENS MEETING

(Crusader News Agency)

New York, June—The growing viciousness of the attacks upon Negro workers in all parts of the country, the rapid increase in lynchings in the Southern states, the growth of mass unemployment arising out of the economic crisis and the replacement of workers by machines together with the use of wage cuts and speed-up against those retained at work, the increasing use of the state power against the working-class, particularly against the Negro workers, were designated as the most important questions facing the Negro masses of this country in the meeting last Friday in this city of the Executive Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress.

The meeting of the A. N. L. C. executive committee was attended by twenty-seven leaders of the organization from all parts of the country, including the district organizers from Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle, Birmingham, Buffalo and Norfolk. It was held in the same building in which the National office of the organization is situated, 799 Broadway. The meeting was opened by Cyril Briggs, national secretary of the Congress, who announced the agenda proposed by the Council of Directors and called for the election of a presidum to take charge of the meeting. A presidum was then elected, with the following: James Ford, Otto Huiswood, F. A. E. Welsh, Thomas Lee, and Charles Alexander. The presidium elected as chairman of the session Thomas Lee, of Philadelphia, with Kitty Harris, of New York, as secretary.

Two main reports were given in the name of the Council of Directors, a political report by James W. Ford and an organizational report by Otto E. Huiswoud, who has just returned from a four months tour which included several of the West Indian islands.

The political report pointed out the acuteness of the situation facing the Negro masses of this country as a result of the growth of mass unemployment, arising out of the rapid mechanization of industry and the determination of the employers to shift to the shoulders of the working-class, especially its most oppressed and least organized section, the full burden of the present economic crisis. Ford declared that with the throwing of millions on the streets there was developing a strong radicalization of the masses, a willingness for struggle and the growth of working class solidarity between Negro and white workers. Even in the South, formerly the paradise of wage cutting employers and the stronghold of the vicious imperialist ideology of race hatred, the workers were becoming radicalized and accepting the principle of working-class solidarity as the prerequisite for a successful struggle against imperialist oppression and exploitation. He further pointed out that the struggle against imperialist oppression was world-wide and manifesting itself today in the huge revolutionary movement in China and India, the increasing revolts in Africa, Haiti, Indo-China, etc., as well as the successful socialist construction in the Soviet Union which was serving as an example and an inspiration to the colonial masses.

In making the organizational report, Otto E. Huiswoud declared that while the American Negro Labor Congress had seen a great increase of locals and membership as well as in influence among the masses during the last year, the ratio of growth was not in proportion to the favorable objective conditions. He called for more careful energy in carrying out the national campaigns of the organization, and in particular more attention to the every day struggles of the masses and to local issues. He pointed out that while most of the locals had responded splendidly to the campaign of protest meetings and demonstrations in support of the Haitian uprisings and for the perpetuation of the memory of the revolutionary leaders and traditions of the race, there had not been sufficient attention to unemployment, exorbitant rents, low wages, discrimination on the jobs, and other everyday problems effecting the workers.

Following the reports the floor was thrown open to discussion which further emphasized the increase of white ruling class terror against the workers. The southern delegates dwelt at length on the growing attacks on the American Negro Labor Congress by the southern white ruling class and its police and other agencies, the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion, etc., and the increasing difficulties facing the American Negro Labor Congress in its task of organizing the Negro masses of the South. Special stress was laid on the police raid of May 21, on a meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress in Atlanta and the arrest of Gilmer Brady, A. N. L. C. organizer and three other workers on a charge of "inciting to insurrection." It was pointed out that these workers after having been denied bail for weeks are now held on exorbitant bail, with the Ku Klux Klan staging parades near the jail and in other ways attempting to stir up mob passions.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Council of Directors to organize and carry out a national campaign of the broadest possible scope against lynching, and for the unconditional release of the six workers facing electrocution in Atlanta, Georgia, for their activities in organizing Negro and white workers together for joint struggle to better their conditions.

A convention organizing committee was elected to prepare the national convention which will be held August 30 and 31, and September 1st, in St. Louis, Mo.

American Negro Labor Congress.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

120 DELEGATES AT ANTI-LYNCH CONVENTION PLAN NEGRO RIGHTS STRUGGLE

Daily Worker
11-18-30
New York, N.Y.

Enthusiastic Convention of American Negro Labor Congress in St. Louis Maps Out Fight on Lynching, Discrimination

Changes Form of Organization and Name to League of Struggle for Negro Rights

Fight Against Atlanta Death Threat; Delegate Says "We Must be Willing to Die If Necessary for Negro Liberation

By CYRIL BRIGGS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—With new arrivals, delegates at the National Anti-Lynching Convention called by the American Negro Labor Congress, number 120, representing 18 states, and 17 organizations. There are 73 Negro and 47 white delegates.

The spirit of the delegates is enthusiastic. Many of the delegates actually fought their way here.

Shepherd of San Francisco was chairman of the morning session. Moore presided over the afternoon session.

A new name was adopted by the convention — League of Struggle for Negro Rights. There will be a looser form of organization than heretofore.

The national committee will contain 25 members, with an executive committee of seven.

The Convention called for mass protest against the Atlanta case, where Negro and white workers face death for organizing in trade unions. A resolution for the defense of the Soviet Union was passed, as well as a resolution supporting all colonial struggles, as well as a fight against the war danger.

The centenary of Nat Turner's execution on Nov. 11, 1830, was commemorated.

The Communist Party, through its representative here, Earl Browder, pledged support in mobilizing the white masses for Negro struggles.

Mary Pevey, southern Negro delegate, denounced the preachers and other fakers saying, "We must be willing to die if necessary for the cause of Negro liberation."

The delegates were housed and fed by the Workers' Int[illegible]f.

DEMOCRAT
St. Louis, Mo
NOV 14 1930

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS CONVENES TOMORROW

The American Negro Labor Congress, an organization sponsoring legislation against lynchings, racial discrimination and segregation, will hold its annual convention tomorrow and Sunday at 2621 Lawton boulevard. It is expected that more than 150 delegates, both Negro and white, will attend.

A mass meeting will be held at the hall tonight.

St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights

Daily Worker
11-22-30
New York, N.Y.

By CYRIL BRIGGS.
Article No. 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—There have been several fine conventions of class struggle organizations during the past year—the Trade Union Unity League convention in Cleveland, the convention of the International Labor Defense in Pittsburgh, etc. None has shown a more militant spirit or a finer representation of workers from the factories and fields than the convention just ended of the American Negro Labor Congress, whose name is now by unanimous decision of the convention the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

One hundred and twenty delegates were present, a number of them arriving late Sunday. They came from 18 states, and from as far away as California, Alabama, New York. They represented 17 organizations in addition to the local branches of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Seventy-three of the delegates were Negro workers; forty-seven, white workers. There was a women representation of 17, most of them Negro women from the South and the Middle West. There were 25 young worker delegates, some of them members of the Young Liberators, the youth organization of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The spirit of the delegates was expressed not only in their enthusiasm and militancy in the convention but by the grim determination by which they overcame every obstacle arising out of their wretched economic conditions as a result of their exploitation by the white ruling class and of the efforts of the bosses and their state agents to prevent them going to the convention. Some came by old Fords which broke down many times on the way. Others arrived by buses.

Several rode the rods part of the way. One young Negro worker from Birmingham traveled by freight to Chattanooga where he attended the Southern Anti-Lynching Conference and was elected a delegate to the St. Louis convention. He was told by his father that he need not return if he "mixed himself up" with the anti-lynching convention. He made the most militant speech at the Chattanooga conference, expressing the readiness of the southern Negro masses, and especially the youth elements, for militant struggle against boss oppression. He arrived in St. Louis penniless, but militant and happy to be a part of a convention organizing a real struggle against the savage oppression to which his race is subjected. Another Negro young worker rode the rods into St. Louis from Youngstown, Ohio. Most of them starved on the way, being barred from eating in the white lunchrooms, and not always able to go out of their way to the Negro sections, which are always segregated away from the main streets of the towns. The white delegates suffered along with the Negro delegates, walking out of the white lunchrooms in company with the Negro delegates when the latter were refused service. In one town in Ohio, a delegation of Negro and white workers traveling by Ford was held up by police at the point of a gun and forced to submit to a search of their persons for no other reason than that they were white and Negro workers traveling together.

The most militant speeches were made by the southern Negro delegates during the discussion from the floor. Mary Pevey from Georgia electrified the convention with her bitter indictment of the capitalist oppressors of Negro and white workers, declaring that "not only the Negroes are being oppressed but the workers everywhere are being brutally exploited and thrown on the streets to starve during the present crisis of capitalism. The conditions concern not only one race of people but all the workers. We say that if a worker cannot get a living wage—they are not free; they are slaves. It is our duty to tell you that the preachers will tell you when you return to your homes to pray these conditions away, but we cannot pray these conditions away. We have got to organize, white and Negro, side by side, against our common enemies. We must be willing to die if necessary for the cause.

A Negro delegate from Indianapolis was so thrilled by the fighting spirit of the convention that he wished its proceedings could be broadcasted to all the workers throughout the world. He told the convention how he had joined the church, he had joined the fraternal bodies, he had joined all sorts of reformist organizations, and never until he joined the League of Struggle for Negro Rights did he find an organization really fighting for the rights of the Negro masses. "My people are being lynched and these churches, lodges, etc., are not raising a hand to fight the lynching mobs. I am here with you to live and die in this struggle for Negro rights."

Delegate Kingston from Philadelphia declared that "the working class today, both white and Negro, are faced with a problem that we must either submit to slavery and starvation, or combine our forces to combat them. We must stand together. The capitalists are able to maintain their rule only by creating a division in the ranks of labor. We must organize to fight."

St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights

By CYRIL BRIGGS.
Article No. 3.

THE adoption of a new and more appropriate name with a looser form of organization was not one of the least of the problems which faced the convention of the American Negro Labor Congress at St. Louis. The new name adopted is the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Since its organization in 1925, there had been objections to the name American Negro Labor Congress, some legitimate, some unfounded. While the new name has not disposed of all objections, it was nevertheless the considered opinion of the convention that the name League of Struggle for Negro Rights more adequately expressed the scope and purpose of the organization than had the old name or for that matter any other name proposed. The convention was unanimous in its adoption of the new name.

It is manifestly impossible to get into a name all the ideas behind an organization. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights expresses the main ideas of the purpose of the organization and that it is based on struggle and not on reformism and legalistic petitions like those organizations dominated by the belly-crawling petty bourgeoisie. Moreover, the name itself stresses the important lesson that struggle is essential to the securing of Negro rights, to the achievement of Negro liberation. The new name further removes the misconception that the league is confined to Negro membership alone or that its activities are limited to the confines of purely economic struggles. The fact that over one-third of the delegates to the convention were white workers and that a number of them were elected to the National Executive Committee, gave unmistakable emphasis to the character of the league as an organization of white and Negro workers banded together in the struggle for Negro rights.

Words like worker and labor were deliberately omitted from the new name. The convention did not intend that membership in the League of Struggle for Negro Rights should be confined to Negroes, nor yet to the industrial proletariat, Negro and white. The convention intended to draw into the struggle for Negro rights the broad masses, white and Negro, the farmers and agricultural laborers, and even those elements of the petty bourgeoisie who while not willing to support the economic struggles of the workers and poor farmers could yet be won on a nationalistic basis for the struggle for the right of self-determination, state unity of the Negro masses in the Black Belt.

By omitting terms like labor and worker from the new name of the organization the convention also gave notice of its intention not to confine its struggles for Negro rights to the field of labor. By designing its purpose as a struggle for Negro rights and not only ultimate Negro liberation, the convention rightly interpreted that struggle as including the very smallest fight against oppression and for all immediate demands clear up to complete Negro liberation.

The convention also decided that the organization should have a looser form than in the past. It is now possible for the masses to join the League of Struggle for Negro Rights in any form they desire, through affiliations of their lodges, clubs, unions, etc., or by joining a branch of the League. They can join any of the existent branches or they can organize a branch with six or more members, without regard to the existence of branches in any city. That is, they can organize as many branches in any city as suits their convenience. Each branch elects a small executive committee to direct the work. Each branch and affiliated organization elects a delegate to the City Committee.

In this way the convention laid the basis for the building of a real mass organization and for the prosecution of a militant struggle against Negro oppression and for the unconditional equal rights of the Negroes.

St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights

By CYRIL BRIGGS.
Article No. 2.

ST. LOUIS.—It is the unanimous verdict of the delegates to the anti-lynching convention of the American Negro Labor Congress (now the League of Struggle for Negro Rights) that history was made in this city during the past few days. It is a verdict that the imperialist oppressors of the Negro masses will be forced to concur in sooner or later.

The convention condemned the struggle of the Negro masses for unconditional equality, for the right of self-determination and by its decisions and its selection of the new name the League of Struggle for Negro Rights fully crystalized the idea that it is an organization of struggle and that struggle is for Negro rights from the very smallest fight against oppression and all immediate demands of the Negro masses clear up to the ultimate liberation of the Negro masses, with state unity of the "Black Belt" and the right of the Negroes to decide their relationship to other governments with the right of separation from the bourgeois United States government if they so desire.

In a ringing manifesto to the Negro and white workers and poor farmers, the convention gave a bitter incident of American democracy, pointing out that

"In this so-called democratic United States, the citadel of capitalist civilization and culture, the white ruling classes carry out the most shameless and barbarous oppression of millions of Negro workers and farmers. Economically super-exploited, socially ostracized, in many places denied even the most elementary human rights, the Negroes are relegated to the lowest rungs of the social ladder and exist as a nation of "untouchable" or "social lepers," subjected to the most flagrant persecutions and abuses.

"It is an infamous lie perpetrated only by the government of slave drivers and their agents to maintain the yoke of slavery has been listed from the Negroes in these United States. So-called "proclamation of emancipation" signifies a formal abolition of slavery without removing its real basis—the monopoly of the land by the plantation owners of the South with the connivance and support of the so-called friends of the Negroes, the northern capitalists. The fact is that in the South millions of Negro workers and poor farmers are still in the position in many instances worse than chattel slavery."

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New York, N.Y.

"In this so-called democratic United States, the citadel of capitalist civilization and culture, the white ruling classes carry out the most shameless and barbarous oppression of millions of Negro workers and farmers. Economically super-exploited, socially ostracized, in many places denied even the most elementary human rights, the Negroes are relegated to the lowest rungs of the social ladder and exist as a nation of "untouchable" or "social lepers," subjected to the most flagrant persecutions and abuses.

"It is an infamous lie perpetrated only by a government of slave drivers and their agents to maintain the yoke of slavery has been listed from the Negroes in these United States. The so-called "proclamation of emancipation" only signifies a formal abolition of slavery without removing its real basis—the monopoly of the land by the plantation owners of the South a monopoly they still enjoy—after the civil war—with the connivance and support of the so-called friends of the Negroes, the northern capitalists. The fact is that in the South millions of Negro workers and poor farmers are still in the position in many instances worse than chattel slavery."

The manifesto declares that the right of self-determination with confiscation of the land for the Negroes who work it is the only solution of lynching and Negro oppression and calls upon the white and Negro masses "to fight for the right of self-determination of the Negroes in the 'black belt' where they are the majority of the population by securing the land to the Negroes who work the land, by establishing the state unity of the Black Belt and by securing to the Negro majority the right and possibility of deciding its relations to other governments."

It calls for "the removal of all armed forces of the white ruling class from this territory—in the Black Belt." It declares that "in contradiction to the fallacy of the 'peaceful' return to Africa, this convention declares its determination to struggle for the unqualified rights of the Negroes in this country" and that further "in contradiction to the illusions spread by Garveyism, of revolutionary granting by the imperialists of freedom without struggle for the African masses, this convention supports the revolutionary struggles of the masses of the various African colonies against the imperialist robbers and for the establishment of independent native republics."

The manifesto points out to the Negro workers that they cannot free themselves by merely fleeing to the North. "The heritage of the plantations still cling to them in the northern industrial centers. The chains of the convict labor in the South extend to the cities and enshackle the Negro industrial worker. The Negro in the North cannot free himself as long as his brother remains a slave in the South."

It calls upon the white workers and poor farmers to support the struggles of the Negro masses, pointing out that "the interests of the great masses of white workers are diametrically opposed to any special oppression of any section of the working class. The existence of a section of workers specially exploited and oppressed is a constant threat to the living standards of the working class as a whole. The presence of cheap labor is a weapon with which the bosses are able to nullify all the economic gain of the workers. The poisonous venom of race hatred injected into the ranks of the white workers becomes converted into an instrument for the destruction of working class solidarity, the only guarantee for successful struggles."

The manifesto was thunderously received by the convention and unanimously adopted. Both the delegates and the large number of spectators present were electrified with its militant demands, especially the demand for confiscation of the land of the Southern land-monopolists in the Black Belt for the Negro toilers who work the land and who today are shamelessly robbed and oppressed by the land owners.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Negro Labor Congress.

Winning the Negro Masses

By HAROLD WILLIAMS

THE Seventh Party convention will assemble at a time when capitalism in America and the world is going through a severe economic crisis. On the other hand, is the growing resistance on the part of the workers and the revolutionary upsurge in the colonies. The history of our Party within the last year or so, with the elimination of factionalism, is changing its composition and is turning its face to the masses in the basic industries. In this period, when the bourgeoisie and their government are utilizing the open fascist method of attack against the workers and the oppressed Negro masses, more tightening up of our Party organization is the crying need.

In order that our Party may be able to carry out its historic mission, it must be accompanied in its growth by the growth of revolutionary trade unions and auxiliaries. Therefore, the building of the Trade Union Unity League must be one of the questions taken up most seriously by the convention, in order that our Party may be clarified on the importance of our new left wing trade unions.

The Negro work of our Party has made progress especially since the Sixth World Congress, where the Comintern has laid down a definite program of action against white chauvinism and for the recruiting of Negro workers into our own ranks and the building of the American Negro Labor Congress. Since the Party Recruiting Drive, our Party is becoming in some sections not only a Party of propagandists but is inspiring and is being looked upon by the Negro workers as the champion and leader. Our drive in the south has aroused the entire state apparatus and its lackeys, the A. F. of L. social-fascists, to the extent that several of our comrades are now facing the electric chair, because they dare to preach full political, economic, and social equality and the right to self-determination to the Negro and white masses in the South. The immediate task of our Party Negro work must be accomplished in further developing these new Negro recruits who must go out with the class conscious sections of the white proletariat in winning the majority of the Negro workers to our Party and the revolutionary trade unions.

The Garvey Movement.

In the Chicago District, a new phenomenon has developed in our Recruiting Drive in the bringing forward of about 75 members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, commonly called the Garvey Movement, into our ranks, and with the possibility of also sending Negro and white speakers to speak at their organization and open air meetings on the Party program. While these new members accept the Party line in practice, yet on the Party theoretical discussion of the Garvey movement and Garvey himself, they reject the Party position. There are, however, exceptions to this from the more proletarian section of Negroes. Therefore, we have the task today of winning the better elements of the Garvey movement who have become disillusioned in the petty bourgeois utopian policy of Garvey as the crisis in America becomes deeper and the attempt on the part of the bosses to shift the burden more upon the shoulders of the Negroes, the most exploited and oppressed section of the workers, becomes more open.

Another event is determining more and more the solidarity on the part of the Negroes and our white Party members. Already we have seen where in St. Louis the Negro workers are asking what has become of our white comrades in time of struggle. The following is a typical question among the new Negro workers: Don't you think, Comrade Williams, that it is difficult to get white workers to fight with the Negroes? (St. Louis). Or: Your fine speakers come to us and tell us the kind of things we just love to hear—only you tell us about how the Communist Party has white folks for members as well as black folks. But where are the whites? (St. Louis). Here then we see that the question is not, "How can we keep the Negro workers in the Communist Party?" but "How can we get the most class-conscious section of the white workers to fight with the Negro masses against capitalist oppression and for the Party program?" A similar question is being asked elsewhere, as in the case of the Party anti-lynching meeting on May 25th in Chicago, in which the Negro workers found themselves with just a handful of white comrades participating. In order to counterbalance the distrust on the part of the Negro masses, our Party must wage the sharpest struggle against manifestations of White Chauvinism, which is expressing itself more and more as the Party endeavors to do mass activity among the Negro masses.

The Seat of Opportunism.

The American Negro Labor Congress for a number of years in the Chicago district was the seat of the most right-wing opportunism among the few Negro Party members. There was actually no guidance from the Party to such an extent that there was no mass activity in the basic industries but it was confined primarily to collaboration with the Negro minsters and other petty bourgeois elements. Last November, with the establishment of a new Negro leadership in the district, these comrades (Isbell, Henry, Doty, Griffin) openly resisted the Party line. They declared at the District Negro Committee meeting that it was impossible for the Communist Party to appeal to Negroes and if we did attract them to our meetings we could not get them to join the Party or hold them within its ranks. This was the first time, in my opinion, that I heard such an expression from Negro workers. We told them that the Party would recruit Negroes and would hold them in the Party. Seeing that we were determined to carry the Party line through, they decided to sabotage all of our Party activity on the South Side among the Negroes. But despite this tendency, a few of us were able to isolate them and we can say that, as a conservative figure, we have today no less than 200 Negro workers in the Party and the continuous Party influence among the Negroes in the district as far south as St. Louis, Indianapolis, etc., is felt.

The line of these comrades became a chronic opposition to the Party in the course of which the A.N.L.C. was liquidated. Everything which these comrades had done had to be undone, and today with the recruiting of new forces we are now building real functioning branches of the A.N.L.C. under Party directive.

History has placed upon our Party the task of becoming the champion and defender of the oppressed Negro masses despite the open fascist terror of the bosses and their government. The Chicago district is moving forward and will continue to be one of the most important centers for the building of our Party and auxiliaries among the Negro and white masses for the establishment of a workers' dictatorship.

Rally to their Defense!

Herbert Newton, who arrived from Fulton Tower Prison in Atlanta in time to speak at the funeral demonstrations of his fallen comrades, Levy and Gonzalez, both murdered in the class war by New York police. Newton, an organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, faces death, together with five other comrades, at the hands of the ruling class of the South because he dared to organize Negro and white workers. The fight to save the Atlanta working-class prisoners is the fight of the workers of the entire country! Then must not die

A.N.L.C. Chiefs Called Before Fish Committee

NEW YORK, July 31—That the Fish congressional committee investigating Communism is more concerned with the spread of radical influence among the frightfully oppressed Negro masses of this country than with any other aspect of Communist growth and propaganda was clearly indicated when, following four days of testimony by William Green, president of the Jim Crow American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll, vice president of the same outfit; Ralph Easly and others, in which the question of the growth of revolutionary sentiment among the Negro masses played a major role, the Fish committee called upon the leaders of the American Negro Labor Congress to appear before it.

Those invited to appear are Herbert Newton, national organizer; Cyril Briggs, national secretary; Otto Huiswoud, field organizer; Richard B. Moore, William Nowell, J. W. Ford, Robert Lewis and Solomon Harper. Most of the leaders are out of town, several being in Europe attending the International Conference of Negro Workers in Hamburg, Germany. Those remaining at the office had no intention of accepting the invitation to appear voluntarily. They

"In the struggle of the Negro masses against segregation, lynching, discrimination and disfranchisement, the Communists assume the leadership and in every instance they show themselves to be stalwart fighters against all enemies of the oppressed Negro masses."

"Some of the demands that the Communists have given active support to are: The organization of all Negro and white workers into industrial unions as against the policy of the A. F. of L. union that bars Negro workers from membership or which practices gross discrimination against them.

"Some of the militant organizations. Herbert Newton, who is one of six workers facing electrocution in Atlanta, Ga., for the "crime" of advocating social equality and working class solidarity of Negro and white toilers, said that the leaders of the congress were not afraid to appear before the Fish committee, but that the committee would have to subpoenae them if it wanted them. Volunteering the information that he himself was a Communist, he denied the imputation of the Fish committee in calling the A. N. I. C. leaders before it or that the A. N. I. C. was a Communist organization.

Asked if it was not true that the Communist party supported certain demands of the A. N. L. C., he replied:

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Negro Labor Congress.

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In order that our Party may be able to carry out its historic mission, it must be accompanied in its growth by the growth of revolutionary trade unions and auxiliaries. Therefore, the building of the Trade Union Unity League must be one of the questions taken up most seriously by the convention, in order that our Party may be clarified on the importance of our new left wing trade unions.

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Courier

8-2-30

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Pittsburg, Pa

Most of the leaders are out of town, several being in Europe attending the International Conference of Negro Workers in Hamburg, Germany. Those remaining at the office of the organization said that they had no intention of accepting the invitation to appear voluntarily. They would force the Fish committee to subpoenae them if it wished to question them. They had no intention of co-operating with what they regard as plainly an anti-working class committee engaged in preparing for the passage of additional repressive laws against the working class and its most militant organizations.

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Negro Workers to Protest August 1st at New War Peril

Daily Worker 7-1-33

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS CALLS PROTEST AT DISCRIMINATION "EVEN IN PREPARING NEXT WAR, NEGROES ARE JIM CROWED"

New York, N. Y.

Treatment of Gold Star Mothers Part of Capitalist Lynching and Wage Slavery; Fight for Right to Self-Determination

Calling on the Negro workers to rally to the demonstration on August 1, against the preparations for a new world war, the American Negro Labor Congress yesterday in an exposure of the "Jim Crowing" of the Negro Gold Star mothers, declared:

"Even in its campaign to whoop up war spirit in preparation for the next war, the imperialist government of the United States is not forgetting to discriminate against Negroes."

This referred to the outrageous "Jim Crowing" of the Negro Gold Star Mothers by the War Department, separating them from the white "Mothers," even on a separate ship, to be sent to France as material for publicity propaganda for the next war now being prepared by the Hoover government, but forcing the Negro mothers of soldiers killed in the last imperialist war to take another boat, at cheaper price, poorer quarters and to be housed in any old cheap hotel in Europe.

Boycott War Department.

Due to the justified resentment of the Negro masses at this outrage of the capitalist government, out of the 400 Negro Gold Star Mothers who were supposed to go to France, all except 61 refused to be used as war propaganda and "Jim Crowed" in addition. Fifty-five mothers signed a protest at being "Jim Crowed, segregated and insulted."

Those who arrived in New York also bitterly protested, both at being "Jim Crowed" onto separate boats, a cheap old tub, fittingly named the "American Merchant," and at their being "Jim Crowed" by refusal to allow them to eat in the railway dining cars enroute here.

Secretary Hurley of the War Department tried to dodge responsibility by saying that the steamer lines would not take Negroes; as if an order by the War Department which sent their sons to death for American imperialism would not have been effective.

The "Jim Crowing" of Negroes by the War Department is an old complaint. In the last war, however, the Negro workers felt the "Jim Crow" in reverse. They were forced into the draft when white men escaped; 69.71 per cent of the white drafted men were forced into the army, and 74.60 per cent of the Negroes.

Had "Right" To Be Killed.

The capitalist government was anxious enough to shove the Negroes onto the battlefields. Of those inducted into "full military service," that is, into the "right" to get killed at the front, there were 26.84 per cent of the registered whites, but 31.74 per cent of the registered Negroes.

But even on the way to death, the capitalist War Department "Jim Crowed" the Negroes, all military units listed, if Negro, as "separate, thus: the "First Separate Company of Maryland National Guard," etc. Even "separate" battlefields were made. And only a comparatively few Negro officers were allowed all of the lowest grade. No Negro officer was ever allowed to command white soldiers.

The first units of the American force in France to be sent onto the firing line, were Negroes. The first U. S. soldiers decorated for bravery in action were two Negroes of the 369th Infantry.

During the last imperialist war the Negro was thus "Jim Crowed," and deprived of right of command, but he had the "privilege" to be shot first, and the "right" to get killed and do a lot of heavy work behind the lines.

Insult Mothers of Dead.

But now the Negro soldiers are dead by this arrangement the government wanting to whip up sentiment among the Negroes for a new war, are using the mothers of the Negro dead, and subjecting them to outrages and insults to preserve the "lily white" and sacred "traditions" of American capitalism.

Friday, workers of the American Negro Labor Congress issued a leaflet denouncing this capitalist outrage and a few placards denouncing the "Jim Crow" government were carried into the "reception" given then at the citl hall. While the Negro capitalist press was silent on this whole outrage to the Negro race, and Negro capitalist politicians were leading the few Negro mothers into a shameful collaboration with the "Jim Crow" capitalist government at the city hall "reception," the police were attacking the A.N.L.C. Negro workers, some of them veterans, carrying the banners, tearing their banners down and threatening to beat them up. One Negro worker, Leonard Patterson, was arrested merely for handing a leaflet to a Negro taxi driver.

Lynching Grows.

While an orgy of lynching is going on in Alabama with the governor offering rewards for the murder of Negroes, and the Senate in special session is speeding naval preparation for a new world war, the American Negro Labor Congress, which is holding protest meetings at the "Jim Crowing" of the Negro Gold Star Mothers, had issued the following slogans for support by both white and Negro workers:

"Down with segregation and Jim Crowism! Down with imperialism and its lynching terror! Long live the solidarity of the black and white workers!

"For full political, economic and social equality!

"For the right of self-determination for the Negro masses of the South!

"Demonstrate on August 1 against preparations for a new war!"

POLICE RAID MEETING, GIVE SPEAKERS RIDE

Recorder 7-5-33

American Labor Congress Leaders Arrested While Spreading Propaganda In Negro Audience

A veritable excitement was created early Tuesday morning in the 300 block on West North Street, when police swooped down like a thunderbolt on a bunch of communists in session and arrested two white moving spirits of the notorious outfit.

The white men who were arrested by Officer Shoppe and charged with vagrancy, were, Theodore Lusse and Leonard Klink. Klink and Lusse, are alleged members of the Third International of the World and leaders in the American Negro congress of which there is a branch in Indianapolis. Lusse and Klink, were allegedly jointly in the act of addressing audiences of colored listeners on Communism and its doctrines when they were pounced upon and nabbed by police. Many Indianapolis Negroes, with a communists term of mind who was also closely identified with the widely profragandized Third Internationale of the World were prominent among those found on the spot listening to the heated soap box speeches of the Communists.

Lusse and Klink were the only participants in the Communists get-te-gether confab that fell into the police net. The two men are being held in jail.

Labor–1930

American Negro Labor Congress.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Amer. Negro Labor Congress Meet Opens Nov. 15, St. Louis

Daily Worker 11–1–30

Large Southern Delegation Assured—Chattanooga Conf. Nov. 9 to Further Rally Masses

St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3. — On the 15th and 16th of this month this city will be the scene of a convention without parallel in the history of the South. On that date the national convention of the American Negro Labor Congress which will mobilize the Negro and white workers on a national scale for a grim proletarian fight against lynching and all forms of Negro oppression will convent in the Missouri city.

New York

The convention will open on the morning of the 15th and run through to the evening of the 16th. The large U. B. F. and F. M. T. hall, at 2631 Lawton boulevard, has been engaged for the convention.

Many Meets

Numerous anti-lynching conferences held by ANLC locals throughout the country during the past six months have served to mobilize the workers for support of the convention which will focus and organize the fight against Negro oppression.

At all of these conferences delegates were elected to the convention, while many delegated organizations pledged full support to the efforts of the American Negro Labor Congress to build a powerful fighting mass movement and a militant newspaper to lead the Negro masses in struggle against oppression and for their demands for full political and social equality and the right of self-determination for Negro majorities in the South as well as in Africa, the West Indies, etc.

All Southern Conference

A large southern delegation is certain to be present at this convention. Several anti-lynching conferences have already been held in the South, and on November ninth, the big all-southern anti-lynching conference will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, 124 East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Support the Convention of the American Negro Labor Congress!

Daily Worker 11–5–30

EVERY worker should give full and enthusiastic support to the final work of preparation for the national convention of the American Negro Labor Congress to be held November 15 and 16 at St. Louis, Missouri.

With the help of the revolutionary Negro and white workers and farmers, this convention must be made the mobilization point for a joint struggle of the white and Negro masses against the special persecutions and oppression directed against the Negro workers and farmers by the white ruling class of this country.

New York

It must serve to mobilize the toiling masses of both races for the relentless prosecution of the struggle for full political and social equality for the Negro masses, for the right of self-determination for the Negro majorities in the Black Belt—the right to have their own form of government, the right to separate from the United States government if they so desire.

N. Y.

This convention must rally the most militant forces of the working class for the destruction of all racial and national barriers and prejudices which still divide large numbers of the exploited classes to the advantage of the exploiters.

The workers can make this convention the basis of a tremendous mass movement against lynching and Negro oppression by raising the question in their organizations and shop committees of sending delegates to St. Louis and of giving financial support to the convention organizing committee of the American Negro Labor Congress at 799 Broadway, Room 338, New York City. The expenses of the convention will be heavy and individual contributions will also help.

Support the convention of the American Negro Labor Congress! Support the struggle against lynching and all forms of Negro oppression! On to a mass movement of Negro and white workers for a militant struggle against the entire capitalist system.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Associated Master Barbers of America

HAIRCUTS GO TO 60 CENTS, SHAVES TO COST 25 CENTS, AS STRIKING BARBERS WIN

The strike of 700 journeymen barbers in Harlem came to an abrupt end Thursday night, August 14, following an agreement between the master barbers and Local 940 of Journeymen Barbers, in which the owners of the barbershops acceded to all the demands of the strikers.

Under the new agreement, the Journeymen barbers, up to January 1, 1931, will receive a minimum guarantee of $25 a week and 50 per cent of money they take in over $45. After January 1, they will receive a minimum of $30 per week and 50 per cent of all receipts over $45.

The agreement also provides that the barbers will work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., except on Saturdays when they work until 10 p. m., and on holidays when they work from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. Each barber will receive a half day off each week or a full day off every two weeks.

To meet these conditions, the owners plan to increase their prices from 40 cents for haircuts to 60 cents, and from 15 cents to 25 cents for shaves.

Union officials have also agreed to co-operate with the owners by aiding in limiting the number of shops in Harlem, and by forcing the basement and cut-rate shops out of business.

The strike was not the complete victory for the journeymen barbers as it appears on the surface, as almost half of them still find themselves out of work. The owners have the privilege of selecting as many barbers as they see fit, and many of the shops that formerly employed half a dozen men, cut down to four. Most of them cut off at least one man and these men who are left out find that the union is unable to secure work for them in other sections of the city.

The strike started on Monday and lasted four days. During this period there were several clashes between striking barbers and those not members of the union, resulting in a number of arrests of strikers.

Barbers End Strike; Haircuts 60 Cents

Shorter Hours and More Money for Tonsorial Artists in N.Y.

4-23-30

NEW YORK.—After a four-day strike for higher wages and shorter hours, 1,000 Harlem barbers have returned to work with a guarantee of at least $25 per week every Saturday night, with a $5 raise in sight by January 1, 1930, and 50 per cent on the amount taken in over $45.

Each man will receive a half day off each week or one day every two weeks.

The men had demanded guarantees of $30 weekly and the hours which were granted with the exception of full days off on Christmas, New Year and Labor Day.

The strike was lead by Mario Arcario, white, assistant manager of the joint board of the barbers' union. The master barbers were represented by P. Charles Di Neri, white, fourth vice-president of the Association of Master Barbers. The strike was called by the Harlem Local, No. 940, of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union.

The battle ended last Thursday night at a meeting of the journeymen's local and the Harlem Chapter, No. 721, of the Associated Master Barbers of America at the New York branch of the Urban League on West 136th Street.

Uniformity of prices will be one of the most noticable effects of the strike. Haircuts will be 60 cents instead or 25 cents or 40 cents, while a shave will cost 25 cents instead of the usual 15 cents or 20 cents. Non-union shops will stick to old prices.

Barbers Protective Association of Virginia.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Washington Tribune
Barbers Association
Washington, D.C.
9, 1930.

PETERSBURG, Va. (ANP)—The second annual convention of the Barbers Protective Association of Virginia was held here recently. A report of the year's activities showed that the organization's efforts to prevent unfair legislation has been largely successful. Many new members were taken in, which included a large number of lady beauticians. Benjamin W. Taylor is president.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Porters Should Not Be Misled by Pullman Company's Answer to Suit

By M. P. Webster
1st Vice President, B. S. C. P.

CHICAGO—The case of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Pullman Porters' Labor Union, against the Pullman Company was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, October 14th, 1930, in behalf of the sleeping car porters and maids in the employ of the Pullman Company. This legal action seeks an injunction to restrain the Pullman Company and its officials from further operating the Plan of Employee Representation.

The Brotherhood maintains and so sets up in its Bill of Complaint that the Plan of Employee Representation and the practices of Company officials in operating it are both in violation of the letter and spirit of the Railway Labor Act which Act provides for the self-organization and free and untrammelled rights to choose their own representative of all employees of railroad carriers in matters concerning wages and rules governing working conditions.

The Pullman Company through F. L. Simmons, Supervisor of Industrial Relations and G. A. Kelly and L. M. Greenlaw, its lawyers, did on November 10, 1930, file its answer to the Bill of Complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The answer categorically denies the allegations in the Brotherhood's Bill. It does, however, admit, to use the language of the answer, that:

"The defendant is a sleeping car company and as such, has been for many years and is now engaged in the conduct of a sleeping car business and is subject to the provisions of the Act to regulate Commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and is also subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, being an act to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, and for other purposes.—etc."

There are a number of other interesting allegations in the answer, but since the case will be tried in court it will not be necessary to elaborate on them in this article. But in this connection it is well at note that the Pullman Company admits it is subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. This is quite different from much of the unofficial information that has been frequently broadcasted during the life of the Brotherhood.

On October 15, 1930, the Brotherhood, before the Hon. Judge Woodward, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, asked for a temporary restraining order in an effort to stop the operation of the Plan while the suit was pending. The court, however, denied the petition for this particular order. This denial had absolutely no bearing on the merits of the case, or on the application for an injunction which is now pending.

This case is a regular injunction suit on the Equity side of the United States District Court. The number of the case is 10084. The contentions of both parties are on file, and a hearing on this matter will be had in its regular order, or with the permission of the court, at such earlier time as it can be arranged.

This is the second case of this nature that has been brought in to the United States Courts under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, the other case being that of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks vs. the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, which brought about the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court in which the rights of all railroad employees under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, have been very definitely clarified.

Immediately after the denial of the temporary restraining order, a number of articles were published in some of the newspapers headlined: "PULLMAN PORTERS LOST FIGHT AGAINST PULLMAN COMPANY," and the like. Since that time, many porters report that there is a consistent under cover dissemination of propaganda to the effect that "The injunction case was thrown out of court;" "The Union Can't win" and similar stories. Also there has been distributed among the porters through the mail, in the mail boxes and in the lockers of the cars, "A Porter," letters containing the worn-out propaganda against the Brotherhood and its officials.

This form of propaganda is significant only by reason of the rank cowardice that has been displayed in its distribution among the porters. This form of propaganda is considered of the same nature and for the same purpose of Perry Howard and Whip propaganda in the earlier stages of this movement.

A careful perusal of the above statement and an inquiry into the records of the United States Court of case Number 10084, Northern District of Illinois, Sixth Floor, Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, will reveal the facts that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has filed a regular injunction suit ;that the Pullman Company has filed its answer as would any other defendant, and that this case will come before the court as do many other like cases and will be disposed of in the regular way, and incidentally, that the whispering and letter-writing campaign against the Brotherhood and its officials is simply an expression of the cowardly desperation of those individuals who fear an upright and impartial investigation of this entire situation.

Pullman porters and maids have a fundamental right to such organization as they, themselves, see fit to choose under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. This right is just as sacred as those guaranteed under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution. Their selection of the Brotherhood as their representative is an exercise of that right and they cannot and will not forfeit that right on the insidious threat of wholesale loss of jobs and incidental starvation. The Pullman porters can no more survive as individuals in this desperate struggle of present day American industry than can other workers who have many advantages that they do not possess. Make-shift organizations, such as company unions have proven an utter failure. The recognition of bonafide representation has been difficult to all groups. The Brotherhood has made unusual progress in five years. It has retained the best legal counsel and advice in this case, and a careful investigation of the Brotherhood's progress and program will prove to any porter the merits of its cause.

Authentic information on this case and the Brotherhood can be obtained in any of the fifteen division headquarters of the Brotherhood in the different parts of the country.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

False Propaganda Misleads Many Sleeping Car Porters

By M. P. WEBSTER

The case of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Pullman porters labor union, against the Pullman company was filed in the United States district court for the northern district, Illinois, Oct. 14, 1930, in behalf of the sleeping car porters and maids in the employ of the Pullman company. This legal action seeks an injunction to restrain the Pullman company and its officials from further operating the plan of employee representation.

The brotherhood maintains and so sets up in its bill of complaint that the plan of employee representation and the practices of company officials in operating it, are both in violation of the letter and spirit of the railway labor act, which act provides for the self-organization and free and untrammeled right to chose their own representive of all employees of railroad carriers, in matters concerning wages and rules governing working conditions.

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This case is a regular injunction suit on the equity side of the United States district court. The number of the case is 10084. The contentions of both parties are on file and a hearing on this matter will be had in its regular order, or with the permission of the court at such earlier time as it can be arranged.

This is the second case of this nature that has been brought into the United States courts under the provisions of the railway labor act, the other case being that of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks vs. the Texas & New Orleans railroad, which brought about the unanimous decision of the United States supreme court in which the rights of all railroad employees under the provisions of the railway labor act have been very deanitely clarified.

Immediately after the denial of the temporary restraining order, a number of articles were published in some of the newspapers headlined: "Pullman Porters Lost Fight Against Pullman Company," and the like. Since that time many porters report that there is a consistent undercover dissemination of propaganda to the effect that, "The injunction case was thrown out of court," "The union can't win," and similar stories. Also there has been distributed among the porters through the mail, in the mail boxes and in the lockers of the cars a letter signed, "A Porter," containing the worn-out propaganda against the brotherhood and its officials.

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Pullman porters and maids have a fundamental right to such organization as they themselves see fit to choose under the provision of the railway labor act. This right is just as sacred as those guaranteed under the 14th and 15th amendents in the federal Constitution. Their selection of the brotherhood as their representative is an exercise of that right and they cannot and will not forfeit that right on the insidious threat of wholesale loss of jobs and incidental starvation. The Pullman porters can no more survive as individuals in this desperate struggle of present-day American industry than can other workers who have many advantages that they do not possess. Make-shift organizations, such as company unions have proven an utter failure. The recognition of bonafide representation has been difficult to all groups. The Brotherhood has made unusual progress in five years. It has retained the best legal counselferent parts of the country

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Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters Hold Sessions Here

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is holding a quinquennial celebration in honor of the fifth birthday of the organization, the first meting of which was held at St. Mark's M. E. Church, 50th and Wabash avenue Sunday evening. The celebration is designed to reveal the strides forward which the organization has made despite the handicaps and obstacles which it has had to meet on every hand. The first session was addressed by the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of the Good Shepherd Congregational Church, who fittingly praised the pioneering efforts of the organization, and the accomplishments which have been made. Remarks were also made by M. P. Webster, president of the brotherhood, and Charles W. Burton, the chairman of the meeting.

The subsequent meetings of the celebration are being held at the brotherhood quarters at 4231 Michigan avenue. A group of union leaders in other labor organizations in the city have given their services as speakers, among whom are Sol Cohen, president of the Postal Clerks union, E. K. Hogan, general vice chairman of the Railway Car Men's Association, Jas. Mullenbach, arbitrator for the Hart, Shaffner and Marx company and Margaret Kazor, president of the Women's Trade Union League. These speakers recounted the struggles and drastic difficulties which their organizations encountered in their infancy, and encouraged the brotherhood members to keep up their fight for a strong and powerful union of sleeping car porters.

RANDOLPH REPLIES TO PULLMAN CO.'S LETTER TO PORTER

Says Company's Attitude Violates Law and Defies Court Ruling

A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has issued a lengthy reply to a statement made by the Pullman Co. to its porter and maid employees with reference to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Company Union.

He quotes as follows from the company's statement:

"Since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case concerning the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, and its clerical employees, published statements indicate that there may be misunderstanding and misapprehension as to the effect of this decision with respect to the relations between the Pullman Co. and its employees. The company, therefore, desires to state that this decision does not in any way affect or change the existing relations tween the company and its employees."

Commenting on this statement, Mr. Randolph declares it to be "an obvious misrepresentation or a misinterpretation of the letter and spirit of the decision. It is definitely set forth in the decision that a Company Union is illegal and unconstitutional ,that intimidation and interference with the self-organization of employees are inadmissable."

He declares the statement that the decision does not affect the existing relations between the company and its employees to be untrue; that the Employee Representation Plan is 100 per cent Company Union of the same nature and type condemned by the Supreme Court decision.

The definite charge is made that the Pullman officials have used interference, influence and coercion to compel porters to vote for the Company Union and to prevent them from becoming members of the Brotherhood.

With reference to the naming of adjutant boards ,as provided for by the Railway Labor Act, Mr. Randolph states that the company pays all expenses attached to the meetings of this board, including the salary of F. L. Simmons, supervisor of industrial relations, and the per diem of $2.50 to each porter member serving on committees or at wage conferences of the Plan, and that as a natural consequence the company controls the Plan, in violation of the Labor Act, and in defiance of the recent court decision. In addition, says Mr. Randolph, the company pays for the printing of all literature which relates to the Plan.

The final charge is that, contrary to the law as laid down in the Labor Act, the company does not permit porters to select counsel or anyone outside of the Plan to represent them in a dispute, which, says Mr. Randolph, "is a negation of every vestige of freedom and right which an aggrieved party has in his attempt to secure justice in a dispute."

PULLMAN PORTERS TO CONVENE HERE SEPT. 14

The Federation of Sleeping Car Porters will open its second annual convention in St. Louis Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14. A huge mass meeting will be held at First Baptist Church, Cardinal and Belle Ave., at 3:00 p. m. More than 200 delegates are expected at the meeting which will continue thru four days.

The daily sessions of the organization will be held at the Peoples Building, 11 North Jefferson Avenue. Improvement of conditions for the porters, and the gaining of recognition of the body by the Pullman Company will be among the major subjects for consideration.

PULLMAN OFFICIAL TELLS R. R. EXECUTIVE RANDOLPH IS "QUEER NIGGER"

Organizer of Porters Was Offered Blank Check by Pullman Company to Fill Out for Himself

HIS REPLY: "I'M NOT FOR SALE"

Could Have Had $900,000, Ten Per Cent Of Estimated Wage Increase, to Leave Porters in Lurch

(By the Editor of The Call)

The sights I have seen and the people I have met have been the features of my vacations in other years. This year my big moment was when I heard a most remarkable story of a most remarkable Negro.

Every race and nation wishes to be judged by the heights to which it ascends. The average man, with his daily round of meagre accomplishments, makes up the majority and so it is what the few outstanding characters do that forms the history upon which the group depends for fame. My people have not seen the value of this policy of making the valiant and the capable into an advance guard for the race. They have been inclined quite the opposite — they have let jealousy and envy operate to keep all on a dead level, saying: "I am as good as any other Negro." They have known all the while that no such equality exists among men, but it was a handy excuse for doing nothing and daring nothing themselves. Ever now and then there comes among us one who refuses to fit into the lowly place prejudice and our own race have made for him, a Frederick Douglass, a Booker T. Washington, or a Colonel Charles Young. It was about such an eagle soul I heard the story which is the high point of my 1930 trip away from home.

Admits Porters Will Win

Two men sit talking, one a high executive of a great railroad system, the other an equally important official of the Pullman company. The Pullman man speaks:

"We are going to lose a lot of money in the end. The porters are going to win their fight for higher wages."

"Is that so?" responded the railroad man.

The Pullman official then continued:

"I never would have believed there was a 'nigger' in the world who would have said to a white man what the organizer of these porters said to me. We offered him a check for any sum for which he wished to fill it out, and his only answer was: ' Mr. . . ., you and your race bought and sold my mother and father. I, their son, am not for sale.' "

The Negro about whom t .s conversation occurred was A. Philip Randolph, former editor, present organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The little men,—editors, lawyers, politicians, and some porters — who have made me wonder if there was any depth to treachery to which they would not descend to serve the Pullman company are all compensated for by this one man. Let Italy have its Garibaldi. The glory and greatness of the Negro's future in America is sure when the race can produce a man who is above price for his people's rights.

A $900,000 "Cut"

Ten thousand Negro porters employed at a wage of $900 a year or less, if paid as are the Pullman con-

ductors, would gain another $900 each per year or a grand total increase of $9,000,000 per year. Randolph has seen his private publishing business fail since he went to work with the porters. He has known the lean days which are the lot of his people. He has known ingratitude, keener than a serpents tooth, and felt the knife in the back from the bought-and-paid-for Judases. How easy it would have been to take ten per cent of one year's wage increase which this Pullman official admits the company will have to pay! It takes a man to refuse $900,000! The slave father and slave mother have proved their kinship to God himself when their son "is not for sale!"

New York Members of Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters Astounded When Roy Lancaster Loses Position

New York Age

Had Been Secretary-Treasurer Since Founding of Organization, Headed By Randolph, and Was Largely Responsible For Its Growth

Pullman porters attached to the New York districts were astounded when the announcement came, following the second annual session of tthe Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, held in St. Louis September 15 and 16, that Roy Lancaster had been supplanted as general secretary-treasurer by the election of Ashley L. Totten, who had been first vice-president.

New York, N.Y.

A similar effort was made at the first convention, held in Chicago in 1929, but it failed by the narrow margin of one vote.

According to report, there has been a concerted effort by certain of the officials of the organization who were unfriendly to Mr. Lancaster to focalize opposition to the point that his removal could be brought about.

9,27,30.

Succeeded by A. L. Totten

At the St. Louis session, it is alleged, there were fourteen delegates actually present, with proxies held by A. Philip Randolph of New York, president and general organizer, and M. P. Webster of Chicago, who succeeds Totten as first vice-president, bringing the total vote up to 24. Executive officers of the Brotherhood are not in possession of a vote.

A release sent out by the Brotherhood, following adjournment of the convention, dated at St. Louis, but mailed from Chicago, makes no mention of the change other than to give Totten's name in the list of officers. Whether or not Mr. Lancaster was even nominated is not shown, nor is there any statement as to the vote.

Was Efficient Officer

Friends of Mr. Lancaster in New York, who are familiar with the workings of the Brotherhood, point out that much of the solid progress that has been made by the organization, particularly with respect to financial increment, has been due largely to Lancaster's efficient energy and acumen, and that it was largely through his initiative that the present Brotherhood home at 239 West 136th street was acquired.

When seen, Mr. Lancaster refused to make any criticism of the action taken at the convention, saying only that he hoped to have his desk cleared within a day or two, when he would immediately turn his office over to president Randolph.

Mr. Lancaster has been with the Brotherhood since its organization.

BARS PULLMAN INJUNCTION.

Chicago Federal Judge Rules Against Porters' Union Plea

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Charles E. Woodward, Federal judge, today refused to issue a temporary order restraining the Pullman Company from interfering with the conduct of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and affiliated organizations.

The judge held no emergency existed. He said he would be willing to hear arguments on a motion for a permanent injunction.

The petition, filed in behalf of 8,000 porters and 3,000 sleeping-car maids, asserted that the Pullman Company controls the elections of the organization and otherwise interferes in the conduct of the organization's affairs.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Lose

N.Y. Age 10-25-30

New York, N.Y.

Chicago, Ill.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer, with headquarters in New York City, lost its fight to enjoin the Pullman Co., from interfering with the Brotherhood and affiliated organizations, and particularly to prevent the company from holding its annual elections of officers for the Pullman Company Union.

The application for a temporary injunction was heard Wednesday, October 15, in the Federal Court by Judge Charles E. Woodward. The Judge refused to issue the temporary order asked for, saying that no emergency existed.

But he also said that he would be willing to hear arguments on a motion for the granting of a permanent injunction against the Pullman Co.

The Brotherhood, representing 8,000 porters and 3,000 sleeping car maids declared that the Pullman Co., through coercion and threats, compels the the sleeping car employees to vote for a group of hand-picked officers for the company union, which is entirely controlled by the company, and that the union is operated entirely under company control.

To Ask Permanent Injunction

President Randolph states that under Judge Woodword's ruling, the Brotherhood will file suit for a permanent injunction against the Pullmn Company. Mr. Randolph declares that failure to secure a temporary injunction does not weaken the Brotherhood's case, for there would necessarily have had to follow a request for a permanent injunction.

The Brotherhood, he says, is being represented by Henry T. Hunt of New York; David Lillenthal of Chicago, and John Lynch of Chicago.

THE POETS SEEK AN INJUNCTION

Last week the Brotherhod of Sleeping Car Porters went before a Chicago Judge in an effort to enjoin the Pullman Car Company from holding the next election of its company union. The Brotherhood is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and is independent of the Pullman Company. The company union is an organization of the Pullman Company's own creation in its effort to thwart the rise of a militant organization that will work for better working conditions and increased pay.

Word

The judge refused to issue a temporary injunction, stating as his reason that he did not think there was an immediate emergency, but set a date for a hearing of the facts for a permanent injunction.

10-24-30

This is the Brotherhood's first direct attack through the courts on the company's union. Their suit is being based on a similar one brought by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. This suit arose in Texas and was finally carried to the United States Supreme Court where a decision in favor of the union was handed down.

Washington Post

The Pullman Porters represent the only large group of railroad workers who are not represented by a strong uinon. For years these men have been working under most unreasonable conditions and receive unbelievable low salaries. Through the untiring efforts of A. Philip Randolph, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized. For the past several years this organization has been waging an unrelentless fight to enroll the porters on its membership roll. Thousands have joined, but thousands of others have been intimidated by the Pullman Company and kept from exercising their own will.

The so-called company union is nothing more than a sick and burial society sponsored by the Pullman Company. Its funds are kept by the treasurer of the Pullman Company. The organization's officers have no power and are simply marionettes in the hands of the Pullman officials.

The Brotherhood represents a deserving cause and should receive the solid support of every Pullman Porter and every citizen. Its fight in the courts will be eagerly watched. It victorious, the benefits obtained will greatly enrich the buying power of a large number of deserving men and women.

Butlers' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Labor- 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

BUTLERS' ASSOCIATION PRESENTED CHARTER

Courier

The Butlers' Association of Pittsburgh was presented with its charter, a charter of the first class, under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, by its legal advisor, Mr. Robert L. Vann, prominent local attorney, on its last meeting night, Tuesday, June 24.

7-5-30

The Butlers' Association, the personnel of which is composed of some of the leading citizens of the Pittsburgh district, and environs, applied for its charter through Attorney Vann, who is also a honorary member of the association.

Pittsburgh Pa

Along with the presentation of the charter, Mr. Vann gave the Butlers some good sound business advice, as well as the means whereby the association can establish itself forever in the hearts of Pittsburghers, white as well as colored.

After the current business of the association was transacted, the members partook of a light luncheon and refreshments, and as the hands of the clock pointed to 12 o'clock midnight, the meeting adjourned.

California

Labor - 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Locomotive Engineers Journal
SEP - - 1930

Why Fruit Workers Struck

Vile conditions in fruit and vegetable harvesting are reported by Federated Press on the basis of an interview with Oscar Erickson, one of the organizers recently sent to jail for 3-42 year terms for their activities in attempting to unionize Imperial Valley field and packing house workers.

"White, Mexican, Filipino and Negro workers staged spontaneous strikes in January and February," says the prisoner. "Depression and unemployment made the lettuce market slow; so packers ordered wage cuts. First Mexicans were fired and told that Filipino field workers were taking 30c instead of 35c an hour. When the Mexicans submitted, the same trick was pulled on the Filipinos. In packing houses workers get 9c a crate but inspectors tightened up and rejected so many crates that it amounted to a wage cut. A good packer does 400-500 crates a day, *working up to 18 hours.*

White and Mexican workers bring their families in ancient autos and camp in the fields. Filipinos are mostly single young men who bunk together in tourist cabins or cheap lodgings. "Fruit tramps," these migratory agricultural workers are sometimes called, as they drift from section to section as the crops mature. Only the rudest sort of housing is given tenants and none usually for casual workers. No sanitary provisions are made in most places. Soil is polluted and water made dangerous.

"Everyone drinks from irrigation ditches in Imperial Valley," says Erickson, "but the towns get it filtered. Workers dip up the water warm and filmed. Women and children from toddlers up work in the fields, with summer temperatures up to 130 degrees. Mosquitos are fierce."

Cloakmakers Union.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

JOIN THE UNION NOW

Afro-American 8-9-30

(An Editorial)

Announcement last week that the Cloakmakers Union, Local No. 4, had won its fight in all but five of the twenty establishments in the city emphasizes the fact that in one of the factories still out there are large numbers of Negro workers. Baltimore Md.

The AFRO-AMERICAN believes that it is to the best interest of these and all Negro workers in the garment industry to join the cause of their white associates, walk out and help establish the union scale and working conditions in all the shops in the city.

The attitude of white workers in the fifteen shops where union scales now obtain, leave no doubt that they are willing to give Negro workers fair play. All of the Negro workers in the shops which have signed the union agreement are now receiving equal pay for the same work that whites are doing and leaders of the union have pledged to stand by them as union men and women.

One of the largest shops in Baltimore is able to hold out against signing the union contract because the Negro workers, so far, show no disposition to join the strike. There is nothing to be gained by these workers in keeping wages down for the sake of holding a temporary job. Every sign points to the complete unionization of the needle industry in this city, one of the last cities to be unionized; and unless Negro workers join their white craftsmen, they will be the losers in the end.

Let it not be said that any group of Negro workers are too short-sighted to stand firm with any organization of white workers which will stand firm and carry square with them.

Join the union, and help bring the remaining shops into line, before it is too late.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc

Editorial Opinions of the Negro Press

THE NEGRO AND COMMUNISM

No one doubts the sincerity of those members of the Communist organization who have recently taken their stand for race equality, as expressed at Gastonia, Atlanta, Birmingham and many other sections of the far South. This writer had a fine opportunity to weigh and test the integrity of purpose and dogged determination of individual Communists in support of their ideals during the recent mob disorders at Chichasha. We saw them go to jail and come out smiling. The same men offered their services as investigators when the night-riders drove Negroes out of Beckham county.

In the Communist party black folk find the worm slowly turning; scales are falling from the eyes of the white proletariat, truth, ugly truth, is at last standing naked and bare. It is dawning upon the consciousness of white masses that the Negro's problem is identical and the same as theirs.

Even though this radical white man, who shouts about revolt, overthrow of the present order and racial equality, is learning his lesson and has honest intentions as he gravitates towards brotherhood, the Negro must not forget that he must be slow in joining this revolutionary arm because of reasons which the white man does not have to consider.

A case in point developed in Mayor Jimmy Walker's office in New York last week. A group of Communists gathered there to force an interview with his honor. During the short and abruptly ended conference J. Louis Engdahl called Mayor Jimmy a "cheap political grafter." Understand now, the Communist party was composed of two white men and one Negro woman, Maud White. Miss White was thrown down two flights of stairs, neither of the two white men were disposed of by the police in the cruel inhuman manner in which Miss White was catapulted from the city hall. You guess the reason.

Just a few days ago two Communists in Oklahoma City projected themselves into the picture while the War Secretary, Pat Hurley, was in the city. They later proceeded to exercise their right of free speech following the incident, landing in jail without a scratch. Suppose they had been Negroes, what do you think would have happened?

What we are trying to say is this: the citizenship status of the Negro is lower than that of the poor white man in this country. Constitutional guarantees do not surround black folk as they do the most insignificant white class. We saw a Communist stand up in the local police court and assume an attitude and make statements that would have reduced a Negro's mouth to an unrecognizable pulp. A white complexion is a license which permits its owner to do many things. Negroes are lynched for attempting some of them, and other lesser penalties are visited upon them such as being cast down two flights of stairs.

Communism, then, offers graver dangers to Negroes than to white people. Even if we believed in the principles of Communism, we would be slow to suggest it as a working agenda for black folk. We are sure that those in control of the established order would ,in case of open physical conflict, use the Negro as an object lesson for recalcitrant white folk. We should be slow to lead the mass of black folk to a slaughter house in attempting to replace social and economic balance wheels of the Nation.

The poor white man, who has been the willing tool of those who for economic reasons, have kept the white and black masses apart, must be patient with the Negro as he takes time to orient himself towards Communism. True it is that we have waited long for the day when the poor white man could catch the vision which he has now. But when we go out to fight; when we become a part of an army fighting for a new order, we would rather not be used as a breastworks for civilization. In other words, the Negro wants to leap up the stairs of citizenship about two flights, before he will feel secure in going out to fight about the things that the poor white man is engaged here in America. Just now, in our present demoted citizenship, we cannot afford individually or collectively to take the toboggan as did Miss Negro Communist, Maud White.

Editorial, Black Dispatch.

Communist

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 23 1930

TENNESSEE SMILES AT FISH STATEMENT

Chattanooga District Fails to Share Representative's Alarm Over Red "Success."

SOME NEGROES INFLUENCED

But White Laborers Apparently Resent Attempts to Change Their Loyalty.

By W. G. FOSTER.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 20.—People in this section read with a smile the statement by Representative Hamilton Fish that he was surprised at the amount of communism he found in the South. To the man on the spot it seems that the first attempt of the disciples of Lenin's and Stalin's theories to gain a foothold in Dixie have met with utter failure. A few hundred disaffected white laborers, mostly imported for the purpose, and a sprinkling of Negroes, represent the total of conversions to the communist cause in the "southeastern district" of which Chattanooga is supposed to be the capital.

Here in their "capital" the Reds have not really made a start. A few of their traveling agitators were arrested and fined after some street speaking but the local police decided that as long as the Reds did not get outdoors and disturb things the wisest course would be to let them alone. The press also refused to be aroused. Balked in their two chief methods of gaining sympathy—"persecution" by officials and "roasts" by newspapers, they have been unable to do much in the way of recruiting.

There are several fundamental reasons why the invaders were greeted with indifference and even antagonism among the very class of folk they aimed to reach and why succeeding invasions will fail unless economic conditions grow worse more rapidly than anybody believes they will.

Red Has No Real Appeal.

The South is not yet industrialized. Factories have sprung up in many cities and mills have been built, with villages created for them here and there, but the section is still predominantly agrarian and the Red has nothing of genuine appeal to the man on the farm. The doctrine of race equality, which the Reds emphasize and which caused three-fourths of their crowds at local meetings to be Negroes, has little chance of getting a grip on Dixie, unless many thousands of workers are imported, or many more Negroes return from the North than are now heading this way. Dislike of the Negro is much more prevalent on the part of the non-property owning class than among those whose progenitors used to own slaves. Simon Legree et al. to the contrary notwithstanding the "quality" of the South loved the Negroes who belonged to them and gave them tender care.

On the other hand, the average Negro possessed a supreme contempt for the man who did not own property, and delighted to ridicule the "po' white trash." Quite naturally, the dislike was equally strong on the other side. The years have served to subdue this feeling to some extent but the germ still remains and a large part of the mobs which supply Brother Tinkham of Massachusetts and others with oratorical fuel comes from the less favored citizens. Consequently when the emissaries of Moscow hit up against this class of natives with their doctrine of equal rights they strike a stone wall.

Still another factor that militates against the incoming of the Reds is the fact that the workers in the average mill village in the South find themselves in far better condition that the tenant farmers about them, and most of the native workers come from the tenant farmhouses. Some months ago I was looking over one of the South's best-managed mills at Piedmont, Ala., and an old-timer told me with great glee of the time when the sheriff saved the last agitator who came to the village from being ducked in an old well for a much-needed bath by the very men he had come to "save."

"Go out and look at the tenant farmers and the shacks they live in," said the old-timer, "and you will find why I chose to spend thirty-odd years in this mill at wages starting at $5 a week and now about $18. You folk from the city think its terrible to try to live on $16 or $18 a week; but I rent a neat, comfortable little cottage from the company for $11 a month; we have electric light, heat, water and bathing and sanitary facilities as good as anybody; we have the best doctor the section affords when we need him, with a first aid station where illness or injury is quickly treated; we work in a mill scientifically equipped for light, heat and air, with all the latest things that keep you healthy. But the tenant farmer is miles from the doctor and has no money to pay him, nobody to back him up in trouble, no sanitation worth speaking of, and probably exists on $200 a year."

Resent Disloyal Efforts.

Perhaps it may be hard for those who are in touch with Northern industrial centres to believe it, but it is true that the Southern-born laborer is still a loyal citizen of the United States and he resents any effort to induce him to be otherwise. The much-advertised little county of Rhea, in which is Dayton, where was the evolution trial, did not have a single man who tried to dodge military service in the World War. The State of Tennessee has no more loyal organization than the State Federation of Labor and no witness who testified before Mr. Fish's committee told of beating back the Red inroads with more pleasure than Paul Aymon, president of the federation.

Before the Reds shifted their attack to the Chattanooga area, they had failed signally in two textile centres where the presence of large numbers of imported laborers seemed to give them their most favorable opportunity. They ran foul of the Tennessee Federation of Labor in the strike at the Bemberg plant at Elizabethton, and their attempts to "bore from within" that organization, Mr. Aymon told the committee, were easily combated. Over in Gastonia, N. C., where the killing of Chief of Police Aderholt was the final blow to the Red cause, the invaders found that public opinion among all native classes formed an insurmountable barrier to their growth. The enthusiasm with which juries almost shouted "guilty" whenever a Red was on trial was sufficient to show the leaders that they had no chance of gaining a foothold in that centre for years. The Reds who left the Civil Liberties Union holding the bag for their bonds knew better than to return to the Tar Heel State.

Why the Reds, after failing where the field seemed fertile, should have tried a more difficult territory is a mystery, but here they came. They established headquarters in Chattanooga. They barely raised a ripple in Memphis. In Atlanta, the agitators were indicted under a Georgia statute which prescribes capital punishment. In Birmingham, the Fish committee was told that there are several thousand Moscovites in the coal mines surrounding that city, but if so, they are working in discreet silence.

In Tennessee, the Reds ran a Negro, Sherman Bell, Chattanooga plasterer, against Cordell Hull for the United States Senate. He got 200 votes in Hamilton County. His associate on the ticket, Samuel Borenstein, who runs a grocery in a Negro section of the city, polled 71 votes for Governor. The vote for the Negro probably represents the full Communist strength in Chattanooga after months of effort.

New Orleans, La. States
Tuesday, November 18, 1930

FISH COMMITTEE ENDS PROBE HERE

Difference of Opinion On Number of 'Reds' In New Orleans

The Fish committee of the House of Representatives investigating Communist activities in New Orleans departed Monday night for Memphis after spending an entire day hearing witnesses tell of "Red" activities here.

The fact that there are Communistic activities in New Orleans and an organized effort is being made to enlist the co-operation of the unemployed, both among whites and negroes, was established by the committee. It was also established through testimony by Holt Ross, president of the Mississippi State American Fed-

eration of Labor, that Communist agents center their efforts in camps of organized labor in an effort to make the union man break away from the organized ranks.

It was also brought out at the hearing that Communist agents meet all boats coming to New Orleans and invite the sailors to make their home and headquarters at 308 Chartres street, the alleged headquarters of the Marine Workers in New Orleans, which, it is charged, is the local organization of the Third Internationale, the official Red organization of Russia. Patrolman Jules Teinhardt told of arresting a man named William Larue, a New York seaman, for distributing revolutionary literature to members of the German cruiser Emden when that boat was in port.

A. J. Liuzza, head of the Hogan Detective Agency here, also told of the methods used by the local "Reds" to secure new members and declared that there were actually 225 Communist membership cards issued in New Orleans.

It was the concensus of witnesses that unemployment was the major factor in the "Red" movement. Those heard declared that men with families in want turn to the line of least resistance for relief and that when Communist agents promise quick action they turn "Red." It was also testified that there is a concentrated effort to organize the negroes in this section in the ommunist movement. The "Reds" are said to have used racial equality in their arguments to enlist negro sympathy. Negro union officials testifying declared that they urged their members to be loyal American citizens and made them take an oath to be loyal to the government.

The number of "Reds" in New Orleans is problematical, according to the testimony heard. William Donnels, editor and manager of the "Federationalist," local labor paper, declared that it was his opinion there were 10,000 "Reds" in the city today. Charles Thorsen disagreed in his testimony, saying that there was a difference between actual "Reds" and Communist sympathizers. He admitted that there were probably eight or nine thousand Communist sympathizers in New Orleans, caused through unrest and unemployment, but that there were actually about only 1000 real Communists in New Orleans. Thorsen is business agent of the International Seamen's Union.

Theodore Ray, former chief of police of New Orleans, who raided the headquarters at 308 Chartres street, told the investigation committee that outside of he raid which he conduced on the local headquarters when he made several arrests and seized "Red" literature he had no knowledge of Communist activity here.

Following its hearing at Memphis Tuesday the Fish committee, composed of Hamilton Fish of New York as chairman; John E. Nelson of Maine as acting chairman; Carl G. Bachman of West Virginia, E. E. Eslick of Tennessee and Robert S. Hall of Mississippi, will have a hearing in Washington on November 24.

Lynchburg, Va. News
Sunday, November 16, 1938

Negro Enlistments In Commune Many

Chairman Fish Of Red Probe Body Told 100,000 In South Are "Red"

Atlanta, Nov. 15 (AP).—The statement that communists have made more progress in enlisting the support of Negroes than he had anticipated was made today by Representative Fish of New York as the house committee of which he is chairman completed hearings in three southern industrial centers.

Mr. Fish said he was somewhat surprised but not alarmed at the Negro situation. He gave close attention to R. C. Miller, Atlanta Negro who said he was a former communist organizer operating from Charlotte, N. C.

"Our condition," said Miller, "is miserable and the Negro will put religion aside and join anything to betre himself"

He said the communists claimed the support of 100,000 Negroes at the time he left the party because he did not desire to swear allegiance to soviet Russia as against the United States in event of war. Social equality and a determination to "banish Christ from the skies and capitalists from the earth" were communist slogans, he said.

John Hudson, assistant county solicitor general gave the committee details of capital charges pending here against Joe Carr, formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., and M. H. Powers, formerly of Duluth, Minn. Hudson was requested to furnish a copy of an 1868 Georgia statute under which the two reputed communists are being prosecuted for "attempting to incite to insurrection against the state."

Representative Bachmann of West Virginia and Representative Hall of Mississippi were designated as a subcommittee for a Monday hearing at New Orleans and possibly a Memphis hearing Tuesday. Chairman Fish said he would return to Washington to study a proposed committee trip to Mexico.

Communists.

Labor–1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

QUESTION OF NEGRO PUSHES TO FORE IN PROBE OF RADICALS

Amsterdam News

Congressional Committee Told Communists Have Made Little Headway, but Have Fertile Soil in Racial Discrimination

7-23-30

New York, N.Y.

America's "Negro problem," with its extensive and irritating ramifications, was thrust into prominence Thursday at the Congressional Committee investigating Communism in its public hearings at 370 Madison avenue. The color question was again heard Saturday and promises to be voiced more violently later this week when Negro radicals are expected to be called for examination.

A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, commanded attention at the hearing Saturday when he asserted that Communists have gained no appreciable foothold among Negroes. He pointed out, however, that the Negro is bowed beneath numerous injustices and discriminations which provide fuel for the Red movement and create unrest among Negroes.

Sees Sympathy Growing.

That there is a section of the Negro race immensely interested in Communism was vividly brought out by Mr. Randolph, who declared that several persons have gone to Russia to study the Soviet government's latest methods in agitating and spreading the radical faith. There is a growing number of sympathizers for the Communists among Negroes, however, Mr. Randolph said.

The labor leader blamed lynching, peonage and disfranchisement in the South as the chief contributing causes for the unrest among Negroes.

Fish Says Communists Claim Negroes' Support

Atlanta

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 15.—(AP)—The statement that communists have made more progress in enlisting the support of negroes than he had anticipated was made today by Representative Fish, of New York, as the House committee of which he is chairman completed hearings in three Southern industrial centers.

Fish said he was somewhat surprised but not alarmed at the negro situation. He gave close attention to R. C. Miller, Atlanta negro, who said he was a former communist organizer operating from Charlotte, N. C. 11-16-30

"Our condition," said Miller, "is miserable and the negro will put religion aside and join anything to better himself."

Montgomery Ala

He said the communists claimed the support of 100,000 negroes at the time he left the party because he did not desire to swear allegiance to Soviet Russia as against the United States in event of war. Social equality and a determination to "banish Christ from the skies and capitalists from the earth" were communist slogans, he said.

COMMUNISM

Mrs. Hobart, of the D. A. R., says that one of the principal causes of the spread of communism in the United States is the efficiency apartment. Girls living in such apartments have no place to entertain their boy friends, so they revolt, tra la. Also, she says, communism is spread in the public schools by children who call themselves Young Pioneers. Commenting on Mrs. Hobart's novel opinion, The St. Louis Star

Editorial

May we suggest that one of the principal causes of the spread of communism is the refusal of good people like Mrs. Hobart to recognize the true causes of its spread? Efficiency apartments may cause necking in automobiles, but as an aid to communistic propaganda they can hardly compare with tenement houses where people live ten in a room, or the eviction of unemployed families for inability to pay their rent. No communistic propaganda could influence children in public schools, or older people, if there were not economic and social conditions that caused people to grasp at any doctrine, however false, promising relief from intolerable suffering.

Editorial 11-18-30

There are two kinds of radicalism in the United States—one which seeks revolution by exploiting the misery of the poor in contrast with the wastrel luxury of the rich, and another which tries to combat revolution by removing that contrast. The future of the United States lies in one or the other of these two lines of radicalism. The country will either be destroyed by the first or saved by the second, and if the Daughters of the American Revolution want to help preserve the country their forefathers created, they will attack the sources instead of the symptoms of discontent.

Montgomery Ala

Representative Hamilton Fish, chairman of a Congressional committee to inquire into the state of communism, has been in the South lately, including the States of Alabama and Georgia. He is quoted as saying that he is surprised at the progress which this subversive doctrine has made among Negroes. One Georgia Negro communist told his committee in Atlanta that the lot of his race was "miserable," hinting that in their misery they were willing to turn to any theory which seemed to offer them relief.

People who are fond of alarms are entitled to whatever pleasure it affords them to imagine that Negroes in the South are becoming attracted to the fantastic doctrines of communism. Undoubtedly the propagandists of that order are giving attention to the colored man, particularly in such industrial districts as that in and around Birmingham; undoubtedly many blacks, as well as whites, have been converted; nevertheless, there is no cause for alarm. The time has not yet come when so radical and idiotic a doctrine as that which contemplates the confiscation of private property by revolution and its redistribution by the proletariat can make any serious headway in the choicest and most powerful of all the capitalistic nations. The American worker knows that most of the time business flourishes in this country and that when it does flourish the American worker gets the best break of any other worker in the world. He does not get all that he desires, he does not get all that he believes he deserves, but he gets more than enough to keep him from going bolshevik. His sense tells him that it would be folly to strike down the most flourishing economic system the world has ever known to put in its place a system modelled after that which has afflicted Russia for a dozen years.

Who is against communism in this country? All of the money lenders, merchants and industrialists, big and little; all of the professional classes, all of the agricultural classes, most of the organized labor classes, and all of the influential politicians.

Who is for it? A handful of desperate, anti-social men and women on the fringe of these classes. They are wanting in capable, resourceful leaders, they are wanting in eloquence and resources. They have only grievances, some of which are just, some of which are not, and none of which can be corrected by revolution, all of which can be corrected under the present American capitalistic system—provided only that our leaders, great and small in every walk, take a decent view of their responsibilities.

Our capitalistic system has been, especially in the last decade, progressive. Its duty to itself and to others is to resolve that it will continue to be progressive and liberal in the most enlightened sense.

A liberal capitalism can survive indefinitely in this country; an illiberal capitalism cannot.

The police cannot put down radicalism but a liberal capitalism can make radicalism ridiculous to all before whom it is preached.

TO DEPORT AMERICANS FOR ATTACK ON NEGRO

Soviet Finds Detroit and Toledo Man 'Imbued With Spirit of Race Prejudice.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—Newspapers here this morning printed conflicting reports in regard to the trial of Lemuel Lewis of Detroit and another American named Brown of Toledo. The newspaper Pravda said the trial had been indefinitely postponed because of the illness of several judges, but Communist Youth Pravda said the testimony had been completed and that the Prosecutor had demanded two years' imprisonment under Paragraph 59 of the Criminal Code.

Times

A special telegram from Stalingrad reports that the trial has been concluded with jail sentences of two years for each of the men, but that the sentence had been suspended and the men ordered deported and banished from the country for ten years. In delivering the sentence the judges said the sentences were suspended because of the mitigating circumstances that the accused were foreigners "imbued with the spirit of race prejudice."

9-31-30

Paragraph 59 of the Criminal Code provides a two-year sentence for "national chauvinism," not battery and assault. Punishment for the latter crime is much less severe.

Communists Runnin' Wild!

HAVE Communists become bankrupt? Have they despaired of bringing about a "red revolution" in the United States by boring within such bourgeois organizations as American Federation of Labor, Grand Flappers of the American Revolution, American Legion, and so on?

That the communist movement has become a dismal flop in America is no secret. According to the official report published in "Pravda" at Moscow, the entire membership of that over advertised party in these United States is hardly eight thousand. And no doubt, as a result, the Third Internationale is putting pressure upon those "communist leaders" who are on pay roll here to step on the gas and "bring about the revolution" before Christmas comes. Hurrah for our comrades!

It is our guess that it was the DICTATORIAT at Moscow that suggested the brilliant scheme of "picking" up the Negroes who were all "ready" for a revolution and have it delivered by Santa Claus to the whiskered "tsovarish" in Russia by the end of 1930. In accepting this suggestion from the ignorant Russian communist bosses for execution the American communists have played a huge hoax upon the Third Internationale. For it is really a hoax to expect a revolution in America with the sole support of the Negro. We might even state that if there is any appreciable number of Negroes in any revolution in these blessed States they would be the first ones to be made short work of.

And what are the methods the communists are using in order to "win" the Negro? They promise in the manner of all politcians to "abolish" lynching and bring about "social equality." The Negro World has exposed all this communist bunkum, and we are glad to learn that all intelligent, independent Negroes are deserting the communist party. The only ones that are sticking to communists are those Negroes who are known in the United States as Uncle Tom Negroes. Only those "red" black Negroes would eventually be called Uncle Vanya Negroes.

Last week a correspondent of ours exposed the hypocrisy of the communist platform on lynching. The communist is not interested in suppressing lynching but in spreading his "ism," using lynching as a lever. When Rothschild Francis and Grace Lamb, two independent and courageous Negroes, wanted to put forward plans to suppress lynching they were not only not allowed to do so but were expelled from the party. The communists wanted to discuss only communism!

We commend the brave stand Miss Lamb took. She boldly told the communists: "I came here as a delegate to speak against lynching, not about the communist party. Your refusal to seat us is steam-roller politics which has no place in united front meetings, especially against lynching."

As for their social equality we print elsewhere on this page a letter from Mr. Francis who holds membership directly from the headquarters of the Third International at Moscow. In it he tells us how two Negro children were JIM CROWED by COMMUNISTS and called NIGGER!

Let the communists watch their step if they want to play with the Negro. Their insolence will not do. The Negro has been aroused by the Garvey movement, and he will not be dictated to nor insulted by any white, whether he is a capitalist, socialist, communist or any other damn "ist." The Negro wants to be THE NEGRO and an INDEPENDENT NEGRO at that.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Sunday, November 16, 1930

COMMUNISTS BUSY WITH NEGRO RACE

Extent of Activity Is Surprise to House Committee

HEARINGS BROUGHT TO END

ATLANTA, Nov. 15 (AP)—The statement that Communists have made more progress in enlisting the support of Negroes than he had anticipated was made today by Representative Fish of New York as the house committee of which he is chairman completed hearings in three southern industrial centers.

Mr. Fish said he was somewhat surprised but not alarmed at the Negro situation pictured in testimony he has received. The chairman gave close attention to information related by R. C. Miller, Atlanta Negro, who said he was a former Communist organizer operating from Charlotte, N. C.

"Our condition," said Miller, "is miserable and the Negro will put religion aside and join anything to better himself."

He said the Communists claimed the support of 100,000 Negroes at the time he left the party because he did not desire to swear allegiance to Soviet Russia as against the United States in event of war. Social equality and a determination to "banish Christ from the skies and capitalists from the earth" were Communist slogans, he said.

Literature Examined

The committee examined large quantities of literature and questioned police who said seizure of the printed matter here had discouraged Communist activity except "undercover" work at night in mill districts.

From John Hudson, assistant county solicitor general, the committee learned details of capital charges pending here against Joe Carr, formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., and M. H. Powers, formerly of Duluth, Minn. Hudson was requested to furnish a copy of an 1868 Georgia statute under which the two reputed Communists are being prosecuted for "attempting to incite to insurrection against the state."

One witness, whose name was not learned, was escorted before the committee by police and examined in executive session. The witness, however, left the committee room alone.

Representative Bachmann, of West Virginia and Representative Hall, of Mississippi, were designated as a subcommittee for a Monday hearing at New Orleans and possibly a Memphis hearing Tuesday. Chairman Fish said he would return to Washington to study a proposed committee trip to Mexico.

DOWN IN Birmingham, Alabama the State of Tom Heflin, would seem the last place for Communists, with doctrines of fair play, complete social and economic equality of white and black workers, to set up business.

But that is exactly what they have done, and for the first time the Communists are publishing a paper below the Mason and Dixon line. In its front page editorial, under the caption of "What We Stand For," this paper, the "Southern Worker." declares:

The Southern Worker is neither a "white" paper, nor a "Negro" paper. It is a paper of and for both the white and black workers and farmers. It recognizes only one division, the bosses against the workers and the workers against the bosses. In this class struggle the Southern Worker stands always, without exception, unflinchingly, for the workers. It is a workers' paper.

The Negro worker is the most oppressed worker in the South. His lot is worse than any. Kept jim-crowed at every turn, working at lower wages than the white worker, subject to lynching and persecution, he is kept a virtual slave by the Southern white bosses.

The Southern Worker is here to voice the rebellion against these conditions. It is here to serve as the tribunal for the demands of the Southern toilers. It is here to give them Communist leadership in their struggle.

Baltimore, Md.

No one can yet foresee through what agency the Negro and white workers of the South will work out a solution of the labor problems from which they both suffer. But all must agree that the American economic system, which, in a land of plenty brings such constant recurrences of our present forced unemployment, must be replaced by something better, and if the Communists can convince the white workers of the South that their interests lie in joining with Negro workers, it ought to be easy to convince the Negro workers where their interests lie.

However, as many Negro leaders as whites go into shivers at the words "revolutionary change," and all of this kind of people should now and then take a good meditative look at the monuments to George Washington and others whom we now honor for making revolutionary changes.

Communists.

Labor- 1930
"Unions, Strikes, etc.,

'Red' Probers Seek Black Communists

Congressional Investigating Committee Questions Police and Prosecutor's Assistant But Uncovers Little Evidence of Soviet Activity Around Atlanta.

BY L. A. FARRELL.

There came to Atlanta Saturday to "investigate the red menace as it affects the south" a special committee of the federal house of representatives. The following composed the inquisitorial body:

Representative Hamilton Fish, New York, republican, chairman.

Representative John E. Nelson, Maine, republican.

Representative Carl G. Bachmann, West Virginia, republican.

Representative Robert S. Hall, Mississippi, democrat.

Representative P. E. Elsich, Tennessee, democrat.

Fain Heard First.

In the entourage also were T. W. Rogers, sergeant-at-arms of the house; Walter J. Reynolds, clerk, and W. R. Graham, reporter.

The investigation was conducted in the federal courtroom at the post-office.

Grover C. Fain, captain of police, was the first witness. He was questioned by Chairman Fish.

Captain Fain narrated that about a year ago rumblings of communistic activities reached the ears of the police and that in March, of this year, or maybe in April, the captain didn't remember, there was a call to a hall at Auburn and Piedmont avenue, where the captain and his men found a number of negroes being addressed by two men, Carr and Powers.

There was much communistic literature found in the hall the two men, Carr and Powers arrested, taken before the recorder, bound over to the grand jury, indicted for "attempt to insurrection," held for trial and released on bond. The red menace tapered off with that, the captain reported.

"Weren't the large majority of those interested in the meeting negroes?" Chairman Fish asked.

"Yes," replied the captain, "I think they were."

Hudson Next on List.

Captain Fain then was dismissed with the thanks of the committee, the house of representatives and the congress and Assistant Solicitor General John H. Hudson summoned to the witness chair.

Assistant Solicitor General Hudson opened a number of brief cases and unfolded for the committee a large array of red signs, found by the police in the Auburn avenue hall and at "red" headquarters in east Fair street. Mr. Hudson told of the charges of inciting to insurrection being filed against Carr and Powers, adding that no definite date for their trial had been set.

Chairman Fish then asked the assistant prosecutor if it was not known to him that a majority of those on whom the communists bent their efforts were negroes.

"I am unable to state accurately just what percentage are negroes," Mr. Hudson replied.

Negro "Organizer" Called.

R. C. Miller, negro, who described himself as a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a former "district" organizer of the communist party, then was called. On direction of Chairman Fish the negro narrated his former connection.

He reported, in effect, as follows: That about a year ago he had been approached to distribute red propaganda among the negro workers and accepted with the understanding that he was to be "local delegate." Later after some "work" in Atlanta he went to a "state meeting" at Rome where his territory was enlarged and he was made "state delegate." And still later he was called to a regional conference at Charlotte, where he was to be made "district delegate."

Miller's memory failed him concerning dates and actual instructions from the party leaders but he did remember that he had been asked to swear allegiance to the soviet government, against any and all her enemies, including the United States; this he said he refused and resigned his district honors.

Miller asserted that at the time of his resignation he estimated that there were 100,000 negro communists in the south, that there were nine actual negro communists in Atlanta and about 300 sympathizers.

Sought Negro Members.

"Isn't it a fact that the organization stressed its efforts in attempting to obtain negro members?" Congressman Fish asked.

"Yessir," replied Miller. "They did. The negro of the south is in a miserable fix and they'll go into anything that'll promise them something better."

"Did the promise of social and racial equality interest them?" Fish then asked.

"No," Miller responded, "that is not much. They wanted better wages and better working conditions."

"Do you think the red activity has declined since your resignation?" was the next question from the chairman.

"Yessir," said Miller. "The negroes found out like I did that they don't mean much to them."

"Is the work of the communists still going on?"

"I'm sure it is," was Miller's reply. "Every Sunday night they go out and distribute their literature, putting it on doorsteps and where the worker can find it."

Joseph P. McGrath, secretary of the Georgia Manufacturers Association, was then called but he did not know of any communist activities except what had been reported in the newspapers. Neither did B. S. Barker, executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, who was the next witness.

Five Policemen Called.

Five policemen, Edward F. Cason, R. T. Denney, L. D. Cody, Arthur Daley and Charles Floyd, then were called and told of arresting Carr and Powers. Though no one told the committee who Carr and Powers are, it is presumed that the witnesses were referring to Joe Carr and M. H. Powers, alleged organizers of the communist party, who are under bond awaiting trial on a capital offense, inciting to insurrection. They were arrested on March 9 in front of the Auburn and Piedmont hall.

A. Steve Nance, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, then was called, but was unable to give the committee any direct evidence of the reds having attempted to organize the members of the local labor unions.

All of the witnesses were asked by Chairman Fish if they didn't believe that most of the communist subjects were negroes and after some study nearly all replied that they so believed.

The committee then went into executive session and talked about what it had heard.

At the conclusion of the hearing, 12:30 o'clock, Chairman Fish reported that the committee likely would have a report ready for the house when it reconvenes late this month.

"It is apparent to the committee that the 'reds' labored chiefly in the vineyards of the negro worker," was all that the chairman would say regarding the discoveries made by the committee here. "It appeared to be the same in Birmingham."

Mr. Fish announced that a subcommittee composed of Representatives Bachman and Hall would go to New Orleans Monday to hold an investigation and likely would proceed on to Memphis later in the week. Mr. Fish and Mr. Nelson then entrained for the north, and Mr. Elsich went to his Tennessee home to rest up for the coming session of congress.

THE NEGRO AND COMMUNISM

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

We have just read in The Macon Telegraph dated, Sunday, November 16th, 1930 an article entitled, "Communists Busy With Negro Race."

We have heard of the activities of this foreign organization operating in this country for some time but have thought very lightly of it as it relates to our group.

The article referred to above causes me to think more seriously about it while at the same time I put but little concern on the statement made by R. C. Miller of Atlanta a former Communist organizer operating from Charlotte, N. C. Statement follows:

"Our condition," said Miller, "is miserable and the Negro will put religion aside and join anything to better himself."

He said the Communists claimed the support of 100,000 Negroes at the time he left the party because he did not desire to swear allegiance to Soviet Russia as against the United States in event of war. Social equality and a determination to "banish Christ from the skies and capitalists from the earth" were Communists slogans, he said.

Macon Telegraph

I have been thinking largely concerning National and international questions every since the war, especially those questions which concern the American people and our group.

I never did think much of the Communists, however, because the thing for which they contend does not affect the intelligent or thinking people of our group. They state that their object is to banish Christ from the skies and capitalists from the earth.

Jesus Christ, the wealthy white men of America and the well-bred white citizens of this country have been our friends. Therefore, I am sure that no thinking black man will allow foreign trouble breeders to prejudice our group against its friends and widen the breech between the races which the well thinking people of both races are laboring so hard to close.

It has been said that the American Negro is the highest developed and most refined Negro in the world today.

We are not ignorant of the fact that we served this country for more than 200 years as slaves. But even then we were in some measures better off than our African brother who was shut of from civilization, in the jungles where he had and still has no idea of the God who holds the destiny of all nations in his hands.

In the days of slavery there were hundreds of black men who learned the bautiful story of Jesus Christ and his love for all mankind.

It is said that by some that the American Negro got more out of slavery than his master. As to whether this is true or not I will leave it for you to decide. But I do know that the organization of the Communists has done nothing for us at any time during our existence. It was the wealthy white man who built and endowed our schools and colleges.

I am proud to state that the philanthropists were and are not confined to any particular section of our country. They are found from Maine to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

While we think of the schools that were built by the people of the North we should not forget the schools and institutions of every kind that are built by the Southern white man. Among them is Pane college of Augusta.

It was the M. E. church North that built the great Negro college at Augusta for Negroes who embraced or accepted the religion offered by them in the days of slavery.

The American white people are the best friends we have in the world today it matters not what any one may tell you. Therefore let us take no part with the Communists. Their prejudice will do nothing for us but will cause our hurt and possibly our complete downfall.

The Negro is encouched in every American organization that is instituted for the development and protection of the American people. I will admit however that the interest which some of the organizations manifest is very meager but it will grow in proportion to our own interest and activities.

Again, let me urge my people not to be influenced by these foreign organizations which are attempting to bring strife and contention between the races.

Our white friends have no cause to think that we will ever attempt to separate ourselves from Jesus Christ who is the foundation of all righteousness, human development and human justice. Neither will we ever loose faith in the wealthy citizens of our commonwealth, nor will we in any way strike the wealthy people of our country. Because we know that the men of wealth and well-bred white citizens both rich and poor are interested in us and have protected us from many disasters.

We are not ignorant of the recent upheavals which have caused us much serious thought but they are not to be compared with what will happen should we betray our trust and seek to destroy the peace and prosperity of a country for which we have poured out our life's blood like water.

Again in plain English, I am asking our group to take no part with the Communists because they have done nothing for us and will do nothing for us in the future but destroy the harmony and peace that prevails between the groups here in America.

Macon.

J. T. SAXON.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Thursday, November 13, 1930

RED PROBERS HOLD INQUIRY SESSION AT CHATTANOOGA

Chairman Fish Declares Little Progress Made by Communists

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 13.—(AP)—The congressional committee investigating activities of the Communists in the United States, held a session here Thursday.

Chairman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, said that Chattanooga was chosen because the committee was informed it was one of seventeen district headquarters of the Communists in the United States.

The Chattanooga News quoted Congressman Fish as saying that the efforts of the Communists to organize the negroes had made very little headway.

The News quoted Congressman Fish as saying: "The committee has received first hand information that orders have come from Moscow directing that an extensive campaign be made among the negroes for revolutionary purposes. Although a great deal of money has been used and propaganda has been broadcast among negroes in both the north and south it has made very little headway among that group as they are essentially patriotic and loyal to the government, its institutions and to the American flag."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Wednesday, November 26, 1930

Letters to The Telegraph

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To the Editor of The Telegraph:

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Macon. J. T. SAXON.

Greensboro, N. C. News
Sunday, November 16, 1930

Negro Who Once Organized For Reds Tells About Hold Group Has Upon His Race

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Representative Bachmann of West Virginia and Representative Hall of Mississippi were designated as a sub-committee for a Monday hearing at New Orleans and possibly a Memphis hearing Tuesday. Chairman Fish said he would return to Washington to study a proposed committee trip to Mexico.

Root Out White Chauvinism!

Statement of the Detroit District, Communist Party of the U. S. A.

White chauvinism is consciously fostered by the capitalists in order to divide the workers and keep them enslaved. The capitalists not only promote and organize lynching and race discrimination against the Negro toilers, but they also through their schools, churches, newspapers and other capitalist institutions try to corrupt the workers and their organizations. The American Federation of Labor officialdom that is in the service of the capitalist class discriminates against, and does not organize the Negro workers. The working class must carry on an uncompromising struggle against white chauvinism within its ranks and stamp it out in every workers' organization.

The Communist Party has for some time conducted a merciless struggle against white chauvinism in its ranks. The Detroit District, where at one time members of the Communist Party yielded to white chauvinism has been very severe in stamping out any trace of white chauvinism among the Party membership. **No one who is in the least permeated with this bourgeois ideology is allowed to join or remain a member of the Communist Party.**

In the last month, the Party has been successful in recruiting among its 180 new members—70 Negro workers. This fact alone shows first of all the increasing class consciousness of the Negro workers in Detroit who are the most exploited section of the working class, and secondly that the Negro workers realize that the Communist Party is not a white party, but a Party of the whole of the working class irrespective of race and nationality. The struggles that the Communist Party has been conducting in the past period in the South as well as in the North have convinced the Negro toilers who have always been betrayed by the white politicians that the Communist Party is their Party. In the leading body of the Communist Party of the United States, there are nine Negro workers. Out of a membership of 44 on the Central Committee there are nine Negro workers. Negro workers occupy all leading posts in the Party together with their white brothers.

The Communist Party is not only carrying on a struggle against white chauvinism among its own members but the Communist Party will not tolerate white chauvinism in any workers' organization where our Party has influence. In the South when the National Textile Workers' Union was for some time active in organizing the textile workers, there arose a situation in one city where white workers suffering from the corruption of the bosses refused to organize together with the Negro workers. Our Party instructed its members in the National Textile Workers' Union and the organizers of the National Textlie Workers' Union who are members of our Party that our policy must be the following: **Organize the Negro workers into the Textile Workers' Union even if the Negro workers will be the only ones. Take in only those white workers into the union who will fight side by side with their Negro fellow workers.** The result of this policy was that the white workers finally realized that the policy of the Communist Party is correct and that it is the bosses that are interested in dividing them so that they can cut their wages and worsen their conditions.

Attitude of Small Shopkeepers.

One of the branches of the Communist Party in Detroit meets in the Jewish Workers Club Hall. This Party Nucleus recruited a large number of Negro workers in the recruiting campaign. When the Negro workers came to the meeting on Tuesday, January 7th, at about 7 p. m. there were no other workers present yet, the meeting having been called for 7:30 p. m. The members of this organization consist of a majority of non-members of the Communist Party. One of the non-Party members in charge of the hall at that time, was a Mrs. Estrin. She, instead of telling the Negro comrades that the meeting will start at 7:30 p. m., and that they should wait in the meeting room, told the Negro comrades that there will be no meeting. This Mrs. Estrin is the wife of an owner of a tailor shop. Such elements as little shopkeepers are the same kind as their big brothers, the big capitalists. They serve the interests of the capitalists. They have no place in our organization. The Communist Party has at once instructed its members in the club to attend the meeting of the club, and to expel Mrs. Estrin from the Club. The Party will not stop at this. The Party will insist that there is no room for any element who yielded to white chauvinism in the ranks of a workers' organization.

The Jewish Workers Club must decide: **Out with the petty shopkeeper elements and extend the heartiest welcome to all Negro workers—Party members and non-Party members.**

The Communist Party will not only take up this question in the Jewish Workers Club. Having stamped out white chauvinism in the Party, we will continue to carry on the struggle in every workers' organization in Detroit.

DETROIT DIST., COMMUNIST PARTY

Lenin Showed Way for Negro Masses

By OTTO HALL

The month of January is of great significance to millions of oppressed toilers throughout Africa, Asia, Europe and America. It was 1924, that Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin the great revolutionary leader died.

Otto Hall

V. I. Lenin will be remembered not only as a leader of the struggles of the Russian workers but as a world revolutionary leader. He was, without doubt, the greatest fighter for the emancipation of the worlds oppressed that the imperialists have ever had to contend with.

Because our struggles here in New York against high rents, unemployment, speed-up and wage cuts, and all forms of race discrimination, are directly linked up with the oppressed colonial peoples of the rest of the world, we Negro workers, together with the oppressed workers of all nationalities must carry on a united struggle against capitalist oppression.

It was Lenin who laid the theoretical basis for the whole-hearted support which Communist Parties throughout the world have given to the nationalist movement in Turkey, China, Haiti, Morocco, India, Egypt, Korea and other oppressed countries, as well as for a free black republic of South Africa, self determination for the Negro people of the Southern United States and complete racial, social and political equality for the Negroes, North and South.

In his book "Socialism and War," soon to be published in English, Lenin said:

"The Socialists cannot reach their great aim without fighting against every form of national oppression. They must, therefore, unequivocally demand that the Social-Democrats of the oppressing countries (of the so-called "great" nations in particular) should recognize and defend the right of the oppressed nations to self-determination, in the politcal sense of the word, i. e., the right to political separation. A Socialist of a great nation or a nation possessing colonies who does not defend this right is a "chauvinist."

The fight against race discrimination, against exploitation of colonial masses, for the unity of all the workers regardless of race or nationality, in a common fight against their oppressors is not an easy one. The capitalists foster race hatred among the white workers against the Negroes thru every means at their disposal.

The Communist Party. the Party of Lenin, gives active support to all organizations fighting against capitalist exploitation. The Communist Party is giving active support to the Harlem Tenants League, which is organizing the Negro tenants in Harlem to struggle against the robbing landlords. It supports the American Negro Labor Congress in its' fight for unity of black and white workers for a struggle for better conditions.

Every worker regardless of color and nationality must attend the Lenin Memorial meeting and join the Communist Party. We honor our revolutionary heroes by building strong Communist Parties in every country which will under the guidance of the Communist International, founded by Lenin lead the oppressed workers to the final victory over capitalism and the establishment of a World Soviet Republic.

Party Recruits In Wage Cut Steel Plants

"Root the party in the industries," was one of the central slogans of the Party Recruiting drive, and one of the fruits of this slogan was the organization of three shop nuclei in Youngstown Ohio the point at which the capitalist class in the steel industry concentrated and began their nation-wide wage cutting attack.

Negro workers are responding to the appeal for membership in the Communist Party. "I am a colored woman," writes one Negro worker "and I do work, and I am willing to work, but can't get no job. I would like to get further information, as I was reading one of your papers (the Daily Worker) and I am writing to you. I enclose your application from Daily Worker. Hope to hear from you soon."

In the first week of the Drive, 53 Negro workers were recruited. The second week brought in 50 and the third 57. Philadelphia has recruited a total of 47 Negro workers, with Detroit close behind with 46. Other districts have recruited the following number this most exploited section of the American working class: New York, 30—too low for this big center of Negro workers; Chicago, 21—the same criticism; Cleveland 9, and Buffalo-Pittsburgh, 3.

* * *

"Please send me information about how I can join your Party" writes a Negro worker from Chicago. "And how much the dues, are. Also send me some of your literature. I read the Daily Worker every day, and have been a constant reader of it for four months, and would not be without it because it's so interesting.

'The place I work at, I have been for Six and one-half years. We have been speeded up so we can hardly stand it. Now we work a week and then we are off a week. Besides, they have put up Jim Crow signs to keep us workers from organizing. I would like to see this shop organized."

We must reach a wider mass of Negro workers who feel the growing speed-up and unemployment as a result of the present crisis. The revolutionary competition between the districts must intensify especially in recruiting the Negro workers.

RACES MINGLE AS COPS LOOK ON. NO SPEECH MADE

White Girls Overcome Timidness of Negro Dancers

Washington's first inter-racial dance ,staged under the auspices of the Young Communist League of this city on Monoday evening in the Pythian Temple ballroom, was attended by approximately 150 colored citizens, mith about the same number of whites present. The gathering included many well-known Washingtonians, including two Howard University professors, the proprietor of a large local cafe and his wife, Knights of Pythias officials, a Y.M.C.A. representative, newspaper men, and other prominent citizens.

Mixed Dancing

Although late in starting, the af-

fair was in full swing by 11 o'clock and a spirit of comradeship and good fellowship seemingly pervaded the hall. The reticence on the part of colored boys to seek partners was overcome by the many young white girls present, who invited the boys to dance with them. Although there were several colored girls on the dance floor with white partners, white girls with colored partners were in the vast majority. Ten members of the Liberal Club of George Washington University participated in the dancing.

Police Present

Many police officers, some in uniform and others in plain clothes, were present during the entire evening and lent a semi-martial air to the affair. They offered no interference with the dancing, however. Some sat just inside the entrance to the dance hall on a bench, while others remained just outside the door. The sale of hot dogs was stopped early in the evening by a license officer of the Eighth Precinct, who stated that such sales without a license were prohibited under District regulations. Soft drinks, however, found a ready sale, as well as Communist Party literature.

Speeches Squelched

The principal speaker was scheduled to have been Otto E. Huiswood, of New York City, national organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress. In a brief announcement he stated that the Police Department had prevented the Pythian Building management from permitting speeches to be made. This, however, was denied by the manager of the building, who stated to a Tribune reporter that the agreement covering the rental of the hall to the Communist League provided that no speeches should be delivered during the evening.

Communist Aims

Mr. Huiswood talked freely with a Tribune representative concerning the aims and purposes of the Communist Party. He stated that he was born in Dutch Guiana, that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he had spent several months in Soviet Russia. He indicated that had he been permitted to deliver his speech, he had planned to discuss the program of the Communist Party with special relation to the inter-racial feature. He said that the Communist Party advocates the bringing together of all workers, black and white, on a common platform based on full political and social equality, and that among its aims are the abolishment of the capitalistic system, the breaking down of racial segregation, and the prevention of the exploitation of black and white workers through racial prejudice and discrimination.

Conduct Orderly

No disorder of any sort was observed during the evening, and apparently those taking part in the dancing thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Many evinced their growing interest in the Communistic movement, and announced their intention of attending meetings to be held here this week.

Among Workers in the South

By CLARA HOLDEN.

"THERE'S no use reading these newspapers here," the textile workers of the South say. "It's all lies they tell you." They used to believe what they saw in the Charlotte papers, the "Cassy" Gazette and the other bosses' papers, but since the National Textile Workers' Union went into the South they throw out as lies the statements they see. The capitalist papers in the South in almost every issue denounce the organizers of the N.T.W.U. "They aren't interested in organizing the workers but just come here to make trouble and take the workers' money," they say. "The workers here are satisfied." They rave about the crimes of the Communists. "Communists are atheists, nigger lovers, home-breakers, thieves and crooks. The workers here live in peaceful villages; everyone is happy. Those reds are all foreigners and should be run out of town." One textile worker said to me, "I hear those gangsters up North aren't any good, that they aren't on the side of us workers. You know, I was beginning to think they must be with us because the capitalist papers are always printing stuff against them."

A year ago, the textile workers might have believed what they saw in the papers about "those reds" but now they know differently. When Fred Beal and the other N.T.W.U. organizers came down and "smashed the Mason-Dixon line" as they say, they saw them at work. They saw them with only a few dollars a week to live on—not like the A. F. of L. fat boys who in 1921 were there, lived well, did a little fishing, got plenty of money from the workers and beat it out of town. They saw them night after night going from house to house telling of organization, telling of one big industrial union, showing the workers ways to fight against their slavery. They saw them when the strike came, on the picket lines, getting beaten up with the other pickets. They saw them in jail, studying so as to become better organizers for the union. Now the workers say, "I guess we were Bolsheviks all our lives, but didn't know the name for it."

Many of the southern workers undoubtedly used to think workers got as fair trial as capitalists—that "justice" could be expected from the courts. But now they know different. They saw the union organizers and strike leaders sentenced to 20 years—a living death in jail. There is not a worker in the South who does not think the union's policy of self defense was right when Police Chief Aderholt and the other cops came to the union headquarters the night of June 7th. But they know it was not for Aderholt's death that the seven were sentenced to long prison terms, but for the crime of organizing the southern textile workers into a militant union. In every case, in Charlotte, Bessemer City, Marion, they see when workers are killed, no attempt is made to sentence the capitalist murderers. They see clearly the "justice" workers get and the "justice" capitalists get.

The workers of the South, most of whom are very religious, have seen the churches in action. In Marion, N. C., after the six strikers were murdered, and the sheriff and other bosses' agents freed, many of the strike leaders were told by their preachers, at the command of the mill bosses, that they were ousted from their churches. This was another attempt to break their union. The preachers, owned body and soul, their wages and houses paid for by the mill bosses, tell the workers they are well-off and should be grateful for their jobs.

And the workers know their bosses well—the bosses and Chambers of Commerce, who for years advertised in northern papers "the cheap docile labor of the South." The workers are determined to fight against the stretch-out, long hours, bad wages and unemployment that affect the 300,000 textile workers of the South.

The workers of the Socth have gotten educated fast in the last year. There has probably never been a situation where the line-up of class has been so obvious, so crude and so unblurred—the bosses, the courts, the papers, the cops, and the churches, well-organized, on one side, and the workers on the other. The textile workers see clearly who their class enemies are and the Negro and white workers are fast mobilizing their forces and preparing for struggle, under the banner of the National Textile Workers' Union, and the broad masses of southern workers will march to victory together with the workers in the North under the leadership of the Communist Party.

"I Joined Communists Because They Fight Discrimination"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a Negro young worker. I used to be a seaman, but was laid off and could find no work at sea. My latest job was running a hydratic machine in the Paris Hat Works (Halskin Hat Co.), at 47 West 38th St. Daily Worker

They paid me the wonderful wages of $18 a week. Had to work from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. All the workers there are young, 11 Spanish girls, three colored boys. 2-16-30

I want to get the colored boys interested in Communism, show them how it's for equality between all workers, no matter what race.

We must knock it into their heads that there is no discrimination in the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Now, that's hard, because they've been fooled so many times by white organizations. But we have to show them we're fighting for them by doing things for them. New York

I joined because there is no race discrimination among the Communists—its for all the workers.

Once you can get the young Negro workers to fighting, they'll fight for the working class till they die.

—L. J.

Labor- 1930

Communists Party

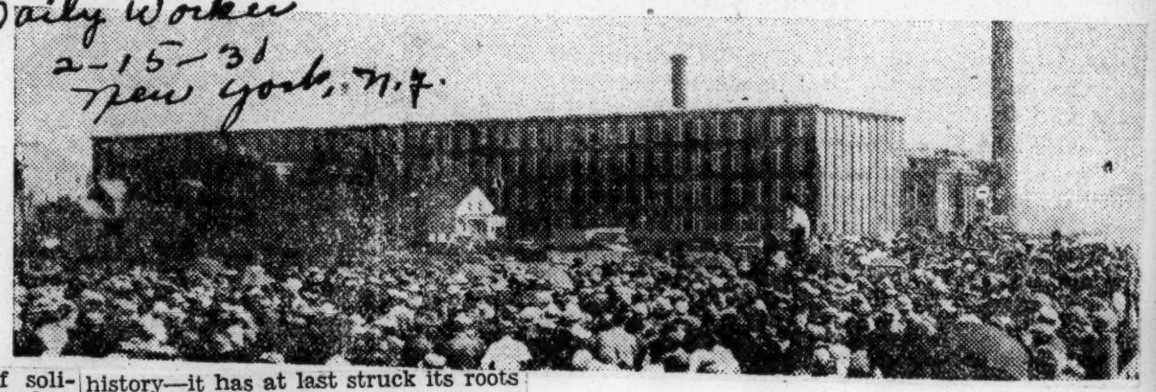
Unions, Strikes, etc.

"COMMUNISTS FIGHT FOR US", NEGRO SEAMEN SAY; JOIN PARTY

Photo at left, unemployed Negro seamen at Clyde Line pier on North River. Hearing of the militant program of the Communist Party, and that it fights for race equality, scores of them are joining the Communist Party.

At right, mass meeting of Fall River textile workers. Read letters on this section from unemployed Negro seamen and from Fall River mill workers.

Daily Worker
2-15-30
New York, N.Y.



SLAVERY ON SHIP MADE HIM A COMMUNIST

Jobless Negro Young Seaman a Rebel

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

I been not working for the last six months. Was an able seaman on the Clyde Line for the small sum of $55 a month. Worked on the Cherokee and the Oneida.

The work is sure hard. They have two watches—12 hours a day. Then they keep you slaving when the ship comes into port.

Daily Worker

I been in the hospital for a couple months due to an injury I got when working on the Furniss-Prince Line, on the S. S. Eastern Prince.

I was an A. B. on that ship for the poor wages of $45 a month, and rotten conditions. After making one trip I had to go to a hospital. Due to lifting heavy weights I was injured. They had the machinery to lift it, but made the men do it instead.

2-15-30

They wouldn't pay for hospital expenses either. Since then I have not been able to work.

I think I have found my way out of being just a dumb slave by entering the Young Communist League.

New York

It fights for the Negro workers, and for all the workers.—W. H.

HELD AS COMMUNISTS

Argus. 3-7-30

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.—Two colored men, Solomon Harper, 34 years old, of Winston Salem, N. C., and Philip Snowden, 23 years od, were arrested here Friday in an alleged communistic displays over the unemployment situation.

RED MOVEMENT SUCCEEDS AS SOCIALISTS FAIL

Communists Change Ku Kluxers in Dixie into "Comrades" Pledged to a Square Deal for the Negro Brothers.

(Michael Gold in the New Masses)

The South

The American Communist movement has faults. It is easy to pick these out. Any tired middle-aged sterile pessimist can always fluently reveal the faults of creative youth. But you never find the enemies of Communism looking for some of the virtues of the movement.

Let us name only one: the work among the Negroes. The Communist Party has done more in this direction during the past year than the Socialist Party ever did in 25 years of activity.

Even today the Socialist Party has a segregational attitude toward the Negro. It will deny this but we need only study its recent organization work in the South.

Socialists Fail

The Socialists carefully and opportunistically avoided all mention of the Negro problem in their textile unionizing. But the Communists faced the problem squarely and boldly — almost suicidally some faint-hearts believed. The Communists insisted that the Negroes be organized equally with the white workers. Events justified them. The white Southern textile workers, in a few months, learned the lesson of solidarity. They responded nobly when they understood. They came to realize for themselves that the segregation of Negro and white workers is one of the methods by which textile tyranny oppresses the South.

I attended a session of the National Textile Workers' Union convention in Paterson last month. To my mind, it was the most significant gathering in America in the past ten years. For there was a solid block of Southern workers there—tall, raw-boned 100 per cent Americans, many of whom five years ago were Ku Kluxers, but who now talked in their native American idiom the language of social revolution.

South Wakes Up

Southern labor has waked up. The strong, sombre giant, whom the American capitalists thought they would always be able to use the way the Czar used the Cossacks, has shaken off his chains of tradition. It is a major event in the social history of America.

The Knights of Labor could not to do it; the I.W.W. failed at it, the do it. The A. F. of L. never tried Socialist Party did not even dare try it; it was the Communist organizers who went in and awoke the South.

How thrilling to hear these Southern delegates speak! Lanky, overalled, dignified, shaping their words carefully, something like Indians in their stoicism, only their eyes showing the deep fires within one after the other got up to contribute testimony as to their devotion toward the new left-wing unionism that is sweeping the Southern mill-towns.

All of them pledged themselves to a square deal for the Negro worker. "We need them; we can't have a union without them!" How strange to hear such words from the lips of Southerners.

Klu Klux Changed

One young Georgian told how in his town, up to a year ago, no Negro dared walk on the sidewalks if a white man was there.

"That's all changed now, since the union's come to our town," said the delegate. "The Negroes are our union brothers."

Gastonia was a new Bunker Hill in American history. And Communists led the fight there — Communism is now a part of American history—it has at last struck its roots into the native soil.

Negro Literature

While on the subject, let us admit that we believe Carl Van Vechten the worst friend the Negro ever had. This night-club rounder and white literary sophistcate was one of the first to take an interest in Negro writers in this country. He has been the most evil influence.

Gin, jazz and sex—this is all that stirs him in our world, and he has imparted his tastes to the young Negro literatuers. He is a white literary bum, who has created a brood of Negro literary bums. So many of them are now wasting their splendid talents on the gutter-life side of Harlem.

What a crime against their race! This will lead the Negro nowhere. And what a slander against the majority of Negroes who must work so painfully in the mills, factories and farms of America. The Harlem cabaret no more represents the Negro mass than a pawnshop represents the Jew, or an opium den the struggling Chinese nation.

Negro Revolutionists

I have known quite a few Negro revolutionists. I have seen Negroes in strikes. There are depths, nobilities and emotions in this race that are yet unexpressed, and that will amaze the world when revealed.

I believe that Negro art and literature are only beginning. This cabaret obsession is but an infantile disease, a passing phase. There will be Negro Tolstoys, Gorkys and Walt Whitmans. The "spirituals" have promised it; the works of men like Frederick Douglass and Toussaint L' Ouverture have shown the way.

Negroes are plowing into the revolutionary movement. It is the Negroes only remaining hope. And among these masses the Negro will at last find his true voice. It will be a voice of storm, beauty and pain, no saxophone clowning, but Beethoven's majesty and Wagner's might, sombre as night with the vast Negro suffering, but with red stars burning bright for revolt.

POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 1 0 1930

Communists in America

Despite recent agitation, Communist party in U. S. now is weaker than ever before; has only about 5000 members, hopelessly divided into four factions; movement kept alive by Soviet, which must maintain world organization to hold Russian masses; Moscow may be disgusted with work here, but has to keep up bold front.

James O'Neal, Editor New Leader (Socialist), in Baltimore Evening Sun.

SINCE it has broken into the headlines in recent weeks, timid old gentlemen and members of the D. A. R. fear that American Communism is making considerable headway. Its emergence in public demonstrations in New York City and other cities gives it the appearance of renewed strength. The fact is that it has never been weaker than it is now. These demonstrations are more like the convulsions of a hospital patient than exhibitions of a person of robust physique.

American Communism is now hopelessly split into four organizations. Within two years there have appeared two offshoots of the Workers' (Communist) party, the parent party, each publishing its own weekly organ, and a bitter, triangular war has raged since July, 1929. The fourth organization is the Proletarian party which since 1920 has been unable to convince Moscow it alone is entitled to recognition.

It is impossible to ascertain the membership of the party and the factions. One thing is certain. During the bitter wrangles of the last two years the party has lost many members. It is doubtful whether it has over 4000 or 5000 members. Various estimates place the membership of the James P. Cannon group (the Communist League of America) at between 600 and 800 and of the Jay Lovestone group (the Communist Majority party) at over 1000. The Proletarian party probably has a few hundred.

* * *

The issue that has divided the party baffles intelligent comprehension. One does know that the brothers are quarreling over the question as to whether world capitalism has entered its second or its third stage of decline and whether the United States is included in this decline. Thousands of decisions of the Communist International and its subcommittees are quoted, everything that Lenin and Marx ever wrote, and hundreds of theses written here and abroad as well as the fate and experience of the parties abroad are employed in the triangular war.

While the artillery roars on three fronts each army insists that it represents the true "Marxist-Leninist line." Its opponent represents a "right" or a "left" deviation or takes a "cowardly centrist position." Outside the war zone is the Proletarian party, a mere observer of the war except for an occasional shell fired once each month through its organ.

There is one problem regarding American Communism that may be a puzzle to many. Emerging in 1919 with about 35,000 members, at the end of a decade it has about 6000, which are distributed among four organizations. It has lived in large part upon generous subsidies provided by the international organization. The question immediately arises, Why does the Communist International continue to invest in its American section when it is evident that the latter is a losing enterprise?

The answer is not hard to find. The party leaders in Russia are resourceful political chiefs, in many respects the most astute in the world. For years they have promised a "world revolution" based upon the Bolshevik model. A world revolution requires a world organization and Communist parties at least in the leading nations, especially in the United States, which is recognized as the leading capitalistic power.

Now, it is obvious that the Moscow chiefs must not only have a Communist party in the United States, but must give the Russian masses the impression that the American section is powerful. This they can do because of their absolute control of the press. They may be disgusted with the failure of their American lieutenants to build a Communist movement, yet they cannot abandon it. If the American party were expelled and thus denied its subsidies, it would collapse like a house of cards. This decision could not be taken by Moscow without every Communist in Russia becoming aware of it and this would be the end of the promised "world revolution."

* * *

Thus Stalin and his leading party associates are prisoners of their own formula. They must continue to invest in what they must now know to be a failure. In this country the contradiction between hope and reality has resulted in a recession of the old Communist idealism of 10 years ago. It has been replaced to some extent by a growing cynicism and a struggle for jobs and salaries, for the party no sooner gets rid of one faction than another takes its place.

It is because the internal party struggles have also become struggles for jobs and salaries that the Cannon dissenters have made an issue of abolishing the Moscow subsidies. They contend that this financing has resulted in corruption, that it makes room for the routineer and the cynic, that it introduces a bone of contention that is demoralizing in its results. The dissenters also declare that there is now an average of one paid party official for every five members!

This whole situation places a premium on deception. A few weeks ago an issue of Pravda arrived in New York with an article by an American Communist on the movement in this country. It was intended for consumption in Russia. The article claimed that American Communism had practically won the Negro population and went on to cite its leadership over great masses of trades union members!

* * *

This, of course, is sheer romance, but Stalin needs this output in Russia. The American party is willing to supply it in return for financial aid. I have no doubt that the same policy is practiced in a country like England, where the movement has made more headway.

Finally, it is worth while to note that this policy of deception has come home to plague the Communists. From the period of its organization in 1919 the movement has followed the code that "the end justifies the means," with exclusive application to the non-Communist world. But one cannot follow this policy in relation to others without eventually having it turn against himself. When one cannot believe in the members of his own clan disintegration is the penalty.

Why a Negro Worker Joined Unemployed Council

Daily Worker 3-11-30

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I heard the Communist Party speakers on West St., New York City, about how we can fight unemployment, and also for race equality of the Negro and white workers.

I've been out of work a while, and was wondering which way to turn, and I see that it was to join the Unemployed Council.

I am a Negro worker, was a coach cleaner in the Waldo Ave., Jersey City yards, of the Penn. R.R. Wages were 40 cents an hour, very bad conditions. Job was especially hard in winter, when we had to be out in the freezing cold most of the day, and wasn't allowed to warm ourselves.

I'm going to do all I can for the Trade Union Unity League in the future, and tell all workers I can about it.

—UNEMPLOYED WORKER.

Dangerous Reds

Baltimore Communists held a May Day parade here last week. Afro-American

As it passed the AFRO office, the marchers consisted of seventy-nine "reds" and thirty-nine policemen.

At least four hundred other policemen were stationed along the line of march, because this parade was different from the kind to which the city is accustomed. 5-10-30

Ordinarily, Baltimore parades comprehend a few colored people only; but among the marching Communists, were some fifteen Negroes.

The usual procedure in Baltimore is to segregate Negroes and place them in the rear. When the Communists marched, two of the three leaders were colored, others were scattered throughout, and a colored lad and a white girl marched side by side. Baltimore

Banners carried by marchers urged "Social, Political and Economic Equality for the Negro," and advised agitation against "Race Segregation and Discrimination." red

Baltimore, shocked by the Communist interracial dances during the winter, was still more visibly affected by these seventy-nine paraders.

The very idea! If Communists are permitted to have their way colored people will be able to live on Twenty-third and Gilmor Streets without having their windows smashed or their marble steps tarred; Mr. Countee Cullen and Mr. Langston Hughes might be invited again to read their poems at the City Club without the downtown hotels crudely displaying the sign "No Negroes Can Eat Here"; our mayor might not be afraid to appoint Negroes to the fire department and on the school board, and our governor might even name a Negro policeman.

Baltimore saw all this in the spectacle of a Communist parade and thought it so alarming that the whole police department was called out to take part in it and thus convince the rest of us that Communism is dangerous.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUL 2 - 1930

HARLEM COMMUNIST'S FUNERAL!— Evading police ban against the parade by making it simply a funeral procession, Reds yesterday paraded with the body of Alfred Luro, colored Communist, as shown. Lawrence Cohen, Harvard Sophomore and son of a wealthy lawyer, is carrying American flag.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 2 - 1930

Comrades Carry Coffin of Harlem Communist

Not the police, but a sudden rainstorm, dispersed these Communist sympathizers as they watched the funeral of Alfred Levy, colored Harlem Communist, at 144th St. and Lenox Ave. yesterday.

Picture shows comrades bearing the coffin of Levy into the meeting hall of the Upper Harlem Communist Party on W. 144th St. after a funeral procession through two miles of crowded city streets without police interference.

According to the Medical Examiner, Levy died from apoplexy after participating in a three-cornered fight among colored radicals, followers of Marcus Garvey and police, at 306 Lenox Ave., last Friday night. Fellow-Communists, nevertheless, charge Levy died of a beating administered by police and the Garveyites.

NEW YORK
Illustrated News

JUL 2 - 1930

(NEWS photo)

STORM BLURS REDS.—When sudden showers caused Communists to flee funeral of Alfred Luro, colored comrade, yesterday, 200 children were trampled. Above, police lead parade on Lenox ave. just before storm broke.—*Story p. 2; Other pic. p. 25*

Communists Pay Tribute To Negro

NEW YORK, July 1.—(AP)—Escorting the body of Alfred Luro, negro communist killed during a demonstration last Friday, 4,000 negroes and whites marched through Harlem today.

To the tune of the Internationale, and with the raised fists of communism, they paraded for almost 50 blocks through the negro district without a single instance of disorder. 7-2-30

Thirty communists marching to the former pool hall where Luro's body lay in state yesterday were dispersed by police because they had no permit to hold a parade and in the ensuing riot Gonzalo Gonzales, a Mexican communist, was fatally shot by a policeman who said the man had seized his club and beaten him.

For that reason it was felt trouble was in the air today, but none developed. The crowd gathered at the Harlem pool hall, formed in a line several blocks long and marched in perfect order behind the car carrying the casket. No permit was necessary today because the parade came under the head of funerals.

A negro band played "The Internationale," "Solidarity Forever," which is set to the tune of "John Brown's Body," and another communist song set to the music of "Maryland, My Maryland." Whenever the strains of "The Internationale" drifted back over the long procession, clenched fists were raised and hoarse cheers roared forth.

Uniformed police were conspicuously absent but many plain clothes detectives mingled in the crowd and an inspector, a captain, a sergeant and two patrolmen walked at the head of the parade. Just as the first marchers reached the dispersing point at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, where it was feared an overenthusiastic demonstration might be staged, a thunderstorm broke with sudden fury and the crowd rushed for subways and other cover.

Luro's body was then taken on for burial in Queens across the East River. His death was attributed by communists to police clubbing. Police, however, said that a paving block had accidentally fallen off a roof and struck him on the head.

Religion and Law

Amsterdam News

6-18-30

DOZIER W. GRAHAM, a Negro worker and Communist candidate for the United States Senate against Dwight Morrow in New Jersey, was convicted on a charge of sedition in Newark last week before Judge Van Riper. The conduct of the case presented some curious features. The witnesses for Graham were not only refused a chance to testify; they were not even allowed to take the oath, the given reason being that they did not believe in God or any kind of religion. The judge also refused to allow the defense attorney to question jurors as to whether they were prejudiced against the defendant. Furthermore, one of the jurors was excluded because he did not believe in the Bible, though he was willing to take the oath.

UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, what chance did the defendant have to escape conviction? Is belief in religion a necessary qualification for testimony in an American court? This country was founded on the principle of religious freedom; the Constitution specifically states that no religious test shall be required of anyone in his exercise of the rights of a citizen. This plainly implies the right to believe in any form of religion or in no religion at all. Since this is the law of the land, one might ask why it is not the law in New Jersey.

Labor—1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

Communist Speaker Dies in Hospital After Street Riot--Cop Slays Mexican Radical

Amsterdam News
7-2-30
New York, N.Y.

Scores of sullen and defiant Communists, angered because of the slaying of two of their leaders within four days, yesterday bore the body of Alfred Levy, 308 Lenox avenue, to his grave after a demonstration in Harlem, where the two were killed. Levy's body lay in state at 685 Lenox avenue, where hundreds viewed his remains yesterday until dawn. The funeral procession, without a minister, as is usually the case with Communists, moved down Lenox avenue to 110th street, where the marchers disbanded and the motor cortege moved on to Long Island.

Levy died Saturday in Harlem Hospital. He suffered internal injuries from kicks received in the affray and his skull was fractured.

The Communist party, through its New York district, declared Monday that police were attempting to whitewash the affair by saying the man's death was due to natural causes.

According to the story told by the Red organization, Levy was talking on the corner of Lenox avenue and 134th street about 8 p. m. Friday. A group said to be sympathizers of Marcus Garvey in his Universal Negro Improvement Association was holding a meeting across the street, directly opposite.

The back-to-Africa group moved across the street (the Communists say upon order of the police) to 133d street and Lenox avenue. Bickering started and later turned into a general melee, according to the sympathizers of the dead man.

In the fracas Levy was severely beaten. Communists declare that they were given no protection by the police, but were beaten and shoved by officers who came upon the scene.

When he allegedly attacked Patrolman Edmund J. O'Brien of the West 123d street police station with his own nightstick, Gonzalo Gonzales, Mexican Communist of 267 West Twenty-second street, was shot and killed by O'Brien at 113th street and Lenox avenue Monday night during a Communist demonstration.

Gonzales was killed when he, with a party of about thirty men, all believed to be Communists, and bearing banners with Spanish inscriptions began a march down Lenox avenue and the patrolman sought to halt them.

O'Brien's terse command of "You can't parade here," was met with booing and catcalls from the excited marchers, who, it is believed, were on their way to an undertaking establishment at 144th street to honor another communist, Alfred Levy, who was killed by a missile thrown from a roof at 111th street and Lenox avenue, during a demonstration Friday night.

Gonzales, police say, twisted O'Brien's nightstick from his hand and another parader struck him a blow on the jaw. Before he could recover, he charged, Gonzales felled him with a blow from his nightstick and the whole group of marchers surged around him. After a second blow from Gonzales, O'Brien drew his revolver and shot his attacker near the heart.

When their companion fell mortally wounded, his associates turned and fled leaving him lying on the sidewalk. O'Brien put the wounded man in a taxicab and took him to Sydenham Hospital, where he was pronounced dead by attending physicians. O'Brien was also treated at the hospital for lacerations and welts on the head, face, arms and knees.

Forty police of the Sixth division, kept in the background, were held in reserve to check any disturbance. While the Communists' laid Levy's death to a beating by police and a citizen group, the medical examiner said death was directly due to apoplexy.

Birmingham Jails Alleged Communists

Courier-Journal
6-29-30

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—(AP)—Two white men and three negroes were arrested here this afternoon at City Park and a crowd of more than 200 persons dispersed by city detectives who charged the quintet with "advocating social equality between whites and negroes."

The men arrested were Henry Jackson and Frank Burns, leaders of the communist movement in Birmingham, police said, Gilbert Lewis, alleged negro communist leader and B. F. Jones and Fred Walker, negroes. The arrests were made and the crowd broken up while Lewis was speaking.

Chief of Detectives Cole said the men were arrested on charges of suspicion and would be held for investigation.

$3,000 Bond Given By Negro Communist

Courier-Journal
6-28-30

Gilmer Brady, negro communist organizer, who with five other communists, is under indictment charging him with attempting to foment an insurrection, late Friday afternoon posted a bond of $3,000, through the National Surety Company and was released from Fulton tower. All the cases have been continued until after the summer vacation of the courts.

Anne Burlak, white woman organizer, was released several days ago when she posted a bond of $3,000. Her bond and that of Brady were originally fixed at $4,000. The four others in jail and the amount of bonds required for their release are Mary Dalton, white, $10,000; M. H. Powers and Joe Carr, white, $10,000 each, and Henry Storey, negro, $1,000.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JUL 2 - 1930

Where North and South Have United

By HARRY ELMER BARNES.

A NATIONAL reunion of the veterans of the civil war has been vetoed. The Northern veterans refuse to allow the flying of the Confederate flag. The Southern veterans could not join under any other conditions.

But now Confederate Georgia has found grounds on which she can stand shoulder to shoulder with Abolitionist Massachusetts. The common ground is swinging people for holding unconventional opinions.

* * *

Massachusetts executed Sacco and Vanzetti because they were anarchists and pacifists. A little murder charge was brought into the picture as a part of the legal formalities, but the essentials were laid bare in Judge Thayer's laconic statement that he proposed to hang "those Anarchistic bastards.

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NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 29 1930

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Organization Kept

Labor—1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

Communist Speaker Dies in Hospital After Street Riot—Cop Slays Mexican Radical

Amsterdam News 7-2-30
New York, N.Y.

Scores of sullen and defiant Communists, angered because of the slaying of two of their leaders within four days, yesterday bore the body of Alfred Levy, 308 Lenox avenue, to his grave after a demonstration in Harlem, where the two were killed. Levy's body lay in state at 685 Lenox avenue, where hundreds viewed his remains yesterday until dawn. The funeral procession, without a minister, as is usually the case with Communists, moved down Lenox avenue to 110th street, where the marchers disbanded and the motor cortege moved on to Long Island.

Levy died Saturday in Harlem Hospital. He suffered internal injuries from kicks received in the affray and his skull was fractured.

The Communist party, through its New York district, declared Monday that police were attempting to whitewash the [illegible] by saying the man's death was due to natural causes.

According to the story told by the Red organization, Levy was talking on the corner of Lenox avenue and 134th street about 8 p. m. Friday. A group said to be sympathizers of Marcus Garvey in his Universal Negro Improvement Association was holding a meeting across the street, directly opposite.

The back-to-Africa group moved across the street (the Communists say upon order of the police) to 133d street and Lenox avenue. Bickering started and later turned into a general melee, according to the sympathizers of the dead man.

In the fracas Levy was severely beaten. Communists declare that they were given no protection by the police, but were beaten and shoved by officers who came upon the scene.

When he allegedly attacked Patrolman Edmund J. O'Brien of the West 123d street police station with his own nightstick, Gonzalo Gonzales, Mexican Communist of 267 West Twenty-second street, was shot and killed by O'Brien at 113th street and Lenox avenue Monday night during a Communist demonstration.

Gonzales was killed when he, with a party of about thirty men, all believed to be Communists, and bearing banners with Spanish inscriptions began a march down Lenox avenue and the patrolman sought to halt them.

O'Brien's terse command of "You can't parade here," was met with booing and catcalls from the excited marchers, who, it is believed, were on their way to an undertaking establishment at 144th street to honor another communist, Alfred Levy, who was killed by a missile thrown from a roof at 111th street and Lenox avenue, during a demonstration Friday night.

Gonzales, police say, twisted O'Brien's nightstick from his hand and another parader struck him a blow on the jaw. Before he could recover, he charged, Gonzales felled him with a blow from his nightstick and the whole group of marchers surged around him. After a second blow from Gonzales, O'Brien drew his revolver and shot his attacker near the heart.

When their companion fell mortally wounded, his associates turned and fled leaving him lying on the sidewalk. O'Brien put the wounded man in a taxicab and took him to Sydenham Hospital, where he was pronounced dead by attending physicians. O'Brien was also treated at the hospital for lacerations and welts on the head, face, arms and knees.

Forty police of the Sixth division, kept in the background, were held in reserve to check any disturbance. While the Communists' laid Levy's death to a beating by police and a citizen group, the medical examiner said death was directly due to apoplexy.

Birmingham Jails Alleged Communists

Correlation 6-29-30

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—(AP)—Two white men and three negroes were arrested here this afternoon at City Park and a crowd of more than 200 persons dispersed by city detectives who charged the quintet with "advocating social equality between whites and [illegible]."

The men arrested were Henry Jackson and Frank Burns, leaders of the communist movement in Birmingham, police said, Gilbert Lewis, alleged negro communist leader and B. F. Jones and Fred Walker, negroes. The arrests were made and the crowd broken up while Lewis was speaking.

Chief of Detectives Cole said the men were arrested on charges of suspicion and would be held for investigation.

$3,000 Bond Given By Negro Communist

Correlation 6-28-30

Gilmer Brady, negro communist organizer, who with five other communists, is under indictment charging him with attempting to incite an insurrection, late Friday afternoon posted a bond of $3,000, through the National Surety Company and was released from Fulton tower. All the cases have been continued until after the summer vacation of the courts.

Anne Burlak, white woman organizer, was released several days ago when she posted a bond of $3,000. Her bond and that of Brady were originally fixed at $4,000. The four others in jail and the amount of bonds required for their release are Mary Dalton, white, $10,000; M. H. Powers and Joe Carr, white, $10,000 each, and Henry Storey, negro, $1,000.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JUL 2 - 1930

Where North and South Have United

By HARRY ELMER BARNES.

A NATIONAL reunion of the veterans of the civil war has been vetoed. The Northern veterans refuse to allow the flying of the Confederate flag. The Southern veterans could not join under any other conditions.

But now Confederate Georgia has found grounds on which she can stand shoulder to shoulder with Abolitionist Massachusetts. The common ground is swinging people for holding unconventional opinions.

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"I admit that sounds like a contradiction," pursued Jung, "but I still maintain that 50 per cent. are native born."

Organization Kept [illegible]

While asserting that the actual number of Communists in the Nation is only 13,000, Jung charged there are "several hundred thousand in organizations sponsored and supported by the Soviet Government of Russia." He put the actual number of Communists in Chicago at 1,600. He brought out that it was part of the Moscow game to keep the party organization small in order to make it mobile and well disciplined.

Jung waxed particularly bitter regarding the United States allowing native-born Americans to "sell their services to Soviet Russia."

Other witnesses told the committee of Moscow's alleged attempts to propagandize the American Negro. It was charged that Wisconsin Communists are carrying on "regular schedules" to break down racial lines, encouraging mixed dances and fraternalizing with Negroes.

Last night Representative Oscar De Priest, only Negro member of Congress, was quick to denounce Hewitt's assertion before the committee that there are 738 Negro Communists in Chicago. He put the number at

NEW YORK
MIRROR

JUL 2 - 1930

NEGRO 'RED' BURIED— Parading peacefully down 7th Ave., 8,000 white and colored Communists led the procession of Alfred Luro, negro "Red," who died during Saturday's riots. Medical Examiner says apoplexy caused death. Reds say cops beat Luro.

THE ATLANTA COMMUNISTS whose case was reported in our last issue have unexpectedly been admitted to bail of $10;000 in two cases, $4,000 in three others, and $1,000 in the remaining one. The trials have been postponed to an undetermined future date. Meanwhile southern California, true to its tradition, has convicted nine Communist organizers of the workers in the Imperial Valley canteloupe fields. Under the criminal-syndicalism laws six of them were sentenced to three to fourteen years, two applied for probation, and the ninth was given a suspended sentence on condition that he return to Mexico, his native land. In Mt. Vernon, New York, City Judge Bernstein, not to be wholly outdone, imposed sentence of a $25 fine or ten days in jail on each of eleven Communists for trying to hold a street meeting without a permit, the mayor of Mt. Vernon having made his entry in the contest for official illegality by declaring that he would never under any circumstances grant a permit to the Communists. Apparently in most parts of this country Communists have few Constitutional rights that public officials are bound to respect. What is the next unpopular minority group that such lawless officials will choose to trample under foot?

"only about 300." Major Walter Furbeshaw of the Military Intelligence Department stated to the committee that the Communists had vast knowledge of "mob psychology."

NEGRO SKY PILOT HELPS LYNCHING

Hit Communism, Silent on Lynching

With the characteristic readiness of their kind to betray the struggles of the masses, the preachers of Harlem have rushed to the defense of American principles of lynch terror and race prejudice against the smashing attacks of the Communist Party with its working class program of race equality and the organization of Negro and white workers for the overthrow of the system of unemployment, hunger, lynching and imperialist wars.

In a meeting Friday at No. 52 West 134th Street, the National Negro Ministers' Evangelistic Alliance of America told the country that the wolfish rule of capitalism, with its savage exploitations of the working-class, its double oppression of Negroes, its lynching terror, its jim-crowism, disfranchisement, segregation, etc., was good enough for them. That it was not good enough for the Negro masses did not enter into the calculations of these beneficiaries and apoligists of capitalism. Resolutions were dutifully passed denouncing the rapid spread of communism among the Negro masses, but not a whisper was uttered in denunciation of the lynching terror of the bosses which has already taken 18 victims for the first part of 1980. Not a word was said against the appaling oppression of the Negro masses, not a syllable was dropped about mass unemployment and hunger forced upon the working class by the bosses and from which the Negro masses suffer most severely.

Savannah, Ga. News
Monday, July 21, 1930

NO NEGRO REVOLUTION

If Russia hasn't any more sense than to try to stir up revolution among the negroes of the United States, and spend money in that direction, it cannot have very much sense at all. There is not going to be any Red revolution among the colored people. If Russia is foolish enough to think so, the colored people are not. Conditions are not ideal for the negro race in America, nor anywhere else, but they are improving, and the colored people themselves are going to be the last to wreck their progress by listening to a lot of foolish talk from Soviet emissaries.

Russia may be spending a lot of money trying to overturn American institutions, but if it really is dishing it out by the thousands to try to make negroes understand the beauties of the Soviet doctrine and espouse it by taking up arms to fight for its institution in this country, that money is not bringing a return of one-thousandth of 1 per cent. If Russia uses such methods, and this is typical of all its ideas on overturning the United States Uncle Sam is not in much danger from that source.

Communists Party

Labor – 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

A Midsummer Chase of Reds

"YOU MAY MURDER US, but you will never succeed in crushing the Communist party."

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"American workers will not submit to your tyranny," continued Moore, an eloquent and graceful figure, the New York *World* tells us, "despite the trousers rolled up around his knees, the shirt open at the throat." New York, N.Y.

"If this be treason," he said, "make the most of it. You gentlemen from the South may be interested to know there are no lynchings or pogroms in the Soviet Union. Send your own damned effete parasitic sons to the next war. We'll tell you to go to hell. We'll turn the guns against the bosses."

Thus "Reds in camps boo Fish Committee," as the New York *Times* head-line has it. The committee, it seems after a week of hearings in New York City, in which the affairs of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet commercial agency here, were closely scrutinized, decided to have a close-up view of American Communists, by visiting two of their camps near Newburgh, New York.

International

Reds Getting Redder

From sunburn. A scene at a Communist camp near Newburgh, New York.

"At both Camp Nitgedaiget, which means 'Don't Worry,' and at Camp Unity," writes a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "members of the committee were met with boos, jeers, catcalls and denunciations as hundreds of Communists staged what they called 'protest demonstrations' against the 'Fascist fishing expedition.'"

At Camp Nitgedaiget, we read further:

"The Congressional party was about to leave the grounds, when Representative Nelson noticed a crowd in a meadow about half a mile distant. The wail of a siren suddenly resounded through the camp. It sounded suspiciously like an alarm.

"'Oh, that's the call for lunch,' said Morris Yudin, camp manager, reassuringly.

"Representative Nelson inquired whether the committee might be permitted to visit the congregation.

"'Certainly. Why not?' replied Yudin with an air of genuine hospitality.

"The party descended a winding road to the mess hall, and there, on a meadow with an improvised platform, pandemonium broke loose from about 300 Communists in all styles of bathing attire. Many of them wore only short trunks.

"'This meeting is called as a protest against the Fascist Fishing Committee,' began Jack Perilla, a short, red-haired Communist with drooping shoulders. 'I would like to say to the committee, first of all, that they are here by our sufferance, that they are on private property. They ought to understand this, for they are supposed to have respect for private property.'

"A hurricane of boos punctuated this preamble. Perilla, who is State campaign manager for the Communist party, charged that 'the investigation of the committee was begun because they are preparing an offensive against the working class.'

"'An attempt is being made to suppress the Communist party, and the revolutionary trade unions, because the workers are rallying to their standards more than ever before,' Perilla declared."

TURNING to the committee hearings proper, we find Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, declaring that "for the sake of helping American corporations to do business with Soviet Russia, the American government was jeopardizing the interests and safety of the United States by being too lenient with Communist agents and representatives of the Amtorg."

Grover Whalen, former New York City police commissioner, we read in *The World*, "defended the authenticity of the documents he made public last May, accusing the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Soviet commercial agency, with political activity. Furthermore, he offered to prove the genuineness of those 'original photostats' by bringing the police undercover operatives who obtained them before the committee in executive session. Not only the lives of the men, he declared, but their families' lives would be endangered if their names became public."

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NEW YORK HERALD

Labor Unions

JUL 13 1930

"Will the Negro Turn Red?"

He Should Not Even Squint in the Direction of Bolshevism, Kelly Miller's Answer

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The red Russian regime is frantically trying to precipitate a world-wide movement of revolt. It seeks to spread its propaganda among the dissatisfied and dispossessed elements throughout the world. Without a knowledge of Negro psychology, it hopes to sow the seeds of discontent in the minds of this docile and complacent race. Seizing upon the maladjustment of industrial conditions in America for the moment, the apostles of the red revolt are urging our work folk, temporarily out of employment, to join them in the risky experiment of the second "industrial revolution." The workingman's extremity becomes their cherished opportunity. It is of the nature of all sweeping reforms to appeal to the weak and heavy laden with enticing allurements of their newly found panaceas.

It is purely a waste of good while to argue with the Bolshevists while drunk with the delirium of their intoxicating doctrine. The founder of every cult deemed vital to the spiritual, political or social salvation of mankind sends forth disciples with the injunction, "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature," with the reward of salvation to those who believe and the curse of damnation to those who believe not. It was so with Christianity, Mahometanism, Protestantism and modern democracy. Any new evangel finds a fertile field among the underprivileged and downtrodden in any land and clime, who would seek escape in any utopian promised land.

The appeal of the Russian Reds to the American Negro as the man farthest down in the social scale is inevitable. But such revolutionary seed falls upon the mind of the Negro as upon stony ground. It is both conscience and consciousness which make the Negro think rather of the ills he has than fly to those he knows not of. He would not exchange his prospects for betterment under the American flag for the vain delusion of the Red Russian regime. For, whatever promise this novel experiment in social order may hold for the Russian people on their own heath, it can hold out no hope for the Negro alien in culture and race. According to the July issue of "The Forum," there is no assurance against the recurrence of a pogrom against the Jews, although the Soviet rulers, for prudential reasons, seem desperately determined to hold the anti-Semitic sentiment in restraint. Even Karl Marx, the father of the Communist cult, predicated its success only in a racially homogeneous community.

The leaders of the Soviet experiment are graciously and generously considerate toward a half handful of American Negro intelligentsia who have visited that country to curiously inquire into the workings of the "ignoble" experiment. Their reception and treatment have been so different from what they have been accustomed to at the hands of American authorities that they have mistaken a temporary courtesy to sojourners for a broader racial policy. Even though, in the exuberance of their enthusiasm for their newly embraced cult, they may declare that it recognizes no distinction of race, yet we know that this is a part of the propaganda of every new evangel. Note the high-sounding declaration of Christianity about the brotherhood of man; but, alas! note also how far short it falls when pressed for concrete fulfillment.

Among Negroes, as among whites, there may be found here and there a few restless, dissatisfied, irresponsible spirits who are ever ready to join any indictment against existing order. These

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are so insignificant in their influence and effect upon the mass thought and feeling that their importance is magnified only by public mention.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is looked upon by Southern white people as a radical organization. But they are in truth and in deed America's most genuine conservatives. They merely ask for the universal application of the Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule, the Sermon on the Mount, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Never has any manifesto gone out from that militant organization calculated to undermine American institutions in favor of any destructive experiment at home or across the seas.

In the Negro America has its greatest conservative asset. I will go one step farther, and say that in him capital has its strongest bulwark against destructive onslaught of radical and restless labor. There is that mutuality of relationship of the old feudal lord and vassal. The Negro looks to capital for employment and support, and capital looks to the Negro for assistance in warding off the attack against its very foundation. The Negro, of himself, is wholly dependent industrially and economically and has very feeble power of self-help. He is dependent upon capitalism for sustenance and support. The doctrine of Bolshevism, to the Negro, would certainly be the doctrine of death.

In the face of this beneficent mutuality, the Negro should not, of his own accord, even squint in the direction of Bolshevism, and the capitalistic interest should mete out to him such justice and kindliness that he would not be tempted to do so.

KELLY MILLER.

Washington, July 9, 1930.

NEW YORK
Illustrated News

JUL 20 1930

DENY BALLOT TO REDS AS PERIL, PLEA

..ANDED VICIOUS BY LYONS, BARING PLOT OF AMTORG

Testimony which left the impression that communist leaders in New York were vicious but ineffectual in their designs against the American government and that Amtorg, the great Soviet trading agency in New York, was the center of political propaganda, was yesterday placed before the congressional committee investigating communist activity.

Grover Whalen

The charge against Amtorg was made by Police Inspector John A. Lyons, in command of the police investigation last spring which resulted in the release of the famous "red documents" by Grover A. Whalen, then police commissioner.

Would Deny Party Ballot.

"The Communist party should not be allowed a place on the ballot," Lyons told the committee, of which Rep. Hamilton Fish is chairman, when yesterday's session opened in the department of justice quarters at 370 Lexington ave.

"Communists in New York do not represent a party. They represent organized violence and an attempt to overthrow the government," Lyons added.

Hamilton Fish

When the hearings are resumed Tuesday morning, officials of Amtorg will be given an opportunity to prove their assertion that the Whalen documents are false, Chairman Fish announced. Inspector Lyons yesterday braced his allegations against Amtorg by reading into the record a letter written by Gregory Bessedovsky, once Soviet diplomatic representative in Paris who has since broken with the Moscow government.

"Unofficial Embassy in U. S."

"The Amtorg," Lyons read from the document, "is a blind. It is the unofficial Soviet embassy in the United States. The Soviet wanted some form of representation in the United States and for that reason alone the Amtorg came into existence."

According to the document in Lyons' possession, the Moscow subsidy of Communist organization in America was steadily increased until it reached $100,000 a year with an additional $25,000 for professional propaganda.

Quoting the former Soviet official further, Lyons continued:

"I visited Bersin, chief of the Soviet military intelligence. From him I learned that two undercover organizations are working in the United States with their headquarters in New York. Their chief aim is espionage on the United States army and navy.

"Trilisser, head of the foreign department of the G. P. U. (political police) explained that his chief work in America was to watch the employes of Amtorg."

Trilisser was quoted as saying the G. P. U. was spending $60,000 a year in America.

Lyons pointed out that colored laborers specifically were mentioned in the Soviet documents as a fruitful field for red propaganda.

Two colored labor leaders who followed Lyons to the witness stand ridiculed the possibility of red agitators obtaining a strong foothold among members of their race. The witnesses were Fred R. Moore, colored alderman from Harlem, and Asa Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

When Fish asked Moore if he thought colored people in America as a whole were "in danger of being seduced by Soviet propaganda," the witness raised a laugh with his reply:

"We are the only race invited to this country to become citizens and had our fares paid."

Rout Reds at Consulate.

Randolph, identifying himself as a graduate of the College of the City of New York, blamed discontent among colored workers on lynchings, the wide-spread peonage in the south, particularly in Georgia and Alabama, and the refusal to permit negroes to vote in certain sections.

"The negroes also resent what they feel was discrimination against their race in the recent gold star mother pilgrimage to France," Randolph added.

"Weren't the accomodations satisfactory?" Fish asked. "I'm interested in this point myself."

"The accomodations were satisfactory," Randolph replied, "but the objection is to segregation—just as they object to ride in Jim Crow cars."

Driven by police from the Finnish consulate at 5 State st., 200 persons carrying banners that protested against "Fascist terror in Finland" held a demonstration at South Ferry yesterday afternoon.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Communists Party

Letters to the Editor

PROF. DAVIS WRITES OF THE COMMUNIST MEETING.

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal.

Certain phases of the attempt made earlier this month to hold a Communist meeting on the streets of Memphis have heretofore been withheld from the public.

In a statement given to The Commercial Appeal Saturday night, June 7, I attempted to point out that the meeting had been called not to advocate social equality and nominate a negro for governor of Tennessee, as incorrectly stated in The Commercial Appeal on the morning of June 6, but to protest against the continued detention and persecution of six Communists in Atlanta, which detention and persecution The Commercial Appeal itself had editorially deplored a couple of days previously. In this statement I put forward my belief that neither my wife nor I nor Tom Johnson had done anything illegal in connection with the projected meeting, whereas the police in raiding my house without a warrant and holding us incommunicado overnight had broken the law. The Commercial Appeal, the following morning, instead of printing my statement, quoted my wife and me as saying, "We have nothing for publication."

A permit for the holding of the meeting, as you will remember, had originally been granted by Commissioner Davis, but this permit was withdrawn after protests had been received from the American Legion, and the legion took credit for getting the meeting suppressed.

The reason given by the commissioner for calling off the meeting was that it would have caused a riot, with which the Memphis police department would have been unable to cope. Personally I thought and still think that the commissioner rated the abilities of the police rather too low. The Communist party has held meetings throughout the south, both in and out of doors, for a number of years, attended by both white and colored, and nearly all have passed off without incident of any kind. Such incidents as there have been were usually of the police departments' making, as for example the arrest of two speakers (Powers and Carr) in Atlanta before they had even begun to speak. At the same time the Memphis meeting was being so hysterically called off, Communist protest meetings were being arranged in Birmingham and Atlanta, and these meetings were successfully held. In Birmingham, a lawless element calling itself the Ku-Klux Klan paraded through the colored sections and burned Tom Johnson in effigy, at the same time issuing incendiary incitements to riot—all this to prevent an outdoor meeting. The meeting was held two days later without disorder.

Just before I was so summarily thrown into jail I consulted two lawyers by phone on the legality of the proposed meeting. One advised that the meeting was perfectly legal, the other that it was perhaps not legal. Mr. Robert S. Keebler, being asked his opinion concerning the sentiment of the community on the meeting, stated at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon that he had heard no discussion of the meeting and that he did not believe there was much sentiment about it one way or the other. This opinion was in direct contradiction with that later expressed by the police department. At that time I believed Mr. Keebler's opinion to be worth something, and it influenced my subsequent actions to some extent.

The Appeal incorrectly reported me as saying that I had "taught social equality" to my classes at Southwestern. I need hardly say that this bit of reporting was inaccurate. I have never made any secret of my personal opinions and have given them in class when pressed, but it does not seem to me to be correct pedagogical practice to teach that some one opinion on a controversial question is the correct one, and I have never done so. A serious injustice has therefore been done to Southwestern and to my reputation as a teacher. The subject matter of my courses at Southwestern was not strikingly different from what might be found at any leading southern college.

It was not my intention to raise the issue of social equality at this time. I personally believe that such a thing cannot be forced, so that advocacy of social equality as a political demand is in so far futile. It was The Appeal in this instance which dragged social equality into the picture.

I am not myself a Communist, but I believe the Communists have a message, and I was glad to help furnish Memphis citizens with a chance to hear what they had to say. Commissioner Davis' statement that my wife and I were Johnson's dupes simply added insult to injury.

Any suggestion that negroes have rights that white men are bound to respect is immediately met in some quarters with the query, "Does that mean social equality?" When people insist on short-circuiting the argument in this way, they render progress in the field of race relations immensely more difficult.

I personally believe that both colored and white workers have a right to organize into trade unions and political parties of their own choosing, to protest against unemployment, low wages, long hours, against usury, the "hook system," and racial and social injustice. If the holding of such opinions is a crime, then I am a criminal.

Yours, etc.,

HORACE B. DAVIS.

OUTLAW COMMUNISTS IN BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham, Ala., June 23 (UNA)—The southern white ruling class, bitterly resentful of the efforts of the Communist to break down the walls of prejudice erected by the bosses between white and Negro workers and to unite the workers of both races, is intensifying its terror against the Communist Party.

The Birmingham City Commission today passed an ordinance directed against the Communists and their race equality program. It provides fine and imprisonment for advocating "criminal anarch" by word or leaflet. It also provides for the imprisonment of hall owners who rent their halls to Communists for meetings.

The Communist Party is calling a mass protest demonstration in Capital Park 7th Ave. and 20th St., to protest.

The action of the Birmingham city council follows closely the arrest and prosecution under a charge of "inciting to insurrection" of two white and one Negro Communist in Atlanta, Ga., and of the organizers of the International Labor Defense, the National Textile Workers Union and the American Negro Labor Congress. These six workers are being prosecuted on an old Civil War law and are facing electrocution. In Virginia, another working class fighter, Stephen Graham, organizer for the Trade Union Unity League, is facing 20 years in prison for distributing an anti lynching leaflet. This is the third time Graham has been arrested for his advocacy of Negro equality and his activities in mobilizing the white workers to support of the struggles of the Negro masses. In other parts of the south the terror is also being intensified, the bosses being particularly resentful of communist fight against race prejudice and for working-class solidarity.

Resentment against the communists as a result of their fight for Negro equality is not confined to the South, either. In Chicago, Ill., a few months ago, Clarence Hathaway, then Communist organizer for the Chicago district, was plainly told by the chief of police that the police would continue to break up the communist meetings as long as Negroes and white workers spoke from the same platform and advocated race equality. In New Haven, Conn., in Philadelphia, Pa., in Boston, in New York City, etc., the attitude of the police and bosses is the same. Both employers and their police instruments are bitterly opposed to the Communist program for mobilizing the white workers to this support of the struggles of the Negro masses in this country and of the revolutionary movements in the colonies.

Speakers Held In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 28.—(AP)—Two white men and three negroes were arrested here this afternoon at City Park, and a crowd of more than 200 persons dispersed by city detectives who charged the quintet with advocating social equality "between whites and negroes."

The men arrested were Henry Jackson and Frank Burns, leaders of the communist movement in Birmingham, police said, Gilbert Lewis, alleged negro communist leader, and B. F. Jones and Fred Walker, negroes.

The arrests were made and the crowd broken up while Lewis was speaking.

Chief of Detectives Cole said the men were arrested on charges of suspicion and would be held for investigation.

TO INVESTIGATE RED ACTIVITIES.

The House of Representatives last week voted the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to investigate the activities of the Communist party, by a committee of Congress, of which Representative Hamilton Fish is chairman. The committee is expected to come to New York in July to begin its inquiry into the Amtorg Trading Company, a Russian enterprise which was charged with being a means of Soviet propaganda, and into the Daily Worker, a communist newspaper. It was also stated that the committee would look into the reported atempt to push communist propaganda among the Negro population, with the intention of enrolling as many as possible in the movement.

Congressman LaGuardia of New York, who should know something about communistic tendencies among the city workers, was disposed to ridicule the seriousness with which Congress took the red scare, started or at least revived, by Police Commissioner Whalen, shortly before he left office. He suggested that if the House wished to do something to allay the agitation of communistic doctrines, it might pass the unemployment bills introduced by Senator Wagner. He admited that radicals and communists existed in New York, but said that there was no danger of the government being overturned by their activities. He recommended giving some study to the question of unemployment in a good American way, and it would stop the necessity for any investigation of so-called red activities.

As to the spread of red propaganda among Negroes the same thing might be said. Give the race a fair deal in economic matters, an opportunity to seek and keep employment, and much of the dissatisfactions with existing conditions would be done away with. It is the discrimination and barriers put in the way of the workers seeking employment that create unrest and dissatisfaction. Even the government itself, through prejudiced heads of departments, bars employees from well earned promotion, because of race or color, or else endeavors to keep

from appointing them after they gain a civil service rating.

If Congress does not want the reds or the Communists to make converts of their doctrines, they should abolish the inequalities and discriminations in our governmental system that tend to make the workers discontented with the present state of things. Remove the discriminations and segregation that prevent competent employees from rising above a certain grade. Create opportunities for the skilled workers who are able and willing to work. There is much that Congress could do directly and by indirection in insisting upon a fair deal for all classes of workers regardless of race, color or creed.

The red propaganda would have no appeal for either black or white workers, if justice and fairplay were the rule in the relations of employer and employed in the working world. If anything at all would help to make communism popular among Negroes, it would be the absurd attitude of capital and labor in barring a race from economic opportunity because of color.

"GET THE REDS" is to be the blithesome slogan of Congressman Fish and his committee associates during a part, at least, of the heated term. The red menace is upon us, and the business of the committee will be to expose it in all its terribleness so that Congress may go at it hammer and tongs. Judging by the reports of the first few committee hearings, the same old gang of treason-smellers and bomb-hunters is ready to offer its services. The committee is to depend "in large measure," it is reported, "on leads furnished by the Departments of Justice, State, and Labor"—the three executive departments whose imaginative facility in dealing with evidence that is mostly bunk has hitherto been exceeded only by their stupidity in giving their case away. The Reverend Edmund Walsh, of Georgetown University, led off at the opening hearing with the startling allegation that Soviet Russia had officially "declared war against all humanity." What mystified the good father was where all the Russian propaganda money came from; he thought, he was reported as saying, "it must come from the outside." The great labor philosopher William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, followed with a vision of Communism gnawing at the vitals of the American trade unions and carrying on "a vicious campaign of propaganda in the central coal fields of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania." It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Fish, with $25,000 for his committee expenses, will keep on in the way so convincingly begun. We have no doubt that the committee, if it will only stick to its job, will find that American radicalism, backed by Russian gold, is largely responsible for the market slump and the low price of cotton and wheat.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Saturday, June 28, 1930

$3,000 Bond Given By Negro Communist

Gilmer Brady, negro communist organizer, who with five other communists, is under indictment charging him with attempting to incite an insurrection, late Friday afternoon posted a bond of $3,000, through the National Surety Company and was released from Fulton tower. All the cases have been continued until after the summer vacation of the courts.

Anne Burlak, white woman organizer, was released several days ago when she posted a bond of $3,000. Her bond and that of Brady were originally fixed at $4,000. The four others in jail and the amount of bonds required for their release are Mary Dalton, white, $10,000; M. H. Powers and Joe Carr, white, $10,000 each, and Henry Storey, negro, $1,000.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUL 2 - 1930

Jobless Negro Picked For Governor's Race

BALTIMORE, July 1 (AP).—Samuel Parker, negro laborer at present unemployed, is the choice of the Communist Party for Governor of Maryland, but unless some cash is raised soon his name will not be on the ballot in November, it developed today.

William Lawrence, district organizer, told that each petition for a place on the ballot must be accompanied by $270, said such a requirement was news to him.

NEW YORK MIRROR

JUL 2 - 1930

Rain Routs Red Cortege

The slow "Dead March" of 1,000 Communists, mostly colored, of all ages, was halted suddenly yesterday afternoon, when a heavy downpour sent them scurrying for shelter to the nearest Harlem doorways.

The long cortege suddenly became a small queue of motor cars as the body of Alfred Lorie, young Communist, was taken to Mt. Olivet Cemetery for burial.

On the police records, Lorie is listed as having died of apoplexy last Friday. The Communists of Harlem say, however, that while making an address to a crowd in front of No. 56 Lenox Ave., somebody threw a brick from the roof, killing Lorie.

Outside others listened to the address of "Red" sympathizers who accused the police of the "murder" of Gonzalo Gonzales, who was shot to death after allegedly beating a policeman.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 2 9 1930

SAY REDS AGITATE IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Witnesses Before Fish Committee Assert Literature Has Been Distributed Among Students.

PROF. LOVETT IS ACCUSED

Chicago University Instructor Is Charged With Giving Much Aid to the Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Evidence that Communist propaganda was being conducted in the Chicago public schools was presented today to the Congressional committee investigating communism in this country.

N. E. Hewitt, representative of the American Intelligence Vigilantes, said there were thirty-five Communist students in the Cregier High School. William J. Page, principal of the Brown Elementary School, said that on four occasions during the last year groups of six or eight Communist sympathizers, children of Jewish origin, were found in the schoolyard with circulars. Clarence Debutts, principal of Tuley Junior High, and Mary E. Tobin, principal of Cragin High School, told of Communist literature being discovered among the children and brought copies of it to the committee.

Mr. Hewitt also told of Communist propaganda among the Negroes of Chicago and of the origin of the American Negro Labor Congress as a branch of the Red party. He said that there were 238 Negro Communists in the United States, and in addition 1,100 in the Labor Congress, 900 in the Harlem Red League, and 2,000 in other groups.

Representative Oscar De Priest testified that while some efforts were being made among his people, the movement was not making much headway.

"They never will be able to muster more than 5 per cent of my race," he said.

Puts Membership at 15,000.

Mr. Hewitt told the committee headed by Representative Fish that the present Communist membership in this country is about 15,000. There is a movement now under way, he said, to place American-born leaders in charge in this country. He placed the Chicago membership at 1,150. He said he had found evidences of communism in the universities, and named David Gordon, a student at the University of Wisconsin, as one leader.

Mr. Hewitt said he believed that the Congressional investigation would drive the Red movement under ground, but that it would continue to function under the name of the Trade Union League. It received much aid, he said, from such organizations as the Civil Liberties League and from such men as Professor Robert Morse Lovett of the University of Chicago and Professor Holston E. Warne of the University of Pittsburgh.

He said the Communists had begun the work of organizing among farmers through headquarters in South Dakota.

"Pinks" Blamed for Fund Supply.

Major Walter Furbeshaw, representing the Illinois Steel Company gave the committee much documentary evidence of Communist activity which he had collected. He said he thought the Communist funds came from "Pinks" in this country. The party membership, he said, was seven aliens to three American citizens. He figured the party's membership at 100,000.

Harry A. Jung, representing the National Clay Products' Association, was one of the chief witnesses of the day. He estimated the Red membership at 30,000.

"Communism is now a menace in America," he said, "but it will become one if it is not liquidated, to use a Communist term. Immigration and deportation laws should be strengthened to deal with Communists. The United States should compel all aliens to register."

The government of Soviet Russia was characterized as a machine held together by terrorism by Morris Gordin, who once carried the Red banner in the United States and who previously acted as State prosecutor and press agent for the Soviet Government.

Relating his experiences when he returned to Russia from the United States and was made a State prosecutor, he said:

"I had an illumination. I imagined that they had a free press and free speech. I soon learned that I was to keep still. I found the politicians just as bad as in America. They told me I was a fine orator, but did not know how to pronounce the death sentence. * * *

"I studied there at the University of Moscow and my conclusions forced me to a total negation of communism and its doctrines. I determined to return to the United States and try to undo some of the work I had done there."

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

Com. Mars Gets 16 Negro Workers to Join Party; Form N.Y. Recruiting Com.

Workers 1/21/30

This morning, a recruiting committee of William A. Green, Nick Mars and James I. Moore, are going out to bring in Negro and white workers in the Harlem section into the Communist movement. Two members of this committee, Green and Moore, are Negro workers who have joined the Communist Party in the drive and who are setting an example to older Party members by their determination to bring their fellow-workers into the Revolutionary movement.

This committee was formed in response to the requests of the new Party members. It will recruit workers, and workers' children into the Communist Party, Young Communist League and Young Pioneers. It will also use the recruiting drive to build up the Harlem Tenants' League and to organize the struggle against increasing rents and terrible sanitary conditions.

The possibilities for recruiting members into the Communist Party, and especially for bringing in Negro workers into our ranks are shown by Nick Mars, who is a member of Unit 3, Section 4. In two weeks, Comrade Mars brought in 16 new members into the Communist movement—10 into the Young Communist League, two into the Young Pioneers and six into the Communist Party. Of the sixteen new members fifteen were Negro workers and Negro workers' children. All of the new members were obtained in one block.

James I. Moore, in explaining to the Daily Worker the reasons why he joined the Communist Party, declared: "For all of my life I have been down, like all of the Negro workers, who are even more oppressed than the white workers. I don't expect any life like the millionaires, but the working class can have a life far better than anything possible under the capitalist system." William A. Green declared that he had joined the Communist Party "because I realize that we must overthrow the rotten system

W. A. Green, N. Mars, J. I. Moore

and build up a real workers' and farmers' government. There is only one Party which will lead the Negro and white workers in the struggle for such a government—and that is the Communist Party.

Jesse Ferguson, one of the Negro workers who joined the Party in the drive, told Morris that he had always heard that "the Bolsheviks are terrible people. Now I find this is not true. How shall I explain to other workers?"

"Tell them 'Yes, we are terrible—to the master class," replied Mars, "and we are terrible only to them. And we will not stop until we have overthrown the capitalist system."

A recruiting drive meeting will be held Monday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m., at 1528 Madison Ave. (top floor), to recruit Negro and white workers into the Party and League. Speakers will include Mars, Alexander of the Negro department of the Young Communist League, and Jesse Ferguson, one of the new members.

DETROIT, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA ABOVE QUOTAS

Daily Worker 1.4.

Main Tasks are Further Concentration Factories and Consolidation Gains Made.

2-4-30

With seven weeks passed in the Recruiting Drive, the following are the results up to Jan. 31st, 1930.

Districts	New Members Quota	Recruit.	%	D. W. Subs Quota	Solic.	Shop Nuclei Quota	Organ.	Shop Papers Quota	Issued	Negro
Boston	400	151	38%	300	70	20	12	3	3	5
New York	1000	1228	123%	1000		10	4	10	5	142
Phila.	300	330	110%	300	104	5	4	2	3	115
Buffalo	250	105	42%	250	5	5	2	2	2	15
Pittsburgh	500	66	13%	500	7	10	1	5	4	9
Cleveland	400	250	62%	400	19	10	8	10	4	58
Detroit	500	648	128%	1000 *	69	15	10	10	8	159
Chicago	600	379 x	63%	600	47	10	4	7	0	91
Minn.	420	189	45%	300	14	14	4	6	2	1
Kan. City	200	22	11%	200	1	5	0	2	0	7
Dakota	100	0	0	100	0					0
Seattle	200	52	25%	200	10	5	0	2	0	0
Calif.	350	202	58%	200	82	6	1	5	2	12
Conn.	200	71	35%	200	0	5	2	3	3	6
South	50	25	50%	50	0	5	0	1	0	0
Total	5470	3718	74%	5600	428	125	52	68	36	620

* Detroit has increased its sales of Daily Worker to 1200 each day.
x The Org. Dept. made a mistake in crediting 368 members to Chicago last week. The present total of 379 members is correct.

The Recruiting Drive has been extended 10 days thru Unemployment Day on Feb. 26th. Every district will be judged primarily on the results it achieves up till Feb. 10th, the original date. The extension gives the Party units the possibility of making Party recruiting a normal activity and at the same time to demonstrate how actively each district is participating in Unemployment Day.

The total results to date show 3,718, or 74 per cent of the original quota of 5,000 new members. This means that 74 per cent of the original quota has been recruited in 7 weeks or 78 per cent of the time of the original period of 9 weeks. While there is a small discrepancy, nevertheless the total results are satisfactory. The weakness lies in the fact that some districts (Detroit, New York and Phila) have already passed their quotas, while many others languish behind. While it was to be expected that the recruitment this week would be smaller than last week, due to the Lenin Memorial Meetings, nevertheless, the total recruitment this week (637) is not sufficient and some districts (Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Minnesota and California) show a decided drop in the tempo of their recruiting. This tendency must be corrected, so that in the remaining 26 days of the Drives, the entire Party machinery will be working full speed in the Recruiting Drive, linking it up with all other activities, particularly the Unemployment Day on Feb. 26th.

Negro Workers.

Up until last week the percentage of Negro recruits has kept at an even proportion—20 per cent. Last week this dropped to 17 per cent and today it remains at this level. This shows a definite weakness in the recruiting which must be given serious attention by each district. New York has seriously taken up the challenge of Detroit and is a close second to Detroit. Detroit leads in recruiting Negro workers with 159; New York second with 142; Philadelphia is third with 115; Chicago fourth with 91 and Cleveland fifth with 58. Proportionately, Philadelphia district is even ahead of Detroit.

Shop Nuclei Lagging.

In building shop nuclei, five districts contributed this week. Boston 1, Phila. 2, Cleveland 1, California 1, and Connecticut 2, making a total of 7 new shop nuclei this week. The most basic shortcoming of the entire Drive, is the invariable lack of attention to concentrating the Party Drive in the shops. Not a single district has reached its quota of shop nuclei and some important districts like New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minnesota and Connecticut—which are highly industrialized, have so far made a showing which must be severely criticized.

The Party failed to understand that this is not only a Party Building Drive but also

a Daily Worker Building Drive. The extention of the Drive gives every district an opportunity to correct this weakness. To date only 428 subs have been solicited—75 of which were gotten in this last week. Only two districts have made any showing in Daily Worker subs—Philadelphia and California. With 3718 new members, there is the opportunity of getting 3718 subs. No new member can be without the central organ of the Party. The Daily Worker must be one of the links which bind the new member to the Party, otherwise we will be confronted with a crisis in keeping the new members.

Revolutionary Competition.

New York has had an easy victory over Chicago in recruiting new members. This should cause some concern in the Chicago district, which is the center of heavy industry. In Negro recruits, New York also beats Chicago 142 to 91. Similarly with the challenges against Detroit. Both Philly and Cleveland have fallen far behind the auto city, Detroit. In the smaller districts, competition is more keen. Boston, which was so sure of victory because it temporarily was defeating California, then undertook to defeat Minnesota also. Today, Boston finds itself behind both Minnesota and California in new recruits, altho it has a good record in new shop nuclei. All three of these districts are very poor in recruiting Negro workers.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
43 East 125th Street,
New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

Name .....

Address ..... City.....

Occupation ..... Age.....

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Tasks in Remainder of Drive.

The outstanding tasks of the Party in the Drive must be to:

1. Overcome the great discrepancy between the number of new recruits reported and those who have actually been drawn into active Party work. 2. Speed up the machinery of the Party in accepting new members. 3. Start a serious campaign to keep every new member—to absorb him into Party life and activity. The recruiting figures will have been empty boasting if upon examination within one month, we see that many of these new members have been lost to the Party. 4. To keep the new members in the Party, start regular discussion classes with them and improve the organizational and political life of the unit. 5. Intensify the recruiting in the shops and factories where it has been weakest to date. 6. Build up the Party fractions in the mass organizations thru intensive recruiting work in these organizations. 7. With the additional thousands of members, concentrate on building the revolutionary unions and the T.U.U.L.

In the remaining 26 days, every district must not alone strive to intensify its recruiting of new members, but must consciously direct its efforts towards a completion of the quotas assigned in each phase of the Drive—new members, shop nuclei, Daily Worker subs and shop papers.

In all the Party activity—and particularly in the Recruiting Drive activity, the membership and leadership must practice self criticism. Only by linking up the severest self criticism will the Party be able to overcome the serious shortcomings already exposed during the Drive. Particularly must every member direct his attention to the capacity of the Party in keeping and activizing the new members. This will be shown in increased factory and trade union work—in increased attendance at meetings, in improved political and organizational life of Party nuclei, in establishing discussion classes—in increased dues payments. A close checkup on all of these points by every member and nucleus and the severest self criticism by every member, nuclei, section and district and by the Central Committee itself, must be undertaken to still further increase the activity of the Party.

Eliminate the discrepancy between reported applications and new members assigned to units!

Every new member an active Party member!

Intensify recruiting among Negro workers!

Face towards the factories—more recruiting in factories—establish shop nuclei!

Every district to work to fill its quota 100 per cent!

Organization Dept. Central Committee.

Unemployed on the Bread Line, New York

So this is that Hooverian prosperity! Thousands of New York workers stand for hours in bitter cold weather, waiting for a bowl of soup to keep them alive in case the bosses ever need them for a job. Here they have a little blaze of papers and box wood on the street to warm their numbed hands. But that is exceptional good luck. Many dare not leave their places in line for it.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

JUL 21 1930

PROBERS VISIT CAMPS TO SEE REDS IN ACTION

Guarded by State Troopers at Beason and Wingdale Up-State

Four Congressmen left New York early to-day to pay a visit to the Communists' camps at Beacon and Wingdale, Up-state. Their curiosity aroused by the testimony of U. S. Commissioner of Labor Wood, Representatives Nelson of Maine, Bachman of West Virginia, Hall of Mississippi, and Eslick of Tennessee, who are conducting an investigation in Communist activities in the United States went to see the camp whose slogan is said to be, "Wipe God from the Skies."

Hamilton Fish, Jr., chairman of the committee, was unable to leave with the party. He was to attend a meeting of a Republican committee at Poughkeepsie ando join the party after it left the Beacon camp and before it got to Wingdale.

READY FOR DISORDERS.

The exact hour of the arrival of the Congressiona lparty at the camps was not known. State troopers were prepared to cope with any disorders that might arise although the committee characterized the visit as a purey lfriendly one.

Congressman Fish, asked about the proposed secret session at which Grover A. Whalen was to submit proof that the "Amtorg documents" were genuine would say nothing about it although it is understood that the meeting will take place in police headquarters possibly Wednesday.

HEARINGS FOR COMMUNISTS

To-morrow officials of the Amtorg Corporation will be given a day at the Department of Justice Headquarters. They are expected to concern themselves solelyy with the documents said to have been taken from their files. These documents, according to ex-Police Commissioner Whalen, prove that the corporation was used as a clearing house for funds coming from Moscow to the Communist party in the United States.

There will also be sessions on Wednesday and Thursday at which Communist leaders, who are not in jail, will be invisted to testify. Among them Mr. Fish said will be the leading Negro Communists and the editors of the Daily Worker and other Communist publications.

RIDICULES "MENACE

The committee received another view of Communism in the United States shortly before it left the city. James O'Neal, Socialist National committeeman from New York, in a letter asserted that to regard Communism as a menace was "utterly absurd."

He declared that Communism was at the lowest point in its history. He ridiculed the estimates that placed the Communist membership between 15,000 and 20,000. He also assailed the proposal of Elihu Root for the creation of a special police force to keep tabs on the Reds.

Ex-Soviet Minister Calls Charges True

PARIS, July 21 (U P).—Charges made before a Congressional Committee in New York that the Amtorg Trading Company masked diplomatic activities of the Soviet Government in the United States were affirmed to be true by George Bessedowsky, former Soviet Minister at Paris. Bessedowsky also said he had been informed by prominent Soviet intelligence service officers that two espionage services were maintained in the United States to discover military and political secrets.

"At one time I was appointed president of the Amtorg, which really meant that I would go to the United States in the role of a diplomatic agent," Bessedowsky said. "The plans were altered, however, and the Russian Syirsky replaced me, establishing headquarters in Washington four years ago.

"According to my information Moscow pays the United States Communist party $100,000 annually which is passed to it through the Soviet commercial representative at Berlin.

"The Chief of Moscow's intelligence service, M. Berzin, and the chief of the Ogpu (Soviet Secret Service), M. Frelisser, informed me that two spy services were working in the United States. One of them was ferreting out army secrets, while the second was seeking diplomatic information under the direction of the Ogpu. The latter was costing $60,000 annually."

George Bessedowsky represented the Soviet Government at Paris until last October, when he dramatically fled over the embassy wall. He said his life had been threatened because he opposed the Soviet grain collection policy.

Moscow replied to his charges by passing a law making absent opponents of the Soviet regime, such as Bessedowsky, subject to the death penalty immediately on their apprehension on Soviet territory, and he was placed on trial in Absentia last Jan. 8.

The specific charge against him was theft of money and silver from the Soviet Embassy in Paris totalling $15,000. He was convicted of the charge and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, his civil rights were deprived for five years and his property confiscated.

Labor- 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc;

Communists Party.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

JUN 13 1930

EMPLOYERS USE REDS AS CLUBS, LEADER CHARGES

Aim Alleged to Split Labor With Aid of Communists

WASHINGTON, June 13 (A. P.)—The charge that Communists in this country were getting aid from some "so-called 100 per cent. American Employers" was made to-day before the House Communist Investigating Committee by Edward F. McGrady of the American Federation of Labor.

They used the Communists, he said, to split the ranks of workers in order to force them to meet their own conditions.

The labor official said conditions "were not healthy" in Virginia at the Danville River mills. He said the owner, "Mr. Fitzgerald, had discharged 200 old employees and is keeping on the payroll Communists." He added that Fitzgerald had given the leader of the Communists permission to go to New York to confer with Communists there.

"In the Southern textile mills," he said, "the shackles have been taken off of the Negroes and placed on the white workers."

McGrady declared Communists had instigated the recent strike at Gastonia, N. C., and had succeeded in having the citizenry take sides against the strikers.

McGrady said Communists several years ago succeeded in gaining control of local unions of fur workers affiliated with the International Fur Workers of the United States and Canada. Funds in the treasury, he said, were used to aid Communist newspapers printed in Italian, Greek, Spanish, Jewish and English languages.

"They commenced to organize educational classes among the children in the grammar schools, high schools and colleges. They were taught Communism," he said, "and they learned to sing revolutionary songs. The children were taught Atheism. They ridiculed the faith of their fathers an dall religions."

McGrady said men and women who were loyal to the American Federation of Labor and who criticised the Communists strike were summoned to appear before committees, and if they admitted the criticism, "were beaten up."

BROOKLYN EAGLE

JUN 12 1930

Green Scores Red Activity, Hits Moscow

Tells Fish Committee Labor Will Never Give In to Communists

Washington, June 12 (AP)—The assertion that Communistic organizations had been formed in the United States to overthrow the Government was made today before the House Committee Investigating Communistic Activities by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

At the same time Green placed his organization on record as "uncompromisingly opposed to Communism and to the Communistic philosophy."

The Communists have felt, Green said, that to bring about world revolution and the destruction of the American Government they would have to overthrow and control the Federation of Labor. He added there never would be a compromise with the Communists.

Green testified there had been organized in this country the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the Trade Union Unity League, the Pioneer Youth Movement and the American Negro Labor Congress. He said they were directed from Moscow.

As the hearing began Chairman Fish said he believed the Federation of Labor was entitled to the gratitude of the people for combating Communistic propaganda.

Rotary Safe from Reds

"It is the avowed purpose of Communism, through decisions at Moscow," Green said, "to capture the control of the American Federation of Labor. You will observe there is no attempt to break into such organizations as the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, Chambers of Commerce, and into similar fields. But the avowed purpose is to break into the organization of the working people and to mobilize discontent. They know that if revolution is to originate it must be among the masses of people and through the dissatisfaction of the working people."

Durham, N. C. Sun
Wednesday, June 11, 1930

SOVIET WORKING THROUGH NEGROES IN THIS COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP)—Testimony that "the Communist party has organized a special committee to incite revolutionary activities among the Negroes" was given today by J. Edgar Hoover, of the justice department, at a secret session before the house communist investigating committee.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, New York, in a brief statement following the session he said Hoover had "demonstrated the direct control of the third internationale, with headquarters at Moscow, of the Communist party of America.

DEMOCRAT

Oneonta, Ala.

MAY 29 1930

At a Communist Party meeting held in Birmingham last week speeches were made by both whites and negroes advocating social equality of the two races. Tom Johnson, a white man, is said to have stated in the meeting that he was under sentence of from 5 to 20 years for violating the labor laws of Ohio. He not only advocated social and industrial equality of the two races but advised the negroes where they are in the majority to assert their rights. He says the negroes should rule in the black belt where they are in the majority. It is said that there were 51 white people and 150 negroes in the audience.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
Friday, June 13, 1930

The Third Internationale.

The activities of the Communist party in this country are attributed by J. Edgar Hoover, of the department of justice, to the policy of the Third Internationale of Russia to spread its doctrines throughout the earth. It has been known for several years that emissaries of the Soviet were at work in the United States and that they were making some converts. Mr. Hoover recently appeared before the House committee investigating the methods of the Communists, and Representative Fish, of New York, chairman of the committee, afterwards gave out a written statement in which he said:

Mr. Hoover submitted a large amount of confidential information and a mass of material dealing with the revolutionary activities of the Communists in the United States. He demonstrated the direct control of the Third Internationale, with headquarters at Moscow, of the Communist Party of America, and reported the discussions in Moscow by the working committees of the Third Internationale; of ways and means of counteracting the influence of the American Legion, Boy Scouts and the American Federation of Labor, and how to stir up discontentment among the unemployed American wage earners, and incite racial antagonism among American negroes.

He said 'the Communist Party of America has organized a special committee to incite revolutionary artivities among the negroes, and to send selected negroes to Moscow for special communistic training for world revolution.'

The insidious activities of the Third Internationale, according to Mr. Hoover, are aimed at all that we hold precious in government and in society. It would spread discord between the races; break down the influence of the churches; change the industrial structure; introduce its nefarious theories to the youth of the country; destroy the sacredness of the American home, and undermine our system of government. Its agents are at work in every industrial center, and they find many listeners among those members of society who are not informed about the experiment in government and society which the Soviet has undertaken.

The Third Internationale plans to undermine this government and on its ruins set up a structure that would be repellant to the American mind. It would disrupt the relations between husband and wife; destroy the family union; change our industrial conditions and stop the initiative of the individual. It is high time that its activities be curbed.

BAIL SET ON SIX IN ATLANTA JAIL

Daily Worker

Mass Protest Forces Court, AFL Action

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—The court has set bail for the six organizers held here with intent to electrocute them for organizing Negro and white workers. Since Monday the International Labor Defense attorneys have been fighting for a reduction and continues the struggle. The bail, fixed after many delays and every attempt to not allow them bail at all, is $10,000 each for M. H. Powers, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Joe Carr, Young Communist League district organizer. They have been in jail, Carr in the death cell, since the beginning of April.

Negro Issue.

The court demands $4,000 each for Anna Burlak, southern representative of the I.L.D.; Mary Dalton, district secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, and Henry Newman, representative of the American Negro Labor Congress. For Henry Storey, Atlanta Negro worker, the bail fixed is $1,000. The last four have been in Fulton Towers jail since they were arrested for calling an A.N.L.C. meeting of Negro and white workers, May 21.

6-19-30

Local friends have raised the bail money for Burlak.

The trials, which were to begin tomorrow, seem to have been postponed.

World Labor Protests.

It is generally understood here that the authorities are worried over the mass protest, and the volume of denunciation and flood of solutions from workers' meetings and organizations that have poured in on them since the arrests. It is undoubtedly this mass pressure alone that has caused them even to fix bail at this late date.

Reflecting the rising tide of protest sweeping into Atlanta, the Atlanta Federation of Trades has adopted a resolution meekly asking for freedom of speech and assembly, and "fair play" for the six jailed Communists. But they have created no machinery with which to enforce such a demand, nor can they be looked to for any genuine action in the situation, merely mak-

ing the usual gesture of a request for a "fair trial" from the lynch law courts of Georgia.

"We Are Sure."

Their attitude is clear from the opening sentences in the editorial in the Atlanta "Journal of Labor" in which the resolution is also printed.

"We hope that the misguided youths known as Communists who are soon to face trial at the court house for inciting to riot will be given a fair trial. And we are sure that the prosecuting attorney and the judge will see that this is done." When everybody knows the prosecuting attorney and judge are trying by fair means or foul to burn them in the chair.

Louis P. Marquardt, Secretary of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, is also a special prosecutor in the office of the Solicitor General who is demanding the death penalty for the six workers. Marquardt opposed the resolution and not daring to speak against it openly, did everything possible to cause its defeat. He appealed to the fear of all the old bugaboos of race prejudice, religion, foreigners, Communism, in his efforts to have the Union meeting reject the resolution.

A.F.L. Grand Juror.

The President of the Federation, A. Steve Nance, was secretary of the grand jury which returned indictments against Mary Dalton, Ann Burlak, Herbert Newton, and Henry Storey. Only now has he rised to remark that he voted against the indictment.

14 JOIN COMMUNISTS AT ANTI-LYNCHING MEET

Fourteen workers in the audience of a united front mass meeting against lynching held in the open air at 137th St. and Seventh Ave. last night signed applications to join the Communist Party.

Daily Workers were sold. The chairman was Daugherty of the A.N.L.C. Legree, a Negro worker, spoke for the Communist Party.

Wakefield, a white worker, spoke also in the name of the Party, and Negro Organizer Ford of the Trade Union Unity League spoke on the rising rebellion of other oppressed races, the Hindu and Chinese masses, setting an example for the Negroes of America. Otto Hall, Negro organizer of the I.L.D. was speaking as the Daily Worker went to press.

Meeting in Brooklyn.

Another meeting was held under the same auspices in the heat of the Negro working class section of Brooklyn, with Strausberg, a Negro worker representing the Communist position, together with Carter, section organizer of the Party in Brooklyn. A Young Communist League worker spoke.

Still another meeting against lynching was held at 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

SCORE KILLING OF NEGRO WORKER

Great Demonstration at Stock Yards

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—A special district functionaries conference of the Communist Party, in which over 100 participated, including all unit, section and district officials of the Party, has worked out concrete plans for the Communist Party participation in the unemployment movement and the preparations for the July 4 National Unemployment Convention here.

There are to be mass demonstrations, solidarity tag days, a demonstration in front of the stock yards protesting the killing of a Negro worker.

Today a delegation from the unemployed councils is to visit the City Hall and follow up the promise of jobs made to the previous delegation. On Saturday, the W. I. R. is going to hold a solidarity tag day in front of the big plants. Saturday night there will be open air demonstrations in all working class districts of Chicago.

Steel Jobless Organize.

Hungry steel workers after waiting inside and outside of the employment office in the Illinois Steel Co. in Gary, Indiana, gathered around Sam Chappa, of the Metal Workers' Industrial League, who told them of the T.U.U.L. program in uniting the employed and unemployed in a fight for shorter hours, higher wages, and unemployment insurance.

After this, they marched together for a couple of miles to the Workers Hall, where they discussed the conditions, elected delegates to the National Convention of the unemployed in Chicago on July 5, made arrangements to participate in the demonstration in Chicago on July 4th, and elected a Negro steel worker as secretary and another worker, Negro, as financial secretary.

"What I've Been Waiting For."

"This is what I have been waiting for all my life," said one steel workers who had a wife and 12 children, and has been out of work for 10 months now and is about to be evicted from his house. "Once we push aside all kinds of fake dividing lines between various sections of the working class and unite the black and white, American and foreign born, skilled and unskilled, into the same organizations as the T. U. U. L. is now doing, it will be no time at all before we will push these lousy bosses off the face of the earth."

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 19 1930

3 Reds Accept Nominations at Jail Notification

Communists Hold Welfare IslandCeremonies for Foster and Other Candidates

Prisoners Make Speeches

BE WARY OF THE REDS

News comes from Moscow that the American Communist Party is being urged to intensify its propaganda work among Negroes in the United States. The Communist bosses in the Soviet republic look upon the American Negroes as excellent material upon which to play for the furtherance of their ends.

We warn Negroes to beware of the Communists and their propaganda. They are not sincerely interested in bettering the economic condition of the American Negroes; they are only interested in fomenting armed revolt for the purpose of overthrowing the present social order and substituting an allegedly superior and more equitable one.

It is their plan to play upon the rightful discontent of black people here in order that the latter may be used as an instrument to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. Their propaganda, their ideals, their philosophy are anathema to the powers-that-be in this country and any group identifying itself with them will also have to bear the persecution which the governing powers here are determined to mete out to them at every opportunity and on every occasion.

We contend that the Negro's position, socially, politically and economically is much too precarious and fraught with too many dire possibilities for him to take a chance on being identified with such a violently revolutionary group. We contend that the Negro is suffering from enough ills without inviting more.

The Negro cannot alleviate the ills from which he suffers by adopting the weapon of social revolution; by allowing himself to be used as a catspaw, by Bolshevist agitators. On the contrary any marked alignment with the so-called subversive elements will constitute the signing of a virtual death warrant. It has been only with the greatest difficulty that we have made the gains we have and we stand to lose everything we gain by any talk of overthrowing the government.

Of course, the great bulk of the Negroes are not going to become Communists—they have too much sense and judgment for that, but there are some who already have thoughtlessly, swallowed the rabid propaganda of these revolutionists. Others may also be influenced to align themselves with Moscow, and it is to them that this warning is addressed.

Be wary of the Reds and their talk. In that direction lies group suicide.

Assail Capitalism and Leaders of the Socialist Party

A delegation of five communists went to the penitentiary on Welfare Island yesterday afternoon to offer to three of their leaders who are serving terms for causing an unlawful assemblage, candidacies on the Communist party ticket in the forthcoming state elections. William Z. Foster has been nominated for Governor and Israel Amter and Robert Minor as candidates for the Assembly, from the 20th and 23d districts, respectively. All three accepted.

The ceremonial for the notification of candidates behind prison walls, as decreed by the Department of Correction, was simple and dignified. The delegation, which had gathered at the party headquarters, 26 Union Square, was received by Daniel Sheehan, Deputy Warden, and escorted to the visiting room of the penitentiary.

Make Acceptance Speeches

Warden Joseph A. McCann and six newspapermen were the only outsiders present. Raymond Baker notified the candidates and each of them replied in an elaborate acceptance speech, Foster speaking nearly an hour. They rose, took their manuscripts out of their pockets and upbraided the capitalistic system, the state and city administration and the Socialist party. They used strong terms, but they did not raise their voices.

When they had finished the warden said: "All right, gentlemen," and the extraordinary meeting of the Communist party was closed. Although prisoners are allowed only two visitors in a month, Robert L. Tudor, acting Commissioner of Correction, had granted this extra visit in recognition of the exceptional mission of the delegation. After slightly more than one hour, the prisoners, 52,350, 52,348 and 52,351 were submitted again to the ordinary prison routine.

Denies Moscow Aid

Foster denied the charges that the Communist party was supported by money from Soviet Russia. If that were true, he said, the party would only be too glad to announce this demonstration of solidarity. He announced as principal issues of his platform in the campaign, prison reform, unemployment insurance, the release of political prisoners, including Mooney and Billings, Powers and Carr, and wage cuts for those who are employed.

Minor devoted his address to an attack on the Socialist party, which, he said, with its new "charlatan recruit, Heywood Broun, and its reverend head, Norman Thomas," serves only the capitalistic bosses. Herbert Newton, a Negro member of the delegation, one of six awaiting trial in Atlanta for inciting insurrection, pledged the support of the American Negro Labor Congress to the Communist candidates, the only ones who respect the Negroes, he declared.

Mr. Minor, who is suffering from chronic appendicitis, is at present in a hospital. The two other Communists seemed in good health. They are working on the farm on Hart's Island. Asked how he was treated in the prison Mr. Foster replied: "A jail is a jail."

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Communists Party

What the Fish Investigation Reveals

This is the third of a series of articles on the Fish "investigation" which is being published in the Daily Worker.—Editor.

By L. P.

III—Why Do Workers Strike.

ONE of the aims of the Fish Committee is to make the workers believe that strikes and struggles in this country do not arise as a result of the very economic conditions under which the workers live and toil, but as a result of the efforts of certain "individuals" who are connected with Moscow. Miners do not strike because their wages are being cut, their standard of living lowered; workers defend themselves not because the police and the bosses thugs are attacking them; workers demand work or wages and social insurance not because they are unemployed and starving but all this is a result of a conspiracy of some foreign country. Of course, the workers know better than that. Even in the testimony of the strike brekaer representative of conciliations of the U. S. department of labor it is clearly stated that the strike in Gastonia and in Passaic took place because wage cuts took place and the workers refused to stand it any longer.

Mr. Nelson: What was the cause of the dispute in that case (Gastonia?)

Mr. Wood: A ten per cent reduction made by the manufacturers engaged in the industry in that city.

Mr. Nelson: What was the cause of the strike (Gastonia); why did they go out?

Mr. Wood: They went out for the reason that the conditions of employment were such that they could not earn a fair wage."

We therefore see that the very existing economic system and the exploitation of the workers is the cause for strikes and struggles of the workers against the bosses. Weren't there strikes before the Soviet Union came into existence and the Communist International was organized? We Communists lead the strikes of the workers, we expose the betrayers of the workers and present the workers with a program. But Communism is not the cause for strikes; it is capitalism that forces workers to strike and struggle. The bosses want purposely to confuse it in order to make the workers believe that if they do away with Communists there will be no labor struggles, that on the basis of the very existing conditions of the workers in this country and other captialist countries there is really no ground for class struggle.

The Communist Party of the U. S. and the Communist International.

Since capitalist exploitation is the very cause for the class struggle, therefore the class struggle is not typical to one country but to all capitalist countries. There is no such a thing as an American class struggle and French class struggle. In all capitalist countries there is a continuous class war between the workers and the capitalists. Our struggle is therefore an international struggle. When in one country a sharp clas struggle takes place, the workers of the other countries are not passive onlokers, but are their active supporters. If our struggle is international we therefore must have an international leadership and guidance. If we are concerned that the workers of all countries shall win we therefore must coordinate all the revolutionary forces of the workers into one central international body. If we are not doing this we are no longer revolutionaries. This international leadership of the struggles of the workers today is the Communist International.

It consists of the best leaders of the international working class, it is an embodiment of the experience of the worlds revolutionary movement. That is why we accent the decisions of the Communist International, that is why we go to the Communist International for advice and guidance. Because it is our leader. We accept this guidance on the basis of our conviction and confidence in that leadership whom the revolutionary movement of the world elected to lead. The Communist Party does not conceal this fact; on the contrary it is in the spirit of international revolutionary class struggle of the workers of the world against all capitalists and their agents that we educate our membership and the entire working class.

International consciousness and action is only characteristic to the Communist movement. The socialist betrayers who only serve their national bourgeoisie are not and could not be internationalists. That is why the socialist parties belonging to the socialist international have national autonomy, and do what the interests of their country, which means the interests of their capitalists demand. We have seen how during the last war the socialists of one country supported their capitalists in the war upon another capitalist country supported by their respective socialists. In the coming war, however, the Communist Parties of all countries will have one aim not only not to support their capitalist government against another capitalist government, but through strikes, organization of the workers and fraternalization work for the defeat of their government and turn the bosses wars into a civil war against capitalism. The capitalists know that, that is why they want to crush us.

The Fish Committee raises another cry: Why we have our headquarters in Moscow. The government of the Soviet Union is a worker government. It is the only government that will permit the Communist International to function and lead. The capaitalists of other countries are controlled by our enemies and they will not permit us to exist. It is unfortunate that Washington and Berlin are still controlled by capitalism! Even the British labor government did not permit the international Negro conference to take place in London.

We must also answer the cry of the Fish Committee why the Russians are controlling the Communist International. Why not? Even if the majority of Russians are elected into the leadership of the Communist International, it is done not because they are Russian, but because they are the best and the most experieneed Communists. Because this is in the interests of the revolutionary movement to utilize the experience of the tried Bolsheviks of the Russian Communist Party to help lead the international revolutionary movement.

Moreover, while the Fish Committee goes wild because the Communists built up an international revolutionary movement, they had the same time don't say a word about the international co-operation of the capitalists. Haven't the capitalists got their international congresses, where they map their plans of how best to exploit the workers in their respective countries? Didn't the capitalist have international police conferences in order to work out schemes for more efficient suppression of the revolutionary workers? It is true, there is a difference. The workers of all countries having the same interests therefore also have the possibility to organize internationally. The capitalists, however, are always divided. Their interests run contrary to each other, they live only on the basis of continuous struggle between themselves, by trying to rob from each other's markets and grow at the expense of the other. While the interests of one capitalist country is directly opposed to the interests of the other capitalist counry, when it comes to fight the working class, however, on this they will agree and unite. The military intervention in the Soviet Union during the first years of the revolution, when Germany, England and America united with the aim to defeat the October revolution is a good example. While the bosses are today preparing feverishly for war amongst themselvs, they are at the same time continuously preparing for a joint attack upon the Soviet Union.

Communism and Other Isms

By WILLIAM PICKENS

(For The Associated Negro Press)

We note, with more amusement than alarm, that the Hamilton Fish Committee of Congress investigating Coummunism in the United States has "discovered": (a) That there are Communist children in the high schools of Chicago, and (b) that Communist propaganda is actually being spread among Negroes.

We ask: (a) Have not thechildren of Communists the same rights in American schools as have the offsprings of Republicans, Democrats and Hoovercarts?

(b) If there is Communist propaganda is it any more dangerous for it to be spread among negroes than among Caucasians? Are Negroes more "dangerous" in America than are the white people? Since when? If Negroes are not more susceptible to radical political doctrines than are white persons, then why single out or mention the Negro's connection with the propaganda at all? If any kind of propaganda is being spread around, naturally it will not altogether miss a whole special tenth of the population. Up to now no one has even dared to say that the Negro has attained his proportionate share in Communism, or in any of the other political isms except Republicanism; and it is our assertion that he has more than his numerical proportion in Republicanism,—not in the leadership but in the dumb fellowship. It is our belief that it will be best for the Negro to hold his own in all isms. Then, since he is so far behind in Communism, why bring that up?

We have a suspicion that the bosses of the other isms have a special fear of the contact of the Negro with Communists. Since the Negro has always shown a good amount of horsesense, why not let all the isms present their cases to him and let him select and choose? When the Communists preach "racial equality," let the Republicans and Democarts and others preach whatever they have to preach Do they believe in 'race equality" or do they not? If they have faith in whatever they do believe in, let them pit it openly and fairly against what the others say they believe in.

We know one thing: the Republicans and Democrats are dumb,—to be always talking and squawking in a way to make the Negro think that there must be something good for him in Communism after all.

SOVIET SEES 2 SIDES IN ATTACK ON NEGRO

Stalingrad Inquiry "at Deadlock" in Ejection of Colored Worker by White Americans.

THEIR EXPULSION IS URGED

Textile Workers Plan "Demonstration Trial" of One American on Charge of Approving Assault.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 13.—Labor newspapers continue their agitation about the case of the American Negro worker, Robert Robinson, who was thrown out of a mess hall at the Stalingrad tractor plant by a white American named Hewis and other Americans from Southern States.

There have been loud demands for the expulsion of these Americans from Russia or trial of them by a Stalingrad court, but the Workers Gazette today states the Stalingrad District Attorney has "not finished with the affair, which rests at a deadlock." Other papers declare that some American workmen approved the action of Hewis, and this, combined with the apparent reluctance of the Stalingrad authorities to take action, may indicate that all the facts are not yet known here.

During the last nine years your correspondent has met many white and Negro radicals and Communists and non-political workers who voluntarily came here from America or elsewhere, and he is prepared to go on record that the vast majority are not only sincere but are able to talk politely and intelligently with a "bourgeois correspondent." There are, however, exceptions, not confined to any race or color, who seem to think that residence in the "Socialist Fatherland" entitles them to be arrogant and uncivil.

The Workers Gazette announces that textile workers will hold a "demonstration trial" next Friday of a worker, who returned to Russia a few years ago after many years' residence in America, on a charge of approving the action against Robinson. The newspaper says the metal workers' union proposes to take similar steps in regard to Hewis and his associates in Stalingrad.

AMERICANS TAKE COLOR PREJUDICE TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Moscow Paper Scores Barbarous Treatment Of Negro

Special to Journal and Guide

MOSCOW, Russia.—A reactionary group among the 300 American engineers and mechanics employed in the tractor plant at Stalingrod beat up a Negro and threw him out of the common mess hall for the unique reason that he is a Negro, it is reported in a dispatch to the Moscow Trood, which carried the story under the headline across the page, "We Will Not Allow the Ways of Bourgeois America in the U. S. S. R. (Soviet Union.)"

Twenty-six nationalities are represented among the workers in the tractor plant, the correspondent stated. and have hitherto lived harmoniously in the Soviet Union, "which is the fatherland of all workers, including Negroes."

Among the American workers, it is reported, "are a small number, inspired by the reactionary system of capitalist exploitation of the so-called subject races, and they believe in racial inequality."

So strongly was the assault disapproved by the tractor workers, that they held a mass meeting and adopted a resolution "to remind those of our comrades who do not understand that the U. S. S. R. is the fatherland of all workers, including Negroes."

Americans are called upon in the resolution to "condemn severely this savage, anti-worker, and barbarous misdeed of a group of backward American workers and to join with the workers of the Soviet land in their pitiless struggle against the exploitatory and barbarous remnants of capitalism."

The resolution further states:

"We will not allow the ways of bourgeoise America in the U. S. S. R. The Negro worker is our brother like the American worker. We castigate any who dares to destroy in the Soviet land the equality we have established for all proletarians of all nations."

Alongside the article the Trood publishes photographs of a Negro girl delegate to the fifth Profintern Congress and of the first international congress of working women showing Jenny Reed from a textile factory in Philadelphia.

By a coincidence, the name of the Trood's Stalingrad correspondent is Chrony, which in Russian means Black.

NEW YORK HERALD

AUG 3 1 1930

Soviet Exiles 2 Americans For Hitting Negro Worker

2-Year Prison Term Modified to 10 Years Banishment

STALINGRAD, Russia, Aug. 30 (AP).—The American mechanics Lewis and Brown, employed at the Soviet tractor plant here, today were sentenced to deportation for ten years on charges of assaulting an American Negro worker named Robinson. The court at first gave a verdict of two years imprisonment, but "taking into consideration the fact that the defendants are laboring under false racial ideals," the sentence was modified to deportation.

The trial, which began several days ago, has attracted much attention, with newspapers describing the attack on the Negro as racial hatred wholly alien to Communistic doctrines.

Colored Reds Spurn Summons Of Congressman Fish Quiz and Flay Federation of Labor

NEW YORK, July 22.—That the Fish Congressional Committee investigating Communism is concerned with the spread of radical influence among the frightfully oppressed colored masses of this country was clearly indicated today when following four days of testimony by William Green, president of the Jim Crow American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll, vice president of the same outfit; Ralph Easly and others in which the question of the growth of revolutionary sentiment among the colored masses played a major role, the Fish Committee called upon the leaders of the American Negro Congress to appear before it.

Those invited to appear are Herbert Newton, national organizer; Cyril Briggs, national secretary; Otto Huiswoud, field organizer; Richard B. Moore, William Nowell, J. W. Ford, Gilbert Lewis and Solomon Harper.

Most of the leaders are out of town, several being in Europe attending the international conference of Negro workers in Hamburg, Germany. Those remaining at the office of the organization today said that they had no intention of accepting the invitation to appear voluntarily. They would force the Fish Committee to subpoena them if it wished to question them. They had no intention of cooperating with what they regard as plainly an anti-working-class committee engaged in preparing for the passage of additional repressive laws against the working-class and its most militant organizations.

Herbert Newton, who is one of six workers facing electrocution in Atlanta, Ga., for the "crime" of advocating social equality and working-class solidarity of Negro and white toilers, said today that the leaders of the Congress were not afraid to appear before the Fish Committee, but that the committee would have to subpoena them if it wanted them. Volunteering the information that he himself was a Communist, he denied the imputation of the Fish Committee in calling the ANLC leaders before it that the ANLC was a communist organization.

Asked if it was not true that the Communist Party supported certain demands of the ANLC., he replied:

"In the struggle of the Negro masses against segregation, lynching, discrimination and disfranchisement, the Communists assume the leadership and in every instance they show themselves to be the stalwart fighters against all enemies of the oppressed Negro masses."

"Some of the ANLC demands that the Communists have given active support to are:

The organization of all workers into industrial unions as against the policy of the A. F. of L. union that bars colored workers from membership or practices gross discrimination against them.

"The emancipation of Negro armers and agricultural labor such as: building of farm co-operatives of colored and white farmers, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and against the convict lease system and frame-up to which colored workers are subject.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Communists Party

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 22 1930

REDS IN CAMPS BOO FISH COMMITTEE

Jeers and Denunciation Greet Congressional Investigators at Two Resorts.

CAMPERS BRANDISH FISTS

Ridicule Visitors as "Fascist Fishing Expedition" at Mess Hall Meetings.

MANY "CLAD IN SUNSHINE"

Wearing Only Trunks, Speakers Harangue Officials, Who Appear to Enjoy It.

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From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 21.—The Congressional committee investigating Communists today visited two Communist camps in this vicinity and, for the first time since the beginning of the inquiry, came in direct contact with the people they are investigating.

At both Camp Nitgedaiget, which means "Don't Worry," some three and a half miles south of here, and at Camp Unity, forty miles to the north, members of the committee, of which Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. is chairman, were met with boos, jeers, catcalls and denunciation as hundreds of Communists staged what they termed "protest demonstrations" against the "Fascist fishing expedition."

"You are here by our sufferance only," the committee members were told by way of preface to the streams of oratory that followed. Chairman Fish was unable to attend the spectacle at Camp Nitgedaiget, where the first visit was made by Representatives John E. Nelson of Maine, Robert S. Hall of Mississippi and Edward Eslick of Tennessee. Mr. Fish met them later at Beacon, the original starting point of the tour of inspection, from where the party proceeded to Camp Unity.

The members of Congress were accompanied by two State troopers and three plain-clothes-men. Sergeant of Arms Rogers of the House of Representatives also was in the party. They listened calmly and with smiles to the Communist orators and seemed to enjoy the experience.

Crowd Ridicules Visitors.

It was at Camp Nitgedaiget that the main demonstration was staged. What followed at Camp Unity was equally noisy but somewhat in the nature of an anti-climax. Here the committee was escorted out of the camp grounds to their automobiles by a crowd of some 300 Communists brandishing fists and singing the International. As a parting shot came the ditty "We Hate to See You Go," as follows:

> We hate to see you go,
> We hope to heck you never get back;
> We hate to see you go.

"Now, this song I understand," said Representative Fish, smiling. "It is the first American song we have heard here."

At Camp Nitgedaiget the committee members were met by a group of Communists headed by Morris Yudin, the manager. As the investigators walked up the steps of the administration building the reception was polite enough, except for sneers perceptible on some faces. After obtaining some information bearing on administrative details and the political complexion of the camp, details which appeared innocent enough to the inquisitors, they made an inspection of the grounds, on which some 100 bungalows are grouped. The thing that seemed to impress the visitors most was, as Representative Eslick put it, that many of the campers were "clad in climate and clothed in sunshine."

The Congressional party was about to leave the grounds when Representative Nelson noticed a crowd in a meadow about half a mile distant. The wail of a siren suddenly resounded through the camp. It sounded suspiciously like an alarm.

Call Meeting at Mess Hall.

"Oh, that's the call for lunch," said Yudin reassuringly. "You see, those people down there are waiting for the mess hall doors to open."

Representative Nelson inquired whether the committee might be permitted to visit the congregation.

"Certainly. Why not?" replied Yudin with an air of genuine hospitality.

The party descended a winding road to the mess hall, and there, on a meadow with an improvised platform, pandemonium broke loose from about 300 Communists in all styles of bathing attire. Many of them wore only short trunks.

"This meeting is called as a protest against the Fascist Fishing Committee," began Jack Perilla, a short, red-haired Communist with drooping shoulders. "I would like to say to the committee, first of all, that they are here by our sufferance, that they are on private property. They ought to understand this, for they are supposed to have respect for private property."

Party Listens to Diatribe.

A hurricane of boos punctuated this preamble. After referring to "the murderers of Levy and Gonzalez," two Communists killed recently by New York policemen, Perilla, who is State campaign manager for the Communist party, charged that "the investigation of the committee was begun because they are preparing an offensive against the working class."

"An attempt is being made to suppress the Communist party and the revolutionary trade unions, because the workers are rallying to their standards more than ever before," Perilla declared as he addressed himself particularly to the Representatives from the South, who took up positions on the edge of the crowd.

"I want the two gentlemen from the South, in particular, to listen to this, the gentlemen from Mississippi and Tennessee, where workers are starved to death in the mills."

Representatives Hall and Eslick listened with solemn faces as Perilla continued the diatribe. Representative Nelson, who seemed to be enjoying the performance, squatted in shirt sleeves in the very middle of the audience. He passed cigarettes to the Communist girls.

The two State Troopers, Corporal H. A. Silvernale and Trooper H. L. Willard, stood rigid and apparently uninterested.

"The Communist party is the only party that fights against the betrayers of the working class, the Republican party, the Democratic party and the Socialist party," Perilla continued. "This investigation is all part of the capitalist conspiracy against the Soviet Union, the workers' only fatherland. The Soviet Union is the fatherland of all the workers, their beacon light and hope and salvation.

"If you make war on the Soviet Union, we will give our answer to you by civil war against capitalism. Your committee has proposed the suppression of the Communist party. You want to have us outlawed. All you will accomplish will be to get the workers stronger than ever behind the Communist party.

After loud cheers for the Soviet Union and the Communist party, Perilla introduced Richard B. Moore, a Negro, Communist candidate for [illegible], for whom the committee had been looking all last week in an effort to get him to testify at its hearing.

"The gentlemen from the South may be hurt to know that there are no lynchings or pogroms in Soviet Russia," said Perilla, introducing Moore. "Down with lynching; down with Jim Crowism," yelled the Communists, as Moore, also in bathing trunks, took the floor.

Would "Fight for Soviet" Here.

"Well, we have important visitors today," Moore began, as he tried to catch the eyes of the two Representatives from the South. "You workers gathered here should understand the importance of this visit. This Congressional investigation is an expression of the development in the United States of a Fascist Government of repression against the working class. All this talk of democracy is a joke. Democracy in this country is but a brutal capitalistic dictatorship. There are 8,000,000 starving, unemployed workers in the United States. You don't see this committee investigating that, but you see them investigating the militant organization of the working class, which fights against unemployment, lynching and repression. The Communist party in the United States is the only party which represents the interests of the toiling and oppressed workers. We don't care about your investigation.

"We say to you, gentlemen of the investigating committee, you who have been talking about deporting Communist workers, the foreign-born workers, the Negro workers and the American workers aren't going to submit to your tyranny. Nor are they going to fight in the war you are now preparing. Send your effete, parasitic sons to the next war. We are going to organize and fight for our own cause. We have seen the workers' government in Soviet Russia, where there are no lynchings and pogroms. We will work and fight for a Soviet government here. We will turn our guns against our bosses and exploiters. The dikes are broken and the rising tide is already coming in. You stand like King Canute and try to stop the tide, but the waves won't mind you."

"Solidarity Forever," sung to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," broke forth from the crowd as Moore concluded his address, to be followed by Irving Potash and Sadie Van Veen, two New York Communists.

"You've got to hand it to that Negro as a speaker," commented Representative Eslick as the committee was making its departure. "It has been a great opportunity for Judge Hall and myself to listen to all this. It was a bit seditious, though, wasn't it?"

Visit West Point for Lunch.

From Camp Nitgedaiget the Congressional party drove to West Point, where they were met by Major Gen. William R. Smith, the Commandant. After lunch and a brief stay the committee drove back to Beacon, where they were met by Representative Fish. They were forty minutes behind schedule and hurried to Camp Unity. There the Communists were prepared for them. The entry of the party's automobiles upon the grounds was the signal for a wild beating of the dinner gong. A pack of dogs yowled. From all parts of the camp Communists came running toward the mess hall. The Communists were quite willing to delay their evening meal to greet the investigators. Isidore Smothors, the manager, assembled the Communists on a large porch and there staged the reception.

"Gee, we've caught a Fish," said a Communist girl as Representative Fish passed.

"Slumming, eh?" said another, loud enough for Mr. Fish to hear.

On completing the day's work, Mr. Fish remarked that there appeared to be no flag poles at either of the camps, from which, he had been told in New York, the red flag flew and before which the Communists performed their morning and evening rituals.

EITINGON WOULD TESTIFY.

Fur Merchant Asks Permission to Explain Dealings With Russians.

Motty Eitingon, president of the Eitingon-Schild Company, Inc., fur merchants, announced yesterday that he had telegraphed Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., chairman of the Congressional Committee on Communist Activities, requesting permission to appear before that committee to explain the dealings of his company with the Russian commercial organizations. These dealings, Mr. Eitingon declared, have been a matter of knowledge to the Department of Commerce at Washington. He labeled as "erroneous" statements and inferences involving him with the 1926 fur strike which have been made before the committee.

In his telegram to Representative Fish, Mr. Eitingon said:

"If newspaper reports are correct, your committee has been grossly misinformed concerning the activities of the Eitingon-Schild Company, and myself, as its president, earnestly request an opportunity to lay the truth of the matter before you."

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 29 1930

30,000 Reds Active in U. S., Inquiry Is Told

Communism Also Has 80,000 Sympathizers in America, Fish Committee Hears

Camps for Young Cited

Schools Held Fertile Field for Spread of Sovietism

By The United Press

CHICAGO, July 28—Communism has 30,000 active adherents and 80,000 sympathizers in the United States, the Congressional committee investigating communism under the chairmanship of Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, was told today by an industrialist who qualified himself as an authority

on "the invasion and spread of Sovietism in America."

Harry A. Jung, head of the National Clay Products Industries Association and a representative of the American Intelligence Vigilantes Association, outlined to the committete the results of an investigation he said he had carried on for ten years.

"Communism constitutes a grave menace to this country and the only way that menace can be eliminated is to liquidate Communism by strengthening immigration and deportation laws and compelling the registration of all foreigners," he said.

"How many Communists have you found there are in the United States?, asked Representative Fish.

"I should say there are at least 30,000, not counting some 80,000 sympathizers," Jung replied. "Two-thirds of the membership is Jewish."

"America is fundamentally sound at heart, but," he added, "the country is sound asleep."

Increasing activities on the part of the Communist party among American Negroes, farmers and school children were described at length by N. E. Hewitt, statistician of the American Intelligence Vigilantes' Association.

Communist camps where young Americans are schooled in the tenets of Sovietism were described by a Wisconsin woman, Mrs. Helen K. Stewart, who told of three camps in Wisconsin. She is head of the Americanism committee of the American Legion Auxiliary in Wisconsin. She said the camps are at Kenosha, Brule and Lake Geneva, with Communist women in charge. The children range in age from eight to eighteen years, are of both sexes and, at Lake Geneva, are both white and Negro.

When Chairman Fish asked her how many Communists she estimated there were in Wisconsin, she replied she did not know, but that there were "far too many."

Vote Communist--Negro Workers!

B. D. AMIS.

IMMEDIATELY after the Civil War the Negro toilers were given bourgeois democratic rights by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the United States constitution. This enactment gave the former slaves full suffrage and the right to hold parliamentary office. For the first time, the Negro workers were given equal rights; they became the allies of the Northern industrial capitalists.

But this freedom did not last long. The Northern industrial bourgeoisie, intent in their purposes to crush the Southern slave-holders, so they could proceed, unhampered, to gain state power for the free development of capitalism and to establish the rule of the industrial bourgeoisie, soon deserted the Negro workers. Friendly relations were established between the Northern and the Southern bourgeoisie and the propertyless Negro toilers who had been granted equal rights had them taken away and were forced to return to their former slave masters, who reduced them to the state of semi-slavery. This was accomplished in the name of the "great republican party," "the party of Lincoln," the "Emancipator."

Organizations Crush Negro Toilers.

Obviously there arose in the South various organizations which attempted to perpetuate the traditional conditions of the master and slave. Such were the Ku Klux Klan and the democratic party under the leadership of the dastardly reactionary politicians.

With an unwritten agreement, the two major political parties, simultaneously pursued parallel courses leading to the same goal, the development of industrial capital through the super-exploitation of the Negro toilers and white workers. To assure success of the free development of industrial capital and the rule of the bourgeoisie and to attempt to perpetuate the exploitation of the entire working class, it was evident that all attempts at organization among the Negro workers and white workers must be prevented, must be rendered difficult. Consequently a wily and careful plan of poisonous propaganda was put in motion. This propaganda was to spread hatred in its most bitter forms among the Negro and white workers.

The two major political parties are not concerned about the conditions of the workers, but about making greater profits for their bosses. The politicians of the republican and democratic parties are the true lackeys of "Gerard's 64 parasites." They must legislate to protect their bosses who are interested only in making more and more profits.

These lackeys have betrayed the Negro workers time and time again. They have endorsed lynchings, segregation, disfranchisement, mob-terrorism and all forms of persecution against the Negro toilers. Whenever the Negro workers became dissatisfied and began to talk of rebelling, these "pot-licking" agents appeased their irritated feelings by selecting the most despicable lackey among the Negro petty-bourgeoisie and placing him in some semi-official position.

The demands and grievances, in so far as the workers are concerned, have only been granted to the extent of quieting the rising spirit of revolt in the masses and endeavoring to cause them to forget their miserable plight and exploitation.

In this manner, the Negro workers have been the football of bourgeois politicians.

Socialist Party.

The socialist party, a worthy contemporary of the other two bourgeois democratic organizations, cloaked in deceptive progressive phrases, has not a platform for the Negro workers. Its leadership endorses the brutal crushing of spirit and beatings of workers who fight for workers' demands. The leadership of the socialist party consists of those right-wing elements that support finance capital. The left-wing, the more radical group, split away over ten years ago and formed what is now the Communist Party of America.

Communist Party and Negro Workers.

The Communist Party election platform exposes the misleaders of labor in the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party and other parties. In fact, it pulls the cover off the entire capitalist system, showing that a new war is in the making and that the imperialist powers are attempting to attack the Soviet Union. The platform demands immediate and adequate unemployment relief and introduces an unemployment insurance bill for the workers, the funds for which are to be supplied from the surplus profits of the bosses.

It advocates the building of revolutionary trade unions and wages a fight for the repeal of all criminal syndicalist, anarchist and sedition laws. The platform states that "anti-Negro laws are the most vicious anti-labor laws" and "to stop lynching, the rule of the white bourgeoisie must be ended."

The Communist Party demands the right of self-determination for the Negro masses where the Negroes are the majority.

The struggle against race discrimination, against lynching and against persecution of every description must be the concern of the entire working class of the United States. As long as the bosses succeed in pitting white workers against black workers, it will be impossible to pit the whole working class against the capitalist class. Support of any form of race prejudice, therefore, is anti-labor and is support of capitalism itself.

The Communist Party is the best political fighter for the Negro workers. It demands and fights for complete social and political equality for the Negro toilers. The Negro workers and farmers must support the Party of their class. They must support the candidates of the Communist Party. Negro workers and farmers! In the South and North, vote Communist!

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ENQUIRER

SEP 8 - 1930

And Now There Is a Communist Ticket

As an addition to the gaieties of the political campaign we are to have a Communist ticket. A plumber is scheduled for Governor, a longshoreman representing the Negro race for Lieutenant Governor, a steel worker for United States Senator, a miner for Secretary of Internal Affairs, an attorney for Supreme Court Justice, a knitter and a barber for the Superior Court. Knitters and barbers are unquestionably useful citizens, but somehow they don't just seem to fit in with the Superior Court. However, Mr. Mozer, candidate for Governor, understands that candidates for the Superior Court need not be lawyers or of a profession learned in the law. He is right. Candidates need not be. But unless they are, they are not elected. It isn't done.

As seen through the spectacles of Mr. Mozer, Gifford Pinchot is "a fake liberal" and Hemphill is raising the smoke screen of prohibition to hide the fact that he is a candidate of big capital. Even James H. Maurer, a well-known Socialist Councilman of Reading and the Socialists' candidate for the office sought by Mr. Mozer, is a tool of capitalistic bosses. Mr. Maurer will enjoy this.

Platform? Oh, yes, there is a platform. The Communists won't even discuss "petty issues like the tariff." They go in for social equality all along the line and for the repeal of the Sedition act—things like that. They would get rid of the State Police, also the Coal and Iron Police. Pinchot has already promised to abolish the latter. Their idea of insurance against unemployment is for the State to pay $25 a week outright to all persons not employed and $5 a week additional for every child of unemployed parents. Very much like the "dole" of England, although the amount is higher. The "dole" has become a very serious matter in England. Mr. Mozer would raise the money by levying upon the "huge profits of corporations." He doesn't appear to recognize that the profits of corporations go in dividends to countless thousands of shareholders, most of whom have invested their savings from hard work in every field of endeavor—except the field of the Communists.

However, it is far better that the Communists should undertake to overthrow governments through the medium of the ballot than by violence. Besides, the election will discover just about how many of them we have in Pennsylvania. The vote counters won't have a particularly hard job, we imagine.

Labor- 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 18 1930

WOLL SAYS AMTORG, IN FEDERAL FAVOR, PLOTS REVOLUTION

Laxity on Visas Has Enabled Reds to Gain Rapidly Here, He Tells Fish Committee.

WARNS BUSINESS OF PERIL

Big Concerns Are Building a Frankenstein by Trade With Soviet, Labor Leader Holds.

TERRORISM IS CHARGED

Police Inspector Asserts Knives and Clubs Are Used by Communists to Coerce City's Workers.

Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, charged yesterday before the Congressional committee investigating communism here that for the sake of helping American corporations to do business with Soviet Russia the American Government was jeopardizing the interests and safety of the United States by being too lenient with Communist agents and representatives of the Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in this country.

Declaring that the Amtorg was operating as a channel of communication between Moscow and American Communists, Mr. Woll asserted "our government has winked with one eye and has been asleep with the other, while the agents of Moscow have come among us."

Sees Officials Duped by Reds.

Visas and permits enabling Soviet agents to reside and do their subversive work in this country are being extended by the authorities without due consideration of the dangers involved, while high government officials, "dined and wined by Communist agents," are lured into unwitting co-operation with emissaries of Moscow, Mr. Woll charged.

He asserted that this situation is due, among other things, to the activity of a certain law firm which makes it its business to facilitate the admittance and residence of Communist agents in this country.

Asserting that the Soviet Government was engaged in an open attempt to bring about the overthrow of the American Government, Mr. Woll told the committee, on the basis of what he termed information received by him from the police, that Communist agents were also being smuggled into the United States from rum ships.

Because of the leniency displayed by the Federal authorities, Mr. Woll said, the Soviet Government has been able to establish in this country a branch of its Ogpu or secret police and espionage organization, whose leaders direct the work of Communists here. He demanded that the government adopt a more determined course. Agents of the Amtorg, he urged, should be watched more closely, adding it would be even better if they were barred from the country altogether.

Mr. Woll's attack on the Federal authorities and on the Amtorg came in the course of his testimony dealing with Communist activities from 1917 to the present day.

Previous to Mr. Woll's testimony, Inspector John A. Lyons, head of the Federal Bureau of the Police Department, painted a vivid picture of organized Communist terrorism in the city. Like Mr. Woll, he advocated a more energetic policy on the part of the government, urging among other things the authorization of the Department of Justice to act as a clearing house of information on Communist propaganda. In substance he and Mr. Woll favored the

Continue status quo as it existed

Department of Justice be restored. Up to that time the department had both funds and authority to employ some of its equipment in keeping watch on Communists. Since the department has been deprived of that function, Inspector Lyons said, the Communist movement has made impressive strides. He also urged wholesale deportation of alien Communists.

Fish Opposes Secret Police.

In this connection, Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., chairman of the investigating committee, declared that due to what he termed Elihu Root's unfortunate formulation of his recent proposal for more direct activity on the part of the government against Communists, the impression has gone out that Mr. Root and members of the committee favored the creation of a special Federal police for this work.

"The committee has nothing of the sort in mind," Mr. Fish said. "Nor do we want to go as far as recommending any sort of sedition laws. We do not seek the establishment in this country of any secret political police, on the order of the Russian Cheka or Ogpu. All that I for one favor is simply that the Department of Justice be enabled to do what it has done in the past: namely, to employ some of its own agents in keeping watch on Communists and to have enough money to do it with. That is all, I believe, Mr. Root also had in mind."

Repudiation of the suggestion that he favored the creation of a special Federal police against the Communists along the line of plan attributed to Mr. Root, was made also by Charles G. Wood, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Federal Department of Labor, who testified before the Congressional committee on Wednesday. Mr. Wood said he did not favor any such plan, pointing out that while urging special legislation against what he termed the Communist menace, he refrained from making any specific suggestions. He will make these suggestions at an executive session of the committee.

Gompers Data Introduced.

Mr. Woll's attack on the Amtorg came after he had presented to the committee testimony covering 1,000 pages, heavily documented, which Samuel Gompers, the late president of the American Federation of Labor, had prepared for presentation to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1922. Mr. Woll said Mr. Gompers had been unable to present the evidence to that committee because Senator Borah, its chairman, had failed to give him an opportunity to do so. The presentation was to have been made in connection with hearings held by the committee on the question of Soviet recognition by the United States. Mr. Woll said he could not explain Senator Borah's attitude. Senator Borah has been an advocate of Soviet recognition.

While the Gompers documents comprised an exhaustive review of Communist activities here and abroad up to 1922, Mr. Woll's own testimony, also richly documented, carried the data forward to the present day, dealing largely, however, with what he termed the desperate efforts of the Communists to obtain control of the labor movement. These attacks, Mr. Woll said, have been beaten back successfully, although the labor unions were compelled to be on constant guard against Communist activity. He saw the greatest danger from Communism at the present time in the activities of the Communist party and its sympathizers outside the labor movement, in educational institutions, in the army and navy, in camps, schools, among the intellectuals and among the youth of the land.

"Why should the labor unions be compelled to bear the brunt of this work?" he demanded. "Why does not the government do its duty?" Agreeing with Representative Nelson of Maine that the American Federation of Labor was the first line of defense against Communism in this country, he urged nevertheless that the other activities of the Communists, including their work among the Negroes, should be the object of government attack.

"Instead," he said, "I am told that people in our governmental departments are dined and wined by Soviet agents, and I have heard similar statements regarding officers of the army and navy."

Members of the committee hastened to discount this charge, saying it had been brought before them before in executive session. Mr. Nelson added that testimony before the committee showed that the Communists were making no headway in the army and navy. The committee also excluded from the record unauthenticated letters received by Mr. Woll making various charges against the Amtorg and the Communist party. The letters were accepted by the committee as information. Some of them will be followed up, Chairman Fish said.

Urges Active Defense.

"It is my hope that out of this inquiry will grow some proper authorization for adequate defensive action by our government," Mr. Woll said. "There has been too much leniency, too little knowledge of the facts. I see no reason why we should deal with any particular gentleness with these gentlemen from Moscow. That they may spend part of their time making contracts by which money is paid to some of our corporations constitutes no justification for permitting them the hospitality of our free country. That is merely a form of bribing our national conscience."

Mr. Woll warned American capitalists doing business with Russia under the Soviet régime that they were "setting up a Frankenstein which may some day come to plague them."

He told the committee that, while the actual number of members of the Communist party may be relatively small, there were some 500,000 Communists and Communist sympathizers in the United States.

When asked to be more specific about the alleged activities of the Amtorg, its agents and of the Communist party, Mr. Woll said that he could be specific only about those aspects of the Communist movement touching on labor organizations and that it was the duty of the government to uncover the rest of the facts. He warned, however, that, while he favored the setting up of some specific government machinery for this task, he was opposed to the creation of any espionage organizations, which, he said, have been used unjustly against all labor organizations in the past.

Inspector Lyons reviewed the history of about a dozen Communist strikes in New York since 1925 and, with police records in hand, detailed the story of the experience of the police in fighting Communist violence. He charged that violence was an approved and accepted method of the Communists, who, he said, believe that "revolution is at hand."

The maintenance of strong arm squads for terrorization of non-Communist workers and employers, the organization of "knife mobs" for the shadowing and stabbing of workers, the threatening of workers and their families and a systematic, never halting campaign by the Reds to push themselves forward in industry, in schools, in the army and navy constituted the details of Inspector Lyons's story.

He estimated the number of Communists in New York as between 15,000 and 20,000, saying this represented a considerable growth since 1925. In recent years the Communists have had considerable success among the Negroes, he said. He also charged that the Communists import professional gangsters to help conduct their campaign of violence.

In reply to questions from members of the committee he said it would be advisable for the police of various cities to coordinate their anti-Communist activity and to have the Department of Justice act as a clearing house. So far as the native Americans among the Communists are concerned, he said, they were merely engaged in "running a racket which gives them a living." He estimated that 85 per cent of the Communists are Russians and only a small fraction are Americans.

"The Communists have become a serious police problem," he declared, "and although we have them under control we have to be on guard all the time. They have worked untold hardships to the workers themselves, particularly in the needle trades. If it were not for the relentless fight waged by the A. F. of L., they would have made considerable progress in New York industries and would have had the dress, fur and other needle trades in their hands."

As it is, he said, many plants have been driven out of the city by the activities of the Communists.

"If wholesale deportations occurred for one month the bottom would drop out of the Communist movement in this country," he asserted. He agreed, however, that it was impossible to deport Communists to Soviet Russia in the absence of diplomatic relations, and urged that Russians be kept out of the country altogether.

Inspector Lyons declined to discuss the Amtorg, saying former Police Commissioner Whalen would deal with that subject today.

Another witness yesterday was Justice Mitchel May of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, who defended a decision given by him in a Communist injunction case, in which he held that an employer had the right to refuse to employ Communists "or any one singled out by the government as an enemy of the government."

WHALEN DATA UNDER FIRE.

Liberties Union Asks Fish to Check on Alleged Soviet Papers.

In a letter to Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., chairman of the Congressional committee investigating communism, the American Civil Liberties Union urged the committee yesterday to examine former Police Commissioner Whalen made Soviet documents inspired by Russian monarchists." The union asserted that it has evidence to show that the Civic Federation was in possession of the documents weeks before "the National Civic Federation organized the movement leading to the appointment of your committee. Commissioner Whalen on the "genuineness of the anti-Soviet documents which caused the committee's appointment."

The documents were published by Mr. Whalen in the closing days of his administration and purported to implicate the Amtorg as a channel for Soviet propaganda. Mr. Whalen made

Labor- 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

NEW YORK TIMES

F. Labor Unions etc

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TERRORISM IS CHARGED

Police Inspector Asserts Knives and Clubs Are Used by Communists to Coerce City's Workers.

Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, charged yesterday before the Congressional committee investigating communism here that for the sake of helping American corporations to do business with Soviet Russia the American Government was jeopardizing the interests and safety of the United States by being too lenient with Communist agents and representatives of the Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in this country.

Declaring that the Amtorg was operating as a channel of communication between Moscow and American Communists, Mr. Woll asserted "our government has winked with one eye and has been asleep with the other, while the agents of Moscow have come among us."

Sees Officials Duped by Reds.

Visas and permits enabling Soviet agents to reside and do their subversive work in this country are being extended by the authorities without due consideration of the dangers involved, while high government officials, "dined and wined by Communist agents," are lured into unwitting co-operation with emissaries of Moscow, Mr. Woll charged.

He asserted that this situation is due, among other things, to the activity of a certain law firm which makes it its business to facilitate the admittance and residence of Communist agents in this country.

Asserting that the Soviet Government was engaged in an open attempt to bring about the overthrow of the American Government, Mr. Woll told the committee, on the basis of what he termed information received by him from the police, that Communist agents were also being smuggled into the United States from rum ships.

Because of the leniency displayed by the Federal authorities, Mr. Woll said, the Soviet Government has been able to establish in this country a branch of its Ogpu or secret police and espionage organization, whose leaders direct the work of Communists here. He demanded that the government adopt a more determined course. Agents of the Amtorg, he urged, should be watched more closely, adding it would be even better if they were barred from the country altogether.

Mr. Woll's attack on the Federal authorities and on the Amtorg came in the course of his testimony dealing with Communist activities from 1917 to the present day.

Previous to Mr. Woll's testimony, Inspector John A. Lyons, head of the Federal Bureau of the Police Department, painted a vivid picture of organized Communist terrorism in the city. Like Mr. Woll, he advocated a more energetic policy on the part of the government, urging among other things the authorization of the Department of Justice to act as a clearing house of information on Communist propaganda. In substance he and Mr. Woll favored the

Continue status quo as it existed with respect to the work of the Department of Justice be restored. Up to that time the department had both funds and authority to employ some of its equipment in keeping watch on Communists. Since the department has been deprived of that function, Inspector Lyons said, the Communist movement has made impressive strides. He also urged wholesale deportation of alien Communists.

Fish Opposes Secret Police.

In this connection, Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., chairman of the investigating committee, declared that due to what he termed Elihu Root's unfortunate formulation of his recent proposal for more direct activity on the part of the government against Communists, the impression has gone out that Mr. Root and members of the committee favored the creation of a special Federal police for this work.

"The committee has nothing of the sort in mind," Mr. Fish said. "Nor do we want to go as far as recommending any sort of sedition laws. We do not seek the establishment in this country of any secret political police, on the order of the Russian Cheka or Ogpu. All that I for one favor is simply that the Department of Justice be enabled to do what it has done in the past: namely, to employ some of its own agents in keeping watch on Communists and to have enough money to do it with. That is all, I believe, Mr. Root also had in mind."

Repudiation of the suggestion that he favored the creation of a special Federal police against the Communists along the line of plan attributed to Mr. Root, was made also by Charles G. Wood, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Federal Department of Labor, who testified before the Congressional committee on Wednesday. Mr. Wood said he did not favor any such plan, pointing out that while urging special legislation against what he termed the Communist menace, he refrained from making any specific suggestions. He will make these suggestions at an executive session of the committee.

Gompers Data Introduced.

Mr. Woll's attack on the Amtorg came after he had presented to the committee testimony covering 1,000 pages, heavily documented, which Samuel Gompers, the late president of the American Federation of Labor, had prepared for presentation to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1922. Mr. Woll said Mr. Gompers had been unable to present the evidence to that committee because Senator Borah, its chairman, had failed to give him an opportunity to do so. The presentation was to have been made in connection with hearings held by the committee on the question of Soviet recognition by the United States. Mr. Woll said he could not explain Senator Borah's attitude. Senator Borah has been an advocate of Soviet recognition.

While the Gompers documents comprised an exhaustive review of Communist activities here and abroad up to 1922, Mr. Woll's own testimony, also richly documented, carried the data forward to the present day, dealing largely, however, with what he termed the desperate efforts of the Communists to obtain control of the labor movement. These attacks, Mr. Woll said, have been beaten back successfully, although the labor unions were compelled to be on constant guard against Communist activity. He saw the greatest danger from Communism at the present time in the activities of the Communist party and its sympathizers outside the labor movement, in educational institutions, in the army and navy, in camps, schools, among the intellectuals and among the youth of the land.

"Why should the labor unions be compelled to bear the brunt of this work?" he demanded. "Why does not the government do its duty?" Agreeing with Representative Nelson of Maine that the American Federation of Labor was the first line of defense against Communism in this country, he urged nevertheless that the other activities of the Communists, including their work among the Negroes, should be the object of government attack.

"Instead," he said, "I am told that people in our governmental departments are dined and wined by Soviet agents, and I have heard similar statements regarding officers of the army and navy."

Members of the committee hastened to discount this charge, saying it had been brought before them before in executive session. Mr. Nelson added that testimony before the committee showed that the Communists were making no headway in the army and navy. The committee also excluded from the record unauthenticated letters received by Mr. Woll making various charges against the Amtorg and the Communist party. The letters were accepted by the committee as information. Some of them will be followed up, Chairman Fish said.

Urges Active Defense.

"It is my hope that out of this inquiry will grow some proper authorization for adequate defensive action by our government," Mr. Woll said. "There has been too much leniency, too little knowledge of the facts. I see no reason why we should deal with any particular gentleness with these gentlemen from Moscow. That they may spend part of their time making contracts by which money is paid to some of our corporations constitutes no justification for permitting them the hospitality of our free country. That is merely a form of bribing our national conscience."

Mr. Woll warned Amerian capitalists doing business with Russia under the Soviet régime that they were "setting up a Frankenstein which may some day come to plague them."

He told the committee that, while the actual number of members of the Communist party may be relatively small, there were some 500,000 Communists and Communist sympathizers in the United States.

When asked to be more specific about the alleged activities of the Amtorg, its agents and of the Communist party, Mr. Woll said that he could be specific only about those aspects of the Communist movement touching on labor organizations and that it was the duty of the government to uncover the rest of the facts. He warned, however, that, while he favored the setting up of some specific government machinery for this task, he was opposed to the creation of any espionage organizations, which, he said, have been used unjustly against all labor organizations in the past.

Inspector Lyons reviewed the history of about a dozen Communist strikes in New York since 1925 and, with police records in hand, detailed the story of the experience of the police in fighting Communist violence. He charged that violence was an approved and accepted method of the Communists, who, he said, believe that "revolution is at hand."

The maintenance of strong arm squads for terrorization of non-Communist workers and employers, the organization of "knife mobs" for the shadowing and stabbing of workers, the threatening of workers and their families and a systematic, never halting campaign by the Reds to push themselves forward in industry, in schools, in the army and navy constituted the details of Inspector Lyons's story.

He estimated the number of Communists in New York as between 15,000 and 20,000, saying this represented a considerable growth since 1925. In recent years the Communists have had considerable success among the Negroes, he said. He also charged that the Communists import professional gangsters to help conduct their campaign of violence.

In reply to questions from members of the committee he said it would be advisable for the police of various cities to coordinate their anti-Communist activity and to have the Department of Justice act as a clearing house. So far as the native Americans among the Communists are concerned, he said, they were merely engaged in "running a racket which gives them a living." He estimated that 85 per cent of the Communists are Russians and only a small fraction are Americans.

"The Communists have become a serious police problem," he declared, "and although we have them under control we have to be on guard all the time. They have worked untold hardships to the workers themselves, particularly in the needle trades. If it were not for the relentless fight waged by the A. F. of L., they would have made considerable progress in New York industries and would have had the dress, fur and other needle trades in their hands."

As it is, he said, many plants have been driven out of the city by the activities of the Communists.

"If wholesale deportations occurred for one month the bottom would drop out of the Communist movement in this country," he asserted. He agreed, however, that it was impossible to deport Communists to Soviet Russia in the absence of diplomatic relations, and urged that Russians be kept out of the country altogether.

Inspector Lyons declined to discuss the Amtorg, saying former Police Commissioner Whalen would deal with that subject today.

Another witness yesterday was Justice Mitchel May of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, who defended a decision given by him in a Communist injunction case, in which he held that an employer had the right to refuse to employ Communists "or any one singled out by the government as an enemy of the government."

WHALEN DATA UNDER FIRE.

Liberties Union Asks Fish to Check

using for that purpose faked anti-Soviet documents inspired by Russian monarchists." The union asserted that it has evidence to show that the Civic Federation was in possession of the documents weeks before Commissioner Whalen made them public.

In a letter to Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., chairman of the Congressional committee investigating communism, the American Civil Liberties Union urged the committee yesterday to examine former Police Commissioner Whalen on the organized the movement leading to the appointment of your committee

"We address you only because the facts which we allege constitute a challenge to the good faith and integrity of your committee," the letter declared.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JUL 19 1930

SAYS NEGROES HAVE ROUTED COMMUNISTS

Asa P. Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters' Chief, Testifies at Fish Inquiry.

LYONS FOR BALLOT BAR

Reads News Article by Ousted Soviet Official Charging Amtorg Activities.

New York's demonstrating Communists treated Representative Hamilton Fish Jr.'s, Congressional Communist Investigating Committee to considerable first hand information today, but the perspiring solons had to content themselves with second hand information on the Communists' activities from a police inspector, a newspaper man and several Negro witnesses.

With the fourth day of the inquiry completed Representative Fish and his four fellow committee men adjourned, to pass the week-end at his country estate studying photostatic copies of documents offered by former Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen purporting to show that the Amtorg Trading Corp. has a direct connection with Communistic propaganda in this country.

The committee heard four major witnesses, Police Inspector John A. Lyons, in charge of the Radical Bureau; John J. Leary, Jr., industrial editor of the World; Asa Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Fred R. Moore, Negro Alderman, from Harlem.

Randolph Impressive Witness.

Of these witnesses, Lyons, who recommended that the Communist party be denied a place on the ballot, was first and took up the major part of the short session. Randolph was by far the most interesting witness of the morning.

From his impressive speech, one might have believed that Randolph just arrived from Oxford. He defended his race; spoke frankly of the "political, industrial and civic injustices" imposed upon the Negro, and in the same calm manner declared that his organization, the porters, had "grappled with the Communists and routed them."

Exploited by Soviet.

Unrest and discontent among his people, Randolph said, are being seized upon by the Communists and capitalized in their revolutionary movements.

So resentful have some of the Negroes been of racial discrimination, the witness said, that many of them have accepted Soviet invitations to come to Moscow. There they have studied and been training to lead Communist activities in their own country among their own brothers. These leaders now are hiring halls for meetings and directing the spread of Communist propaganda.

The campaign is growing, he said, but despite the many promises and the urging, only a small minority of the Negro population has joined the movement.

The other Negro witness, Alderman Moore, said he didn't know anything about the Communist movement, but vouchsafed that "it doesn't amount to anything."

Police Inspector Lyons charged that the Communist party did not represent a political party, but an organized movement for violence aimed at the overthrow of the government.

Reads Jewish News Article.

Lyons' testimony, for the most part, consisted in reading a translation of an article which appeared in the Jewish Daily Forward on March 14, 1930. The article, entitled "How Moscow Finances the Communist Movement in the United States," was written by Gregory Bessedowsky, former Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Tokio and Paris, who was ousted from his Paris post after breaking with Joseph Stalin, Soviet dictator.

The article explains the inside organization and operations of the Amtorg Trading Corp., the Soviet business organization in this country, which, it is charged is financed by Moscow to direct Communist propaganda here.

Bessedowsky, according to the Police Inspector's translation, explains that it was agreed at Moscow to have among the chief stockholders of the Amtorg company several American citizens of good standing to allay any suspicion or inquiry into the company's operations.

Made to Sign Notes.

The high executives, men of good standing in Soviet Russia, were sent from Moscow after being sold large blocks of Amtorg stock. To make sure there would be no dishonesty on the part of the native stockholders, Bessedowsky wrote, they were obliged to sign notes for amounts double the value of their stock holdings.

"The American Communist party has not succeeded in rallying around itself all the destructive elements in the country," Bessedowsky's article continued. "The American workers are not accustomed to proletarian methods." It added the writer's belief that the American Federation of Labor still controlled the minds of the powerful working class, and that its consistent policy was one of compromise.

The American workers are imbued with lower middle class ideas, the writer held; each has a few shares of stock and a Ford car, and for that reason the Communists must seek other fields for extension of their work.

Depends on Negroes, Jobless.

"For that extension, we must depend principally upon workers among the 12,000,000 Negroes, the 2,000,000 unemployed and the dissatisfied farmers. With these we must build the revolutionary movement not with tailors and machinists who are satisfied with what Sam Gompers and William Green have secured for them. We must extend our ideas also among the victims of the sweat shops, who constitute excellent material for our revolutionary movement."

In reply to charges of William Z. Foster, now in the penitentiary, that he was the owner of tenement houses here in which hundreds of workers had died of tuberculosis, Representative Fish declared the charges were "too slanderous and useless to merit a reply." He denied that he owned tenements in New York or any other city.

Amtorg Officials to Reply.

Next week Amtorg officials will have a chance to present their proof that the documents are forgeries.

The Civil Liberties Union, through Roger Baldwin, director, and Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney, called Fish's attention yesterday, in a letter, to the doubts cast on the authenticity of the Whalen documents.

The letter charged that the documents, many of which bore Moscow datelines, were typewritten on letterheads printed in the shop of Max Wanger, 204 E. 10th St., New York, for an unidentified Russian customer. It said the photostats were in the possession of Ralph Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, who "is in constant relation with the Russian Czarists in the United States," for several weeks before Whalen made them public. The photostats were shown at that time to Washington officials, the letter said.

The letter also asserted that the Fish committee owed its existence to the Whalen documents, and "if they are false much of the force of your investigation is at once removed."

Motives Are Questioned.

"We submit," said the letter, "that these facts lead to the irresistible conclusion that the National Civic Federation organized the movement leading to appointment of your committee, using for that purpose the faked Communist documents. The conduct of your investigation thus far reflects exactly the National Civic Federation's attitude. Is the public to conclude that this committee of Congress is being used as a tool of the Civic Federation for the benefit of its Czarist friends whose interests square with the reactionary and privileged groups which support the federation?

"This organization has been dealing for ten years with the issue of civil liberties raised by the propaganda you are investigating. We have no interest in Communism or any other political or economic movement. We stand solely on the proposition that all agencies have a right under our form of government to agitate their views without interference."

Fish resented the letter's assertion that the committee came into being because of the Whalen documents. He pointed out that the committee was proposed early in March, long before the documents were made public, and insisted they represented only a small part of the committee's work.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
Thursday, September 25, 1930

NEGROES LOYAL

It is a well known fact that the Communists in the South are directing their efforts to convert the negroes to their ruinous doctrine. In this they have made practically no progress and, by this time, the Reds must feel discouragement, for the negro is still fundamentally loyal to American institutions.

The few negroes who might adopt Communism would neither be representative of the race, nor would they have any material influence on the others.

This is not the first time the subtle propaganda has been brought to Southern negroes. John Reid, who died in exile in Russia some time ago, made a determined effort to convert the negroes of the South to Communism, but he gave it up as a bad job.

The law-abiding, self-respecting negroes have no stronger friends than the better element of Southern people. This comes down from days before the war between the states. It was the loyalty of the negro to his Southern white folks that Henry W. Grady, in one of his great addresses, said.

"History has no parallel to the faith kept by the Negro in the South during the war. Often five hundred Negroes to a single white man, and yet through these dusky throngs the women and children walked in safety, and the unprotected homes rested in peace. Unmarshaled, the black battalions moved patiently to the fields in the morning to feed the armies their idleness would have starved, and at night gathered anxiously at the big house to 'hear the news from marster,' though conscious that his victory made their chains enduring. Everywhere humble and kindly: bodyguard of the helpless: the rough companion of the little ones: the observant friend; the silent sentry in his lowly cabin; the shrewd counselor: and when the dead came home, a mourner at the open grave.

"A thousand torches would have disbanded every Southern army, but not one was lighted. When the master going to a war in which slavery was involved said to his slave, 'I leave my home and loved ones in your charge,' the tenderness between man and master stood disclosed. And when the slave held that charge sacred through storm and temptation, he gave new meaning to faith and loyalty. I rejoice that when freedom came to him after years of waiting, it was all the sweeter because the black hands from which the shackles fell were stainless of a single crime against the helpless ones confided to his care."

Labor - 1930

Communists Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.

30-FOLD GROWTH IN TENN. RED VOTE

Daily Worker

Negro Candidate For Senator Got 3,382

12-22-30

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 21.—The official count of the Communist vote in the state of Tennessee was made public Friday evening—over a month and a half after election day. This is better than some other capitalist election boards are doing—the count of the Communist vote in Illinois and particularly in Chicago, second largest city in U. S., is still being concealed.

The Tennessee figures, coming from the state and making no allowance whatever for many Red votes simply not counted at all, credit Sherman Bell, Negro worker candidate on the Communist ticket for U. S. Senator, with 3,382 votes, more than 30 times as many as in the 1928 election, when the head of the ticket got 111 votes in the whole state. This year, S. Bornstein running for governor, is credited with 1,296 votes.

New York, N.Y.

Mary Dalton, Communist Party section organizer in Chattanooga states:

"Hundreds of workers, especially unemployed workers, were unable to vote for our candidates because of the poll tax. Many workers have reported back to us that their ballots weren't counted because they voted for our Party. In many wards and precints we were able to check up where votes were stolen. In McMinn County alone, the newspapers came out with three different totals, each time, lowering it. The first count showed 127 votes, the second 114 and the last count 97 votes.

"We had to vote under the greatest difficulties, as the Tennessee law does not allow the use of symbols or Party names and we had through our leaflets and newspaper releases acquainted the workers with the names of the Communist Party candidates.

"Preparatinos are already being made for the city elections for mayor. In Chattanooga, candidates for mayor and city judge were nominated Saturday, and the signature drive to put the comrades on the ballot starts now."

NEGROES GIVE COLD SHOULDER TO COMMUNISM

Journal and Evening

Congressman Fish Says Their Loyalty To U. S. Unshaken

12-22-30

BY CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite the campaign that the Communists are waging in this country to secure adherents, it has failed according to a statement recently made here by Congressman Hamilton Fish, to influence to any appreciable extent the Negroes of America. The Communists have been persistent in their efforts to persuade Negroes to join their ranks, and have carried on a world-wide campaign to break the loyalty of the American Negro in this country.

"From an investigation going on for over two months," said Congressman Fish, "Communism has not made a dent upon the loyalty of the colored people of America.

"I propose to tell the Congress of the United States," continued Congressman Fish, "that despite the campaign that the Communists have carried on among Negroes in America, practically none has been led astray from the love of their country and flag."

Congressman Fish said that one had no idea of the propaganda that the Communists were waging among Negroes. Every effort, he said, is being made to make the Negroes antagonistic to this government.

"The Negro has stood the test," he said, "against the inroads of the Communists." He said that it failed to influence the Negro because of their loyalty and belief in God.

Congressman Fish said that Communism is opposed to all forms of religion, and did not believe in the existence of a God. They hate all forms of government such as ours, and had an antipathy against the American flag. "The Communists," said Congressman Fish, "take their orders from Moscow, and this insidious campaign appeals to prejudice."

Congressman Fish is the head of the Congressional Committee that has been making a thorough investigation into the activities of the Communi in this country. The investigation h been nation-wide. Congressman Fis said that the Communists have carried their propaganda even into the South and were making an effort to convert Negroes to its doctrine.

He said that the Communists offe Negroes all kinds of inducements based upon equality. He said that al the Communists want is to get the support of the Negro while they are seeking to get a foot-hold and will desert them when they come in power. In Harlem the Communists have been carrying on their propaganda from the street corners. Some Negroes have joined their ranks, but it has failed to attract Negroes in any great numbers.

The report of the investigation by Congressman Fish will serve to show to what extent it has gained among the colored people of this country.

"Thousands of dollars, said Congressman Fish," are being spent by the Communists each year to gain adherents."

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Communists Party

COLOR BAR IS SCORED BY SOVIETS

Russian Communist Theory Won't Tolerate Jim Crow, Says Paper

MOSCOW.—Under the headline, running all the way across the page, "We Will Not Allow the Ways of Bourgeois America in the U. S. S. R. (Soviet Union)," the newspaper Trodd for August 9 carries a report from its Stalingard correspondent that a reactionary group among the 300 American engineers and mechanics employed in the tractor plant beat up a Negro and threw him out of the common mess hall for the unique reason that he is a Negro."

Has Been Harmony

The correspondent states that there are persons of twenty six different nationalities employed in the tractor plant, who hitherto have lived harmoniously in the Soviet Union, "which is the fatherland of all workers, including Negroes." A majority of the Americans have shown great enthusiasm for the work, the report says, and many have joined "shock brigades" of workers, have applied for membership in the Russian union and declared they will stay in Russia after their contracts expire. But "among them there are a small number, inspired by the reactionary system of capitalist exploitation of the so-called subject races, and they believe in racial inequality."

The correspondent says the assault on the Negro was strongly disapproved by the tractor workers, who held a mass meeting and adopted a resolution "to remind those of our comrades who do not understand that the U. S. S. R. is the fatherland of all workers, including Negroes."

The resolution calls on the Americans to "condemn severely this savage, anti-worker and barbarous misdeed of a group of backward American workers and to join with the workers of the Soviet land in their pitiless struggle against the exploitatory and barbarous remnants of capitalism." The resolution concludes:

Calls Him Brother

"We will not allow the ways of bourgeois America in the U. S. S. R. The Negro worker is our brother like the American worker. We castigate any who dares to destroy in the Soviet land the equality we have established for all proletarians of all nations."

Alongside the article the Trood publishes photographs of a Negro girl delegate to the fifth Profintern Congress and of the first international congress of working women, showing Jenny Reed from a textile factory in Philadelphia.

By a coincidence the name of the Trood's Stalingard correspondent is Chorny, which in Russian means Black.

WORLD NEGRO RISING SAID TO BE SOVIET AIM

Riga Reports Propaganda Being Conducted on Extensive Scale in America and Africa.

8-21-30

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Soviet is busy stirring up unrest among the Negro masses in Africa and America, according to dispatches from Riga, which announce that a new "international Negro committee" had been formed in connection with the Red Trade Union International Congress, now sitting in Moscow, to intensify its revolutionary work.

This committee, it is stated, was formed as a result of a world Negro congress held in Hamburg in July, and its most important tasks include the establishment of closer ties with Negroes to spread the principles of class warfare and to counteract the "chauvinism of whites," the publication and distribution of suitable revolutionary literature and the establishment of Negro sections to fit into the revolutionary organizations of the Profintern of the Red Trade Union International.

The Soviet press, according to the Riga dispatches, asserts that the Profintern has done much work during the past two years among the natives of British and French Africa and the West Indies, and that its efforts have produced strikes and revolts at Durban and Johannesburg and in Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria and Tahiti, as well as Negro unrest in the United States. "Agents of the Profintern," says one official newspaper, "are working among the colored races, even in the most remote districts."

PRAVDA LASHES RED WHO SCORED NEGROES

Soviet Newspaper Calls Worker Suspended by His Union a "Petty Bourgeois."

8-20-30

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—The newspaper Pravda publishes strong criticism today of the Anglo-Russian worker Tziprus. Two days ago he stood before a tribunal of brother workers and was suspended for three months from the union for remarking in connection with the beating of a Negro by Americans at Stalingrad that "Negroes are all snakes and should have their heads cut off."

Today the newspaper of the Young Communists exercises its favorite epithets of the Bolshevik, scoring Tziprus variously as a "class enemy" and a "spineless, petty bourgeois who desires only to stuff himself." It asserts further that "American workers are led blindly on the leash of military Fascism," and that Tziprus, through having lived thirty years abroad, was "infected by this virus of national Chauvinism."

The local cooperative bureau of the factory where the trial was held is reprimanded for attending the trial instead of issuing tickets for the purchase of shoes.

The Russian workers at Stalingrad are criticized for not printing an English-language newspaper for the "education" of American workers there in the principles of communism and the fact that "all workers are brothers, regardless of the color of their skin."

American Mechanics Arrested by Soviets

8-19-30

STALINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Aug. 18.—(AP)—Two Americans, their names given as Lewis and Brown, both mechanics at a new tractor plant, are under arrest here for serious offenses under the Soviet penal code.

They are accused first of attacking an American negro worker, and Lewis, a member of the Communist Youth league, is also charged with attacking a Russian girl. He was kept in jail while Brown was allowed to go free until his trial.

Score One for Moscow

RADICAL SPEAKERS and writers have often expressed their surprise that the Negro did not join them in their fight against capitalism. The Negro, they contend, is poor, therefore his interests lie with those who are trying to make this a better world for the workers. They overlook the fact that the Negro has been made to feel that the capitalists, though not fond of him, are more his friends than the laborers, and that no one has done more to strengthen this belief than the laborers themselves. Instead of welcoming him to the ranks as a brother they always try to shut him out.

4-20-30

WHITE LABORERS have even taken their prejudice to Russia and tried to hound the Negro out of that country. In Moscow, recently, the American engineers and mechanics employed in a tractor plant beat up a Negro. The Russians, to their credit, have strongly censured these white laborers, declaring that the Soviet Union "is the fatherland of all workers, including Negroes," and that "we will not allow the ways of bourgeois America to prevail in the Soviet Union." The two men are to be tried, and, if convicted, may be deported from Russia.

THAT is one respect, at least, in which the Soviet Union is far ahead of the American Union.

REDS SENT TO JAIL.

Tom Johnson and Companions Sentenced in Alabama.

9-24-30

BIRMINGHAM, July 23.—(AP)—Three alleged Communists were fined $50 and given labor terms of 12 months each and a fourth was released when he agreed to leave town today after a trial today before Judge H. B. Abernathy of the court of common pleas.

Tom Johnson, Harry Jackson and Frank Burns, who testified they were identified with the Communist party, were fined and ordered sent to the county roads while Gilbert Lewis, negro, was released. All were charged with vagrancy.

Detectives testified the four had delivered addresses in which they advocated Communist principles.

A COMMUNIST'S CHALLENGE.

New York Age 8-22-30

Three members of the Fish Congressional committee investigating communist activities visited a communist rest camp north of Beacon, one day last week. The members of the party included Representatives John E. Nelson of Maine, Robert E. Hall of Mississippi and Edward E. Elsick of Tennessee. The visitors were shown through the little town of small bungalows scattered over a three hundred acre farm, where the workers of both sexes loafed and rested. New York, N.Y.

Before the visitors left, according to staff writer of the New York Telegram, a gong clanged and when they were told it was for a meeting they expressed a desire to attend. The first speaker was Richard B. Moore, the Negro candidate for State Senator on the Communist ticket, this fall, who denounced capitalism, frequently pointing his finger at the three Representatives. He gave the committee members all that they were looking for, being quoted as follows:

"The democracy of the United States as it exists now," he said, "is brutal capitalism. We see no Fish investigation of hunger and unemployment; we see no Fish investigation of the bloody system of exploitation followed by the capitalist class.

"The Communist Party represents the interests of the toiling and oppressed masses. We want you to know (he pointed his finger at the committeemen) that it does so. You may murder us with work but you will never succeed in crushing the Communist Party.

He wound up by saying that in the next war, "we will turn the guns upon our bosses, our exploiters, if another capitalistic war is forced upon us," and cried "Long live the unity of the Negro and white workers."

One of the Congressmen wanted to know "Isn't this seditious?" But although they were two State troopers and several Department of Justice agents present in the crowd, no attempt was made to interfere with the meeting. The visitors seemed to take the meeting good naturedly and the majority of the workers evidenced nothing but a curious interest in them.

This all happened less than a hundred miles up the Hudson River, not far from Congressman Fish's home town. As a challenge to the chairman of the Committee, its intent was clear and unmistakable.

Why Congress is Investigating the Reds

BEACON, N. Y.—A typical scene at the Communist bungalow colony, Camp "Nitg Daiget" (No Worry), located near here. The colored and white Reds wear the scanty dress approved by the Red principles to which they subscribe and they mix very freely. Photo shows Mrs. Pauline Olshen and her little sun-tanned daughter, who is sitting on the knee of Comrade Harold Williams and her own.

Reds Name Ford

International Photo.

— Comrade Ford —

APPOINTED TO HIGH POST.—An American Negro, Comrade Ford, has been elected a member of the Executive Bureau of the Profintern (Red Trade Union International), which held its fifth Congress recently, along with William Z. Foster, former Communist agitator in the United States, who was imprisoned last March in connection with the rioting in Union Square.

NEGROES LOYAL

It is a well known fact that the Communists in the South are directing their efforts to convert the negroes to their ruinous doctrine. In this they have made practically no progress and by this time, the Reds must feel discouragement, for the negroes are fundamentally loyal to American institutions.

The few negroes who might adopt Communism would neither be representative of the race nor would they have any material influence on the others.

This is not the first time the subtle propaganda has been brought to Southern negroes. John Reid, who died in exile in Russia some time ago, made a determined effort to convert the negroes of the South to Communism, but he gave it up as a bad job.

The law-abiding, self-respecting negroes have no stronger friends than the better element of Southern people. This comes down from days before the war between the states. It was the loyalty of the negro to his Southern white folks that Henry W. Grady, in one of his great addresses, said.

"History has no parallel to the faith kept by the Negro in the South during the war. Often five hundred Negroes to a single white man, and yet through these dusky throngs the women and children walked in safety, and the unprotected homes rested in peace. Unmarshaled, the black battalions moved patiently to the fields in the morning to feed the armies their idleness would have starved, and at night gathered anxiously at the big house to 'hear the news from marster,' though conscious that his victory made their chains enduring. Everywhere humble and kindly: bodyguard of the helpless; the rough companion of the little ones; the observant friend; the silent sentry in his lowly cabin; the shrewd counselor; and when the dead came home, a mourner at the open grave.

"A thousand torches would have disbanded every Southern army, but not one was lighted. When the master going to a war in which slavery was involved said to his slave, 'I leave my home and loved ones in your charge,' the tenderness between man and master stood disclosed. And when the slave held that charge sacred through storm and temptation, he gave new meaning to faith and loyalty. I rejoice that when freedom came to him after years of waiting, it was all the sweeter because the black hands from which the shackles fell were stainless of a single crime against the helpless ones confided to his care."

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 2 - 1930

2,000 REDS MARCH IN HARLEM FUNERAL

But Police Stand Idle as Rain Spoils Plans for Protest Meeting in Street.

2-HOUR EXERCISES IN HALL

Speakers Hail Dead Comrade as a "Martyr"—Mulrooney Is Scored on Second Death.

More than 2,000 radicals turned out yesterday afternoon in Harlem to attend the funeral of Alfred Luro, a Negro, also known as Levy, said by the Communists to have been beaten to death last week by the police, but who detectives assert died of apoplexy.

Because of the killing of Gonzalo Gonzales, a Mexican Communist, by a policeman on Monday night, the radicals took occasion to stage a demonstration for the "two Communist martyrs." To quell any possible disturbances, police reserves were kept on duty at the East 135th Street station as the body of Luro was being removed from the undertaking parlors at 685 Lenox Avenue. The police, however, were not needed, thunder showers preventing any demonstration at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Shortly before noon 100 Negro members of the Communist party arrived in front of the undertaking parlors. The coffin was guarded by four red-shirted members of the party. Atop the coffin were several wreaths and near the head was a large photograph of Lenin. The outside of the building was covered with red bunting, streamers of a similar color and about a dozen Communist signs.

The coffin was transferred to a near-by hall, where half a dozen speakers denounced capitalism, Wall Street and all political parties except the Communists. Those in the hall were urged to get together "in the interests of the working classes." The speaking continued for more than two hours.

Rain Blocks Street Speeches.

At the conclusion of the exercises the coffin was brought out of the hall and placed in a hearse. Preceded by an automobile filled with floral pieces, the procession moved from Lenox Avenue and 145th Street, west to Seventh Avenue, south to 110th Street and east to Fifth Avenue.

It had been planned by those in charge of the demonstration to halt the cortège at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street for more speeches, but just as the head of the procession reached that point the heavy rain commenced and the parade disbanded quickly, its members scurrying to shelter. The hearse continued on its way down Fifth Avenue to Queens, to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where burial took place.

There were only five uniformed members of the police force with the procession.

A youth who described himself as Laurence E. Cohen Jr. of 575 Park Avenue, who said he was recently dismissed from Harvard University for Communist activities, marched in the parade. He wore an arm insignia denoting membership in the Young Communist League and also carried a large American flag.

Labor Group Assails Police.

The International Labor Defense issued a statement from its headquarters, 80 East Eleventh Street, which read, in part:

"The International Labor Defense, the organization which defends working class victims of political and economic persecution, is setting aside Aug. 22, the anniversary of the Sacco-Venzetti murders by the State of Massachusetts, for countrywide demonstrations against the Muirooney murders of the Negro worker Alfred Luro and the Mexican worker Gonzales, both members of the Communist party, as well as against the government's carrying through such attacks with increasing frequency throughout the country.

"The murder of the Communist Gonzales three days after the beating to death of the young Negro Alfred Luro, at the hands of the police, constitutes the consistent policy of bloody brutality followed by the United States Government and city officials throughout the country in a new wave of hysterical red hunting, suppression and persecution against all working class expression."

The American Civil Liberties Union, through Roger N. Baldwin, one of its directors, announced yesterday that a letter had been written to Police Commissioner Mulrooney protesting the shooting of Gonzales by Patrolman Edward O'Brien.

The letter asserted "this shooting could not have occurred if it were not for the present policy of the police in breaking up radical meetings, or, as in this instance, an unorganized group of workers walking up a street, which is not legally a parade and is therefore entirely lawful."

The letter also charged that "the police have come to regard Communists as their natural enemies and handle them as such.

"The police by their acts have become the disorderly and riotous element," the letter continued. "There is no condition whatever in this city that called for such brutal tactics as have marked the past year's police record."

Mr. Baldwin also wrote a letter to District Attorney Crain urging him to bring Patrolman O'Brien to trial in order to determine his responsibility for the shooting.

NEW YORK EVE POST

JUL 1 - 1930

4,000 REDS FOLLOW 'MARTYR'S' CORTEGE

Placards in Harlem Demonstration Charge Police 'Brutality'

DETECTIVES WATCH CROWDS

Four thousand Communists mumbling the International shuffled through Harlem's curious streets this afternoon behind the hearse which carried Alfred Luro, a Negro "comrade," to a "martyr's" grave in Long Island.

They carried banners denouncing the "police brutality" to which Communist leaders ascribe Luro's death, and they waved American flags and red banners at the sidewalk crowds which gathered as the cortege passed.

The procession started from a hall at 685 Lenox Avenue, where a preliminary meeting brought speakers who delivered tirades against the "savage attacks" of police upon Luro and upon Gonzalo Gonzales, a Mexican, who was shot through the hear tin a battle with a policeman who dispersed an unauthorized Communist demonstration near the undertaking establishment where Luro's body lay last night.

March to Long Island Garave

At 2 o'clock the coffin was carried out of the undertaker's by pallbearers who wore red bands about their arms. A small escort proceeded the hearse to the meeting hall in Lenox Avenue and there the procession was joined by the mass of marchers.

Only a handful of uniformed police were stationed in the vicinity, but detectives in plain clothes circulated among the crowd. There was no disorder as the procession moved from Lenox Avenue into Seventh and started south on the long march to the grave.

Shortly after noon there were 100 Communists, most of them Negroes, in and about the hall in which the coffin of Luro, surrounded by flowers, rested in front of a picture of Lenin. At 2:45 the Communists planned to join the funeral procession of their Negro comrade.

Crowd Grows to 1,500

By 1 o'clock the crowd had grown to 1,500 and an overflow meeting was held outside the hall. There were a number of children present wearing red arm bands and red artificial flowers. Speakers harangued the crowd about "police brutality" from 12:30 until after 1 o'clock.

Commissioner Mulrooney assigned 150 uniformed policemen and detectives to guard the line of march of the funeral procession. When the meeting started, however, only two uniformed police were in the vicinity patrolling their regular posts.

Banners draped on the front of the hall declared Luro was beaten to death by police at an anti-lynching meeting, though the official verdict of an autopsy was that he died of apoplexy. Copies of the Daily Worker, the Communist organ, carried flaring headlines about the "murder" of Gonzales.

Communists Charge Murder

The International Labor Defense today issued a statement concerning Gonzales's death which said in part:

"The killing of the Mexican Communist Gonzales three days after the beating to death of the young Negro, Alfred Luro, at the hands of the police constitutes the consistent policy of murderous brutality followed by the United States Government officials throughout the country in a new wave of hysterical radical hunting, suppression and persecution against all working class expression.

"Police Commissioner Mulrooney is following the line of ex Police Commissioner Whalen, famous for his March 6 tactics, and the crude forgeries of Soviet documents.

"Today at the funeral of Alfred Luro we will lift our voices in thundering denunciation against the savage attacks against them made in the name of legality, and will bow our heads in sorrow over the death of a courageous working class leader."

The death of Gonzales resulted from an attempt of Patrolman O'Brien to break up an unauthorized Communist parade to the undertaking establishment where Luro's body lay.

According to the police version of the encounter, substantiated by about twenty witnesses, when O'Brien told the marchers to disperse, Gonzales, leader of the group, attacked him.

Overpowered by his larger assailant, O'Brien lost his nightstick in the scuffle. Gonzales knocked the patrolman to the street with a blow from the club as the Communists yelled encouragement.

O'Brien fought his way to his feet and as Gonzales was about to hit him again, he drew his revolver and fired a shot which pierced the Mexican's heart. The other Communists fled and O'Brien took his victim to Sydenham Hospital where he was pronounced dead.

The policeman was treated for severe bruises on the forehead, the right arm and the left leg, but returned to duty.

The Communist account, as usual, differed widely from the police story. According to their version, Gonzales was wantonly murdered when he tried to rescue a worker being beaten by O'Brien.

Lutro, too, was listed as a victim of police brutality by the Communists. On Saturday Luro, who was also known as Alfred Levy, walked into the West 123d Street police station and complained that he had been hit on the head.

He died that night in Harlem Hospital and an autopsy showed that he had died of apoplexy, though he did have a cut on the head. Detectives said they learned that Luro had been struck on the head by a block of wood which fell from a roof at 56 Lenox Avenue, where carpentry work was in progress.

But the Communists said his head was hurt by a policeman who beat him and that he died of a fractured skull.

At the funeral Herbert Newton, a Negro recently released from jail in Atlanta where he and five others are charged under an old law with inciting to sedition, an offense punishable by death, was to speak.

Burial will be in a Long Island cemetery near the grave of Steve Katovis, killed by a policeman in a fight last February at a strike. Katovis also was buried as a "martyr," though no disorders attended his funeral.

The International Labor Defense was making arrangements today for the funeral of Gonzales, which, it is expected, will be the occasion for another Communist demonstration.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUL 2 - 1930

5,000 PARADE WITH 'MARTYR' RED'S BODY

Grotesque Ceremonies in Vacant Hall Precede Funeral; Storm Scatters Marchers

A straggling band of 5,000 men, women and children, including whites, Negroes and Chinese, moved slowly through the streets of Harlem yesterday in one of the strangest funeral processions the city has ever seen.

In their midst, in a flower-covered cheap wooden casket, reposed the body of Alfred Luro, also known as Levy, a Negroe Communist, killed last Friday.

Communists say he was a martyr of police brutality. Police say he was struck on the head by a block of wood that fell from a building at 56 Lenox ave.

The strange parade that ended in a cloudburst at Fifth ave. and 110th st., was preceded by equally grotesque ceremonies in a vacant and shabby billiard hall on the second floor of the building at 144th st. and Lenox ave.

BODY LIES "IN STATE."

Here the body reposed "in state" guarded by two negroes attired in soiled red coats. A five-gallon oil can had been left near the casket. There was not one uniformed policeman near the hall, although several plain clothes detectives mingled with the crowd that massed outside.

After addresses of the usual fiery character the funeral procession started at 2:15 p. m. It moved down Lenox ave. to 143d st., turned east to Seventh ave., continued south to 110th st. and again turned east to 5th ave., where the marchers fled before the thunderstorm.

ORDERLY PROCESSION.

The parade was orderly throughout and the police made no attempt to march with it until it reached 139th st. Here Sergeant Thomas Mulcahy, flanked by a white and a negro patrolman, took his place at the head of the procession. Inspector Archibald McNeil and Captain Brady of the West 137th st. station, with a number of patrolmen, appeared alongside.

The parade was led by flag bearers, one carrying the American Flag and the other the Communist flag. The American Flag was carried by Warren B. Cohen, Jr., the young Harvard student, who was arrested in the Communist riots at the Battery last Saturday. He is the son of a New York attorney.

BAND LEADS SONGS.

A non-uniformed band led the paraders in such Communist songs as the "Internationale," "Solidarity' 'and "Triumph." From time to time cheer leaders of the Young Communist League would obtain from the youngsters the shout:

"Down with the police."

The girl communists were attired in costumes resembling those worn by Girl Scouts.

At 5th av. and 110th st. the marchers fled in confusion before the driving rain. The coach carryig Luro's body continued to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, Queens.

The police had feared trouble because of the shooting Monday night of Gonzales Gonzalo by Patrolman Edward O'Brien. O'Brien killed Gonzalo when the communi stattacked him as the patrolman sought to break up a Harlem parade.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JUL 1 - 1930

COMMUNISTS HONOR MEMORY OF DEAD NEGRO

Several Thousand to March in Funeral Procession of Alfred Luro.

COMRADES SAY POLICE ATTACK CAUSED DEATH

Protest Meeting Is Planned Against His Alleged Beating and Shooting of Gonzales.

In a deserted billiard room at 144th St. and Lenox Ave. several white and Negro Communist sympathizers paid tribute this afternoon to Alfred Luro, Negro Communist, who died, police say, from apoplexy following an accidental blow from a falling block of wood, but who Communists charge was beated to death by police.

Later in the afternoon a funeral procession, expected to include some 4,000 persons, was to march behind the coffin to Fifth Ave. and 110th St., where the parade will disperse, the body being taken on to a Long Island cemetery.

Plan Protest Meeting.

While the Communists mourned Luro, and attacked police also for the death of Gonzalo Gonzales, Mexican Communist, shot down last night in a fight between police and Communists at Lenox Ave. and 113th St., the International Labor Defense announced plans for a great protest meeting against the two violent deaths and other "Mulrooney murders," as it termed them, on August 22, "anniversary of the Sacco-Vanzetti murders by the State of Massachusetts."

Luro's body was moved from an undertaking parlor at 685 Lenox Ave., where it had lain in state under banks of flowers, with a picture of Nicolai Lenin at the casket's head, to the Lenox Ave. billiard room early this afternoon.

Within a few minutes, nearly a thousand persons, mostly white, were in the place. Many of them were children wearing red arm bands and addressing each other as "Comrade."

Overflow Crowd Gathers.

Outside the place an overflow crowd gathered rapidly, and speakers harangued them from steps and boxes.

Only two policemen were in sight, and it was said no special police precautions would be taken during the funeral procession. But Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney said he would have ample police in reserve if anything happened.

Gonzales was killed by Policeman Edmund O'Brien, of the W. 123rd St. station. O'Brien was driving a police automobile south in Lenox Ave. at 9 o'clock last night when thirty Communists bearing banners bore down on him at 113th St., en route to view the Negro Communist's body.

Demanded to See Permit.

The policeman demanded that they show a permit to parade, and when they ignored him ran in front of the parade signalling the marchers to halt.

The crowd—some thirty witnesses told this story—surrounded him, shouted epithets and struck at the policeman. O'Brien, hit from behind, whirled to seize his assailant and Gonzales snatched his club.

O'Brien was beaten to the ground with his club. The crowd shouted encouragement to Gonzales, witnesses said, and the policeman, kicked and pounded, struggled to his feet, snatched his revolver and fired at Gonzales. The other Communists fled. Gonzales fell.

Luro Charged Blows.

Luro, known to his Communist comrades as Levy, went to the W. 123rd St. station last Friday and said that he had been hit over the head. He talked incoherently, and left to consult a physician. He was taken later to Harlem Hospital, where he died. An autopsy was made, and Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, Assistant Medical Examiner, certified apoplexy as the cause of death, although he found a laceration of the scalp.

Communists asserted that Luro was a police victim because of his political beliefs. The police said he was injured accidentally.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

REPUBLICAN

JUL 1 - 1930

DENIES COMMUNISM TAUGHT BY NEGROES

N. A. A. C. P. Issues Reply to Criticism of Convention Addresses — Not Responsible for Speakers' Ideas

Reports that Negroes were preaching communism to the members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which have been circulated since the fiery address delivered Sunday afternoon at the mass-meeting under the auspices of N. A. A. C. P. at the Auditorium by Rev Dr John Haynes Holmes of New York city, were stoutly denied last night by white officials of the association.

Sunday afternoon's meeting was but one of a series of mass-meetings attended by both Negroes and whites, staged by the N. A. A. C. P. during its 21st annual convention being held in this city. The convention opened Wednesday and will close tomorrow night.

The association officials pointed out that Dr Holmes is a white man. In an official statement, the representatives of the association stated that the association is not responsible for the points of view expressed by the invited speakers, and that the erroneous impression has been spread that the speakers at the conferences are Negroes only. The statement follows:—

"Both white and colored people are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both white and Negro speakers have addressed its meetings. Extreme points of view have been expressed at these meetings, but those points of view do not represent the association. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is nonpartisan.

"Its efforts are directed toward the obtaining and safeguarding of the civil rights of the American Negro. Its platform is nothing more nor less than the constitution of the United States. This should be clearly borne in mind and the utterances of invited speakers heard in the light of this attitude. The association does not censor the utterances of its invited speakers. Neither does it always share their points of view."

Labor—1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Communists Party.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN PERTURBED

Pittsburgh Courier

At the first hearings of the special committee of the House of Representatives investigating the Communist propaganda menace in the United States, two of the members, Congressmen Driver of Arkansas and Eslick of Tennessee, are reported by the Federated Press correspondent as being greatly perturbed over the danger of Communist agitation among Negroes. The Honorable Mr. Eslick expressed considerable concern over the alleged prevalency of free love in Russia and the effect that such doctrines might have on the Negroes in Tennessee and elsewhere in the country. 6-21-30

Southern Congressmen always get alarmed when any individual or agency talks free anything to Negroes. They show great solicitude for the dark brother when there is fear of someone reaching him with doctrines of liberty, organization and a square deal. Negroes may be hanged and broiled in the districts these Congressmen represent and nothing is said; no investigations are ordered, but when there is danger of somebody telling their Negro serfs that they are being mercilessly robbed, economically, physically and spiritually, then these exalted legislators rise up in all of their majesty and wrath and demand quick action. Pittsburgh Pa.

That more Negroes are today listening to Communist agitators than ten or even five years ago is beyond question of doubt, though the total number is ridiculously small, but the same tendency is more apparent among white working people. As an American, influenced by all the forces about him, it is only natural that the Negro should be identified with all movements in which white people are found. We have Negro Catholics, Moslems, Jews, Socialists, Anarchists, Bahaists, Christian Scientists, Atheists, Fundamentalists, Humanists, Buddhists, Single Taxers, Psychoanalysts and representatives of a thousand and one other groups. This is to be expected. Hence there is no occasion for alarm when a handful of black Communists is discovered.

Congressmen Driver and Eslick might perform a real service for their country and incidentally earn the money the taxpayers give them for supposed services, if they would try to ascertain WHY there are Negroes giving heed to Communist propaganda. They might take their committee down to the cotton fields, tobacco factories and sawmill settlements of the South on jim crow cars and question the practically enslaved Negro men and women toiling away for six, eight and ten dollars a week, when they can get work. They might also attempt to get information concerning the cruelty of the murderous police officials and the tyranny of the courts of so-called justice where Negroes are concerned. If they made such an investigation we wager they would not be so surprised that a FEW Negroes have inclined their ears to the cooing of Communists, but that ONLY a few have done so.

NEGRO CANDIDATE FIGHTS LYNCHING

Daily Worker

Detroit Jobless and Employed United

5-24-30

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—The Communist Party candidate for governor, Phillips, a Negro worker, was among the speakers against the lynching terror at a meeting held Wednesday at McCollister Hall here. the speakers were Jack Stachel, Communist Party district organizer, and George Powers.

New York, N.Y.

The meeting besides pledging itself to an unceasing struggle against lynching, demanded also the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in New York. It demanded the release of Powers and Carr in Atlanta, and the freedom of workers sentenced to 90 days in factory gate meetings here.

Phillip Raymond of the Auto Workers Union has been released and again arrested with Goetz at the Briggs plant. Powers (of Detroit) is out on bail.

Yesterday George Powers, secretary of the Michigan District of the Trade Union Unity League, and Steve Cojeran, member of the Auto Workers Union, were arrested in front of the Highland Park Briggs Body Plant for holding a big shop-gate meeting there of a couple of thousand auto workers. They are being held for "disturbing the peace" under $500 bond.

A mass protest demonstration will be staged on Monday in Highland Park near the Briggs plant, at Woodmere Hall, 224 Victor, at 7:30 p. m.

The Auto Workers Union, organized May 17 at a convention here of representatives from auto shops all over the country, is carrying out its program of action by launching an intense organizational drive which will end only in the organization of the whole auto industry.

Cleveland's Communists' Candidates!

The Union

5-3-30

Cleveland, O.—(ANP.)—The Communist Party of the U. S. A. District 6 has named three Negroes as candidates on the Workers' ticket for the coming fall elections following a mass ratification convention held here a few weeks ago.

Cincinnati Ohio

The Colored candidates are Benjamin Dorch, graduate of Fisk University and president of the local branch of the American Negro Labor Congress, who has bee nnamed as a candidate from the 21st district to represent the workers in congress. Ed. Williams, organizational secretary of the A. N. L. C., who is soon to sail from New York to attend the International Labor Congress at London, for the senate and George D. Tyler, city editor of the Call and Post, for County Prosecutor.

Mr. Tyler is well known in the field of journalism, having been connected with the Afro-American, Chicago Bee and World.

Heading the ticket for Governor of Ohio is I. O. Ford, white, who has spent several years doing organizational work among the Colored and white working class. Ford, himself a worker, employed by the Fisher Body Company, has made a careful study of the conditions that the white and colored workers are forced to face in the shops and factories.

COMMUNISTS IN HARLEM.

The Nation

6-2-30

New York, N.Y.

The Communists held two funerals in Harlem last week, the dead men having been killed in the course of demonstrations which had come into collision with the police. In one case the dead man, Gonzalo Gonzales, was shot by a policeman in course of a fracas, in which the policeman was getting the worst of it. The other man, it was claimed, died of apoplexy brought on by the excitement of a conflict between Communists and the police. Be this as it may, the funeral of Gonzales on the Fourth was made the occasion of a communist demonstration which paraded with banners denouncing "Tammany Hall brutality" and "Police murder campaign."

The police were on hand to prevent disorder, but kept their hands off the marchers and let them talk to their hearts' content. The funeral arrangements were simple but effective in the carrying out of the communist ritual for this 'third martyr' of their campaign. There were crowds to watch the parade, but most of them seemed to weary of the speeches, filled as they were with denunciations of capitalism and "Wall Street." One placard especially designed to attract Negro sympathizers read "Fight Lynchings, Jim Crow and Race Government."

Police Commissioner Mulrooney mingled with the crowd and several young women tried to sell him communist literature. He pronounced it a very orderly gathering, "a little motley, but orderly." Most of Harlem looked upon the parade and funeral as a part of the holiday demonstration and after the communist speakers had orated for an hour, their listeners began to disperse and everybody went off to lunch or to attend the baseball games during the afternoon.

There was a good natured display of tolerance on both sides, by the police and the communists, notwithstanding the inflammatory nature of their banners and placards. This enabled the proceedings to end without any clash between the forces of law and those "agin' the government." Despite much talk of revolution the gathering was mainly that of peaceful people. That the police realized this fact and acted accordingly is to their credit

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 7 - 1930

NEW RED LEAGUE ASSAILS MOSCOW

Holds Its Advice Caused Disastrous Strikes in U. S.

ADOPTS FOSTER SLOGAN

Lovestone Group for "Boring From Within" Old Unions

With as many denunciations of the orthodox Communist Party as of the hated capitalists, the so-called Lovestone group of Communists wound up their first national convention yesterday pledged to return to their old policy of "boring from within" conservative labor unions rather than forming radical unions to fight these.

The Lovestone group, which calls itself Communist Party, Majority Group, met for three days in the Grand Opera House, No. 309 West 23d Street. Sixty delegates, representing a thousand members who were read out of the official Communist Party last July, gathered in a hot little meeting room and uttered almost as many imprecations against Moscow as against Wall Street.

Jay Lovestone, leader of the Majority Group, and Chairman of its national council, had stinging words yesterday for a despatch from Moscow quoting Pravda, the Soviet organ, as saying the time is ripe for revolution in America and urging the Communist Party to take the lead.

"While we don't dispute the right of Pravda to give advice to another section of the Communist Party," he said, "we do insist that Pravda's ideas of the situation in the United States do not correspond to reality."

The decision to return to "boring from within"—William Z. Foster's famous slogan—present labor organizations was based on a report presented to the convention by Lovestone.

Lovestone pointed out that "boring from within" had always been the Communist policy until Moscow a year ago ordered Communists to leave the conservative unions and set up new ones of their own. But he cited the smashing of these Communist unions in devastating strikes—the garment strikes in this city, the textile strikes in New England and in the South, the miners and shoe workers. He blamed the official Communist Party for this failure.

The "program of action," adopted by the convention calls upon the thousands or so members of the group to "transform the trade unions into militant fighting organizations," to oppose "trade union corruption and racketeering," and to "fight in the trade unions for the organization of the unorganized."

In addition to a long list of demands, including unemployment insurance, abolition of child labor, "separation of church and state," unrestricted immigration and complete equality for Negro workers, the convention also denounced Prohibition as "one of the most outstanding examples of corruption and hypocrisy."

"Prohibition cannot do away with drunkenness and alcoholism," said the "program of action." "All it can do is to provide a lucrative business for bootleggers, racketeers and politicians; all it can do is to set up a whole army of spies, stool pigeons and police agents who can be used against labor whenever necessary.

"Alcoholism and drunkenness are a result of the low wages, long hours and miserable conditions of life and low cultural levels of the masses. They can only be removed by improving the condition of the workers and by persistent educational propaganda against alcoholism as a social disease."

A resolution urging the freeing of Mooney and Billings in California and pointing out that there were other "political prisoners" to be freed, including Foster, Robert Minor and Israel Amter here, introduced by Bertram D. Wolfe, was adopted. A second resolution presented by Edward Walsh, Negro delegate, denounced segregation of Negroes, lynching, "Jim Crow laws and [illegible] and demanded "full equality of the Negroes" in education and in industry. It also was adopted. Another speaker was Benjamin Gitlow, former Socialist Assemblyman and now National Secretary of the Majority Group.

Delegates came from Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Canada and points between.

New Klan Outfit Directed Against Workers

Daily Worker

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—A new and more vigorous addition to the Klu Klux Klan, called the "Caucasian Crusade," was announced as having been formed here by William Joseph Simmons, former Grand Kleagle, or something or other, of the old Klan, and a group of leading exploiters of Atlanta, who have also been active in furthering the prosecution of the six workers facing the electric chair in Atlanta.

Simmons coined $100,000 for signing over the old Klan and expects a rich harvest in his new fascist organization. There is little doubt that the new brood of terrorists will direct their activities mainly against the Communist Party and its active propagandizing of the slogan "Full Social Equality for Negro workers. and the Rgiht of Self-Determination." This new addition to the regular state machine in Georgia will not stop the growing influence among the broad masses of workers in the South, white and black, who are becoming more militant every day.

Negroes in the Soviet Union and in U.S.A.

By I. AMTER.

Prisoner No. 52350.

(Communist Candidate, 23rd Congressional District, Bronx.

TWO American workers (one, from Detroit, the other from Toledo) helping to construct and install the machinery at the gigantic tractor plant at Stalingrad, in the Soviet Union, have been deported from the Soviet Union and will not be allowed to return for a period of ten years.

These two workers filled with the capitalist idea of the "superiority" of the white over the Negro race, forcibly threw out of the factory mess-hall a Negro worker who was there. They were denounced by the American and Soviet workers—there are workers of **twenty-six nationalities** in the plant—and placed under charges. The workers in the shop held a meeting and hung up a banner with the inscription: **"We will not allow the ways of bourgeois (capitalist) America in the Soviet Union."**

Two Years Prison For White Chauvinism.

The two men are sentenced to two years' imprisonment not for assault and battery, but for national chauvinism. The sentence was committed to deportation. It must be noted that the penalty for assault and battery is much lower.

What is national chauvinism and what is its aim? **National chauvinism is the attitude of superiority adopted by one country towards another or by one race against another.** It results from the economically superior development of the one country due to certain favorable conditions. This helps the capitalists poison the minds of the workers.

Thus the American (native) worker considers himself above the worker of another capitalist or colonial country, such as a Hungarian, Mexican, Italian or English worker. He considers himself superior to the workers of a different race, such as Negro, Chinese, Japanese or Filipino worker. He sees the foreign born worker can come to this country to improve his condition—therefore this must indicate the superiority of this country of which he is a native. The native white worker, greatly a skilled worker, has refused to do work which had then to be assigned to a foreign-born worker or Negro worker. The native worker has been disinclined to organize the foreign-born and has not permitted the organization of the Negro workers, because both have been chiefly unskilled or semi-skilled workers. **This is capitalist propaganda taken over and put into practice by the reactionary leaders of the workers. This keeps the workers divided and unorganized.**

Why Are Negroes Unskilled?

Why has the Negro worker been compelled to do the unskilled and semi-skilled work? Because only two generations ago he was "freed from slavery," and has had little opportunity for education, he has been denied work and has been discriminated against in every way.

Today the situation has somewhat changed. The sharp economic crisis is compelling the workers to take any jobs they can obtain. The skilled worker has been replaced by the automatic machine and conveyor system and now shoulder to shoulder the workers stand at the factory gate and employment office asking for the same job.

In this situation, the bosses and these workers who are infected by the bosses' propaganda are demanding work for "American" workers. **Foreign-born and Negro workers are being fired and Americans being given their places.** In their minds "American" does not include Negro workers, who have been in this country many more generations than most "native whites" can boast. The result is an intensification of the struggle between the white and colored workers, which is deepened by boss propaganda. Incensed at the propaganda and discrimination, the Negroes have become restless and under Communist leadership have developed militancy and the answer of the bosses is lynch terror. This deepens the cleft between the white and Negro worker, and the prejudice of the white worker becomes intense national chauvinism. The bosses are doing everything to increase it for they know that a united working class means the end of capitalism.

In USSR Race Hatred Is a Punishable Crime.

This is in capitalist America. But in the Soviet Union where there are 220 nationalities, races and tribes, each worker, without discrimination, is fitted into his job and has every opportunity to develop. Anything that **tends to weaken the unity of the working class or create class division is considered a crime against the whole working class.**

What the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have done and are doing is the aim of the Communist Party and revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League in the United States. They are struggling for the fighting unity of the working class—native and foreign-born, white and colored workers. They are demanding equal economic, political and social equality for the Negro workers. They are organizing white and colored workers into revolutionary industrial unions. They are taking Negro revolutionists into the Communist Party. Any member of the Party or TUUL who brings into or manifests national chauvinism in the organization, persists in it and shows it in action, is expelled from the Party or TUUL as guilty of the crime of dividing the working class. This is how the revolutionary workers act.

The Soviet Union shows what can be done. The Communist Party is organizing and conducting the struggle to smash chauvinism and the rule of the bosses and to establish a Soviet—a Workers' and Farmers'—Government in the United States. Revolutionary workers who wish to struggle toward this aim and for full and equal economic, political and social rights and for self-determination of the Negroes, and especially Negro revolutionary workers, should join the Communist Party. Support the Communist program and candidates in the coming elections! Remember Stalingrad!

(Written at Hart's Island Penitentiary.)

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Communist Party.

On the Negro Question

(From a Speech Delievered at the Seventh Convention of the C. P. U. S. A.)

By TOM JOHNSON.

The Communists support nationalist movements when they fulfill two conditions. First when they weaken the power of imperialism, and certainly we must realize that the struggle of the Negro masses in the South against the white bourgeoisie will be a factor in weakening the power of the bourgeoisie. Secondly, when in the struggles of this character we can draw in the vast sections of the oppressed nationality. It must be apparent, after Comrade Hathaway's report that around this slogan there exists the possibility of making a united front with wider populations of Negro sections in this country. And for these two reasons, comrades, our answer must be, "Yes, we will support this struggle of the Negro masses. Yes, we will support this nationalist movement."

With this whole question of self-determination, the question of our Election Campaign assumes the greatest importance, for here we have an opportunity to bring before the workers in the South in a more or less concrete form the fact that we are putting into practice what we say when we fight for full social and political equality and that we support the demand of the Negro workers for self-determination. In our Election Campaign we will be able to reach the widest possible masses, provided we have the forces and are properly organized.

Just one final point in regard to the question raised by Comrade Patterson that seems to agitate many comrades, that there is a contradiction in terms between the demand for self-determination and between class solidarity of Negro workers and white workers. Comrade Lenin, in his speech on this question at the Party conference in Russia in 1917, dealth with this in his reply to the comrades who raised this question very thoroughly, in which he said that you cannot have class solidarity until you have a free and fraternal feeling among the workers. It is necessary to remove all restrictive bonds insofar as these bonds prevent nationalities from working out their own destiny.

Not on the basis of oppression can we unite the Negro workers with white workers, but only on the basis of the fight for the fullest right of the Negroes to self-determination can we draw them into one united front of solidarity with white workers, and, therefore, there is no contradiction of terms, and, therefore, our struggle for the right of the Negro masses for self-determination is a part of our struggle to unify the ranks of the working class to draw them into one solid front of the workers against the capitalist class.

TRIBUNE

Terrell, Tex.

SEP 12 1930

NEGROES STILL LOYAL

Despite subtle propaganda, the recruits to communism so far made among the darker race in America have been but few and far between. The late John Reid, who died an exile in Russia a year or two ago, made a determined effort to convert the negroes of the South to the cause of communism, but gave it up as a bad job, because of some fundamental loyalty to American institutions that made it almost hopeless to convert the black workers to communism.

The above present-day comment on the negroes loyalty to American institutions recalls that story of other days so graphically told by Henry W. Grady in one of his great addresses:

"History has no parallel to the faith kept by the negro in the South during the war. Often five hundred negroes to a single white man, and yet through these dusky throngs the women and children walked in safety, and the unprotected homes rested in peace. Unmarshaled, the black battalions moved patiently to the fields in the morning to feed the armies their idleness would have starved, and at night gathered anxiously at the big house to 'hear the news from marster,' though conscious that his victory made their chains enduring. Everywhere humble and kindly; bodyguard of the helpless; the rough companion of the little ones; the observant friend; the silent sentry in his lowly cabin; the shrewd counselor; and when the dead came home, a mourner at the open grave.

"A thousand torches would have disbanded every Southern army, but not one was lighted. When the master going to a war in which slavery was involved said to his slave, 'I leave my home and loved ones in your charge,' the tenderness between man and master stood disclosed. And when the slave held that charge sacred through storm and temptation, he gave new meaning to faith and loyalty. I rejoice that when freedom came to him after years of waiting, it was all the sweeter because the black hands from which the shackles fell were stainless of a single crime against the helpless ones confided to his care."

ASHEVILLE, N. C

TIMES

SEP 18 1930

The Negro And Communism

FROM time to time, but in fact less and less frequently, the country hears that the Communists are working on a major project of trouble for American institutions by organizing the Negroes in their fold. The truth of the business, however, is that the Communist recruits in the United States, from all races, show a decided decline.

The New York Age recalls that the late John Reid, who died an exile in Russia a year or so ago, "made a determined effort to convert the Negroes of the South to Communism, but gave it up as a bad job because of some fundamental loyalty to American institutions that made it almost hopeless to convert the black workers to Communism." That newspaper adds this pertinent comment:

> How long this immunity to the spread of strange doctrines of this sort will last it is hard to say. But it should inspire the Americans who love their country and wish to preserve its institutions to practise and inculcate the principles of fair play in dealing with the Negro on an economic and political basis. They should decide whether it is better to close the door of opportunity to his economic advancement and drive him to listen to preaching of strange theories which promise to give him the opportunity lacking, or to open the doors of honest employment to him in every line of labor for which he can qualify.

In the South the best interests of the Negro himself make it unwise to interpret the colored man's political rights in terms of political activity. Yet in the broad sense of civil rights the South should be meticulous in guaranteeing to the Negro every right enjoyed by other citizens.

And as to economic opportunity, the best thought of the South should consider no alternative to the policy of encouraging the Negro to qualify himself for a higher standard of living and, therefore, for a higher standard of earning a living.

In connection with the Negro's resistance to Communist propaganda, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation sends out from its Atlanta headquarters a reprint of Henry W Grady's tribute to the loyalty of the black man during the Civil War. It is particularly worthy of rereading at this time when, in many sections of the country, the question of employment for Negroes has become a controversial issue, because of the lack of sufficient jobs for Whites and Negroes:

> History has no parallel to the faith kept by the Negro in the South during the War. Often 500 Negroes to a single white man, and yet through these dusky throngs the women and children walked in safety, and the unprotected homes rested in peace. Unmarshaled, the black battalions moved patiently to the fields in the morning to feed the armies their idleness would have starved, and at night gathered anxiously at the big house to "hear the news from marster," though conscious that his victory made their chains enduring. Everywhere humble and kindly; bodyguard of the helpless; the rough companion of the little ones; the observant friend; the silent sentry in his lowly cabin; the shrewd counselor; and when the dead came home, a mourner at the open grave.
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NEGRO WORKER, S. P. SHOPMAN, JOINS C. P. IN ELECTION DRIVE

Daily Worker 9-20-30
New York, N.Y.

Southern Pacific Laying Off Many Workers; Other Departments on 3-Day Basis; Workers Seeking Way to Fight Such Conditions

Oakland, Cal.

Comrade Editor:

I am a Negro worker employed in the Southern Pacific Shops in Oakland. Sunday I was visited by a member of the Communist Party who was trying to get signatures for the Communist Party in the Election Campaign. Due to the trickery of the Primary Law in this state I was unable to sign, but I did purchase some literature. I am now thoroughly convinced that the only place for all workers, white or Negro is the ranks of the Communist Party. I am going to apply for membership and am urging all my friends to do likewise.

The man who called on me told me the necessity of workers sending in news of the shops to the Daily Worker. So I am writing you to tell you how conditions are where I am employed.

Many Layoffs on S. P. Line.

The mill department is practically closed down with only the foremen working. Layoffs are taking place every week. Those on the job are only working in many departments three days a week. The average pay in the store department for a half a month, after hospital deductions, "union dues," etc. (company union, of course), is less than $25.00

Seniority Means Nothing.

Seniority means little when it comes to a layoff. The man drawing most pay is the one fired as a rule. There was a scab who helped break the strike some years ago laid off. The workers do not feel heartbroken over him but it shows the bosses have no use for their finks when they can no longer use them.

A Philipino worker who had his collarbone broken was sent back to work before it was well. He could not stand the work and is now back in the hospital. That shows what a fake the workmen's compensation is. It is for the bosses and not the workers. Besides there is a hospital fee deducted from our checks every month.

Workers Dissatisfied.

There is a new machine here for unloading lumber. It does as much work in 40 minutes as four men could do in a day and a half. That means more lay-offs.

I am busy talking to workers I know. They are all dissatisfied with conditions and many are ready to fight back. I am new in this fight but I am in it to stay. I will write you later and keep you posted n job news.

—S. P. SHOP WORKER.

Crisis Hits Building Men Hard; Many Carpenters Roam Streets Jobless

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daily Worker:

I was born and raised on a carpenter's bench, followed the line for 40 years and therefore interested in what is what in the building trades.

Can you tell me when one picks up a paper and finds one help wanted ad for a carpenter and 31 carpenter inserting ads in the situation column? What percentage of carpenters are out of work?

The carpenter, the aristocrat of the trade, with a scale of wages of $66 for a 5 day week is glad today he gets a day's work for half of the scale.

As individuals they are alright. All know wherein the salvation lies, but as groups they are hard to organize.

I believe that not more than 30 per cent of all the carpenters in the city belong to the A. F. of L.

—Y. L.

Strike Against Double Time in Warner Office

NEW YORK.—Quiet organization and a progressive strike against overtime, speed-up, etc., is reported at Warner Bros. offices here. The film magnate recently fired 500 employes. Those retained have found that in many cases one stenographer or bookkeeper is supposed to do two men's work, and that there are many cases where a girl reports at 9 a. m., toils until after midnight, and is still expected to report fresh and fit for work the next day at 9. In no such case is anything extra paid for these inhuman hours.

GAZETTE
TRENTON, N. J.

OCT 1 1930

NEGRO COMMUNIST WILL SPEAK TONIGHT

A Negro Communist, Richard M Moore, who aspires to the post of Attorney General of New York State in this year's election, is scheduled to address a session of his group this evening at the local Communist headquarters, 20 Second Street. He has ended a speaking trip in New York and will devote a week to the Communist election campaign in this State.

Elias Marks, manager of the Communists' Jersey drive, from Newark headquarters, is to speak also. In urging election here of their Negro contender for U. S. Senator from New Jersey, Dozier W. Graham, of Newark, the speakers plan to attack all candidates of other parties.

DENISON, TEX
HERALD

SEP 10 1930

COMMUNISM IN THE SOUTH.

That the Communists are endeavoring to organize the disgruntled elements in Southern industry, has been known for some time. Now comes the first issue of the Southern Worker, published at Birmingham, Ala., and frankly Communistic in its appeal. Regarding its purpose, it says editorially: "Only by following the examples of the Russian workers who overthrew czarism and set up their own state government, can we obtain our liberation. This is the final aim which will be obtained by the organized might of the toiling masses." The sheet urges the whites and blacks in the South to work together without racial discrimination, and says that only by a proletarian revolution can the workers and farmers force concession to their demands. "The time is ripe for a great mass movement among the negroes," continues the editorial, "and the Communist Party will carry on agitation among the negroes to unite them and make them class conscious."

A bitter denunciation of the American Federation of Labor is carried. That organization is accused of having "sold out to the bosses," and all workers are called upon to pull out from the Federation and unite in the Trade Union Unity League, the Communist organization which is in active competition with the American Federation.

Unless the Communists can organize the negroes and many of the malcontents among the whites, they have little chance of success in the South. There is only a small per cent of foreign-born, and most of the people are of sturdy American stock whose customs and traditions are all against Communism. But the insidious attempt to alienate capital and labor, and to create dissension within the ranks of organized labor, will have to be watched, or serious results my accrue as the South is being rapidly industrialized.

Labor-1930

Communists Party.

Unions. Strikes et.

NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS AND INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Daily Worker
3-8-30

By ALBERTA TATE.

THROUGHOUT the world the women workers will celebrate Womens Day on March 8 under the leadership of the Communist International. This is a day set aside for the special purpose of mobilizing all women workers for the class struggle, for bringing before the working class the need of uniting in common struggle against the capitalists. Although the women workers are doubly oppressed in every capitalist country and are drawn in almost all industries as a cheap labor source, they are still unorganized. New York, N.Y.

The women workers and especially the Negro women workers who are the majority of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers are the worst paid and most exploited section of the working class.

International Womens Day provides an opportunity not only to reach and organize the women workers but also to unite them with the male workers as equals in the class struggle. The women workers must come forward and take their place besides their working brothers, not simply as "helpmates" but as conscious workers fighting for the interest of the working class as a whole. Women workers should on the occasion of International Womens Day join the only Party of the working class, the Communist Party of the U. S. A. Every effort should be made to reach the masses of Negro women workers and draw them into the class struggle, to get them to partake in demonstrations for International Womens Day. The conditions under which Negro women must work are oppressive to the last degree. They are forced to perform the most menial tasks for unbelievably low wages, even less than the white women workers. They are subjected to humiliation, insult and outrage. They toil long hours in vile sweatshops, in the needle trades and similar industries for the paltry wage of $18 and $12 a week. As domestic workers, they must slave 12 and 15 hours a day. Many of them are forced to leave their own children to roam the streets daily at the risk of their lives, while they are out under the pressure of this capitalist system forced to care and clean for the children and the families of the rich. The terribly exploited Negro women must be organized in the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League and united with all the class conscious workers to fight against the evils of society—unemployment, low wages, grinding toil. Against povery, high rents, segregation, racial persecution, imperialist slavery and war, the trebly oppressed Negro women workers must be mobilized shoulder to shoulder with the white, brown, yellow workers of the world. The freeing of Negro women as well as white will only be accomplished when we do away with the present capitalist system of oppression and exploitation—and establish a workers and farmers government like the Soviet Union.

International Womens Day should be utilized to the full to accomplish this and thus to hasten the solidarity and emancipation of all the toiling masses of the U. S. and the whole world under the leadership of the Communist Parties.

A Year of Communist Work in the South

By BILL DUNNE.

In no section of the class struggle has the application of the line of the Tenth Plenum of the Communist International for our Party shown such striking results in our work in the South.

BILL DUNNE.

In slightly more than a year what was practically unknown territory has become the scene of sharp mass struggles led by our Party. In the heart of districts where masses of Negro and white workers are robbed and oppressed worse than in any other part of the United States, our Party has been firmly established.

Daily Worker
4-1-30
New York, N.Y.

In the coming congressional campaign our Party will play an important role. We have conducted more or less formal work in presidential elections in some sections of the South in the past but for the first time our Party will have candidates on the ballot who have been identified directly with the mass struggles of Southern workers and who come from the ranks of the Southern workers.

Trade Union Work.

The national industrial unions of the Trade Union Unity League are carrying on intensive organization work in textile, steel and metal, mining and marine transport. Many conferences have been held in these industries. The program of the revolutionary unions and of the Trade Union Unity League are being popularized. Progress is being made organizationally.

In the work among the Negro masses our Party has made probably its most important advances. The demand for full social, political and economic equality has been put forth uncompromisingly and our Party stands forth today before the working class as the leader of the struggles of the Negro workers and farmers. The demand for self-determination has not been emphasized but this is being corrected.

Our work in the South has furnished the most convincing proof of the correctness of our estimates of the extent and rapidity of the radicalization of the American working class. It has disproved completely the pet capitalist theory that native born American workers reject and will always reject the program of the Communists and will not engage in militant struggle.

The struggles of the Southern masses, organized and led by our Party have been of the most militant nature and have quite often had definite revolutionary characteristics.

Valuable Experiences.

It was in the South, in connection with the heroic battles of the textile workers organized in the National Textile Workers Union, that the fundamental issue of self defense against the capitalists, their armed government forces and fascist bands, arose in the most concrete form and gave direction to the class struggle in other industries.

In the fight against the fascist Musteites, operating in the South through the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor, our Party gained experience which has been utilized to determine correct policy in other sections of the country and in other industries—notably in Illinois in the coal mining industry.

As a result of our activity thousands of Southern workers have seen the fascist leadership of the A. F. of L. exposed as the instruments of the class enemies of the masses in both economic and political struggles.

The Capitalist Offensive.

The offensive of the capitalists and their government against our Party and the working class in the South has been of the sharpest and most brutal character. The American class struggle furnishes no parallel for the manner in which Communists and militant non-Party workers have been persecuted in the South in the last year. The attacks have not been confined to one locality, one industry or to one state. They are widespread and are launched wherever organization work and struggles are carried on.

They indicate clearly the rapidly growing fascist character of the program and methods of the American ruling class and the almost complete organic unity of "business and government."

Workers Not Fascist.

But these attacks disclose something of still greater importance. *In not a single one of these attacks has the capitalist class been able to mobilize any workers.*

Not even in the attacks directed toward the

suppression of Communist activity among the Negro masses have the bosses and their agents been able to enlist workers. The classic anti-Negro slogans of the Southern ruling class have been shown to be barren of results so far as workers are concerned.

Here again is the most striking proof of the radicalization of American workers under the intolerable pressure of rationalization. The significance of the failure of the Southern ruling class in this field cannot be overestimated.

There is not a single organizer of our Party in the South, not a single organizer of the various class struggle unions, of the International Labor Defense or of the Workers International Relief that has not been jailed, convicted and sentenced. Many of them have a half-dozen charges hanging over them.

Comrades Beal, Miller, Hendryx, McGinnis, McLaughlin, Harrison, Carter, of the N.T.W.U. face up to 20 years in prison. Chain gang sentences under the murderous Southern penal system have been handed out to many more.

The work goes on. Kidnappings and floggings, continuous threats by the fascist bands, murders, as of Ella May, hinder but do not stop our agitational, propaganda and organizational activity.

Extending Our Work.

We have made a good beginning in the last year, but only a beginning. We must establish a Communist paper in the South, we must increase our Party membership, we must prepare for the election campaign, we must broaden immensely our work for the organization of the jobless and the struggle against unemployment.

We must extend our work among the agricultural masses—especially among the Negro workers. We must consciously give all of our campaigns more of a political character.

We must do all in our power to see that the revolutionary unions obtain better organizational results from their activity. We must lead more struggles. We must more systematically expose the Musteite social fascists. We must concentrate more in the big industrial plants and engage in more planned work.

For the Next Year.

From the ranks of the Southern masses we must recruit many more workers for leadership than we have to date and this can be done only by extending our cultural and educational work to which far too little attention has been paid.

The defense of the Gastonia defendants must once more be placed in the center of our activity and the demand for unconditional release of these class war prisoners made a popular issue.

One year of work in the South established our Party there firmly in the mass movement. In the next we should set as our objective the complete defeat of the A. F. of L. and its social fascist Muste gang, the organization of the decisive sections of the working class in the South in the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League and the popularization of our Party program in every important industrial center.

Daily Worker
6-4-30

BACK COMMUNIST CANDIDATES AT OHIO CONVENTION

New York, N.Y.

8 Cities Represented; One Third Are Negro Delegates

Promise Sharp Fight

Bosses Want Party Kept from Ballot

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8.—Eighty-seven delegates, representing many working-class organizations and trade unions from eight large Ohio cities, unanimously endorsed the Communist Party candidates and program at the Communist State Ratification Convention here. For the first time at a Communist ratification convention in Ohio at least one-third of the delegates were Negro workers.

The stubborn fighting spirit of the workers, their readiness to follow the Communist Party in a sharp struggle against unemployment, wage-cuts, speed-up, starvation and eviction, their growing militancy and their determination to fight the capitalist system was expressed in the speeches, resolutions and general spirit of the delegates.

Comrade Alomen, a Negro woman worker from Cleveland, raised the delegates to their feet, whistling, yelling and applauding, during a rousing appeal for revolutionary solidarity of Negro and white workers and for a determined struggle against race discrimination and lynching.

In his acceptance speech as Communist candidate for Governor, I. O. Ford, a militant Ohio worker, pointed out that the state legislature had quietly passed a new law aimed directly at the Comunist Party, which excludes the name and emblem of a political party unless more than 300,000 names are collected in petitions. The Communist candidates will be forced to run as "independents," but in the campaign meetings the workers will be told the real meaning of this maneuver of the bosses' legislature. This new class law was attacked and exposed in a resolution unanimously passed by the convention.

Calling for a sharp struggle against fascism in the United States, the convention demanded the release of the New York Unemployed Delegation, Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond. It also demanded the release of the hundreds of class-war prisoners who are today rotting in the dungeons of "democratic" America.

A state-wide campaign is being made to bring the program and candidates of the Communist Party, as Communists, before the workers and farmers. The slate of the Communist Party in Ohio is I. O. Ford, candidate for Governor; William Patterson, Secretary of State; J. Odell, Attorney General; Robert Sivert, State Treasurer; W. E. Douglas, State Auditor; Edward Williams, U. S. Senator.

John Marshall of Youngstown is a poor farmer. J. Odell of Youngstown and E. Williams of Cleveland are Negro workers. R. Sivert is a miner.

INVADING COMMUNISTS.

There seems no plausible doubt that the soviet government of Russia, acting through the Third Internationale, Communist propaganda at Moscow is making far-reaching and heavily financed assaults upon our American government.

One of the faculty of Georgetown University, who has the most extensive facilities and authorities at his service, has given the soviet activities full investigation. On Monday he laid the amazing results before the committee of the house of congress that began that day its investigation into communist activities in this country.

The methods that are being secretly and sedulously employed to corrupt the allegiance of classes of our citizens, to foment labor troubles, to denounce the wisdom and justice of our institutions, were fully recounted. But one phase of the revolutions is of particular interest here in the south. That is the fully expressed purpose of the communist agents to excite discontent among the negro people and induce them to engage in insurrections against the political, social and labor conditions under which they live. As yet those efforts have been secret to a degree and there have been as yet few overt effects manifested.

The work going on among the negroes, however, is not to be considered negligible. It might easily be fanned into dangerous situations. Our ministers of law, order and domestic peace should be alert to these alien agents of communism, discord, anarchy, and worse.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 30 1930

PUTS COMMUNISTS IN NATION AT 51,000

Chicago Police Aide Tells Fish Committee There Are 79,325 Others in Similar Groups.

UNIVERSITY IS DEFENDED

Officials of Chicago Institution Say It Stands for Intellectual Freedom, but Has No Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—That there are in the United States 51,685 persons in organizations definitely affiliated with communism and 79,325 others in groups sympathetic with communistic aims was the assertion today of Police Lieutenant Make Mills before the Congressional committee investigating Red activities in this country.

Opposed to these, he said, are 1,089,107 in organizations which he classed as active enemies of the Soviet system.

Mills said that 70 per cent of the Communists are aliens, 20 per cent Negroes and 10 per cent native born. The Communists are meeting the opposition, he said, of the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and other organizations and the situation is "well in hand" here. He said they were making headway with the Negro race and had taken special advantage of the unemployment situation, the market depression and dissatisfaction with the prohibition law.

In Chicago, he said, there are 2,000 Communists.

William V. Morgenstern, director of public relations for the University of Chicago, testified that there were no Communist activities as such at the university, although there was a Socialist club and a Liberal club, and the university had always advocated intellectual freedom.

Civil Liberties Head Questioned.

The final hearing here of the committee headed by Representative Fish was enlivened by the appearance of Arthur W. Fisher, president of the American Civil Liberties Committee of Chicago, which has come to the legal aid of the Communists on several occasions.

Members of the committee subjected Mr. Fisher to what he described as a cross-examination and exhibited an attitude which he considered hostile.

Mr. Fisher said the one illegal act of Communists in Chicago during the last ten years was the beating of a stoolpigeon who had been sent to their headquarters. On the other hand, he said, many illegal arrests had been made and the Communists had been subjected to torture and indignities.

"Assuming that a Communist speaker denounced the government and asked that it be overthrown, would you consider a police arrest justifiable?" Chairman Fish asked him.

"I would not criticize the police for making an arrest under such circumstances," said Mr. Fisher. "My belief, further, is that, so long as that act is in no imminent danger in leading to violence, it should be permitted."

Mr. Fisher said he was not a Communist, and considered their theory and practice wrong. The Civil Liberties Committee, he said, presented, in his opinion, a cross-section of the best citizenship of Chicago.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc,

Communists Party

Another Negro Paper Forced to Admit Sincerity of Communists

Daily Worker 9-27-30

By CYRIL BRIGGS

Another newspaper of the Negro petty bourgeoisie has been forced into an open admission of the leftward turn of the Negro masses and the whole of the Communst Party as the most fearless and consistent champion of the Negro masses in their struggle against the frightful oppression and lynching terror of the American bosses.

New York, N. Y.,

Hails Expulsion of Chauvinists

Hailing the expulsion from the Soviet Union of the two white American chauvinists, Lewis and Brown, for attackng a Negro worker in the mess hall of the Stalingrad tractor plant, the Chicago World admits that the Communists "practise what they preach," and that as a result the Communist Party of the U. S. A. "is gaining recruits throughout America wherever it is possible by preaching the doctrine of equalty of all workers." Ths admission by the Chicago World is all the more significant in view of its record as one of the most vicious supporters of a few months ago of the bosses' attacks upon the workngclass and upon the Communist program of militant struggle against the action of the bosses in throwing millions of workers on the streets to starve.

Typical Petty Bourgeois Attitude.

In its praise of the Communist program of full equality and freedom for the workers of all races, as against the imperialist policy of oppression of minority groups, the Chicago World adopts a typical petty bourgeois attitude. An attitude based on the cold fact that the Negro petty bourgeoisie does not seek liberation from oppression for the Negro masses, but simply a larger participation for their group in the brutal exploitation of these masses. Praising the Communist world movement for its stand on full political, econmic and social equality for the Negroes, openly admitting that the Communists "practise what they preach" and that "they have carried the fight into the heart of the Southland as witnessed in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama," the editors of the Chicago World hasten to crawl on their bellies before the white oppressing class with the assurance that "we do not preach the doctrine of Communism."

Snivel on Boots of Oppressed

These petty bourgeois editors then proceed to snivel upon the boot tips of the white oppressors, wailing "why keep us down," and peddling before the Negro masses the Booker Washington bunk that "you can't keep the Negro in the ditch without staying down there yourself." In the meantime, on every hand, the white bosses are showing that they can damn well keep the Negro masses in the ditch while they live in luxury. The only ones who have to stay in the ditch alongside of the Negroes are the white workers, and it is the realization of this fact that is helping to rally tens of thousands of southern white workers to the Communist program of race equality and united struggle. In addition to the Booker Washington bunkum, the Chicago World peddles the usual religious illusions with which the bourgeoise always seek to weaken the struggles of the workers, offering pie in the sky when they are dead in "compensation" for being bled by the bosses with the aid of the preachers and other bunk-dispensers.

Nor is it surprising to find the Chicago World referring to the Communist Party of the U. S. A. as "this foreign organization." The Negro petty bourgeois traitors take their policies and orders from the white imperialist oppressors. The slander of a "foreign organization" is spread by the same boss press which slanders the Negro workers as "rapists" and brands the Negro race as inferior, but this means nothing to the Negro petty bourgeois misleaders who in carrying out the bosses policy of isolating the Negro masses even go to the extent of joining in the bosses attacks upon another oppressed group: the foreign born workers in this country.

Negro workers! Repudiate the misleaders who, knowing the source of your oppression, treacherously refuse to fight the oppressors! Vote against the imperialist bosses and their oppression and lynching terror! Vote aganst high rents and unemployment, against discrimination and jim-crowism! Smash the lynching terror! Vote Communist in the approaching state and municipal elections!

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 14 1930

Communism in the Parlor Car.

The Rev. F. EDMUND WALSH of Georgetown University gave to the Fish committee investigating Communist activities some interesting information as to what he saw and read and learned in a summer tour of Europe this year. Among other things he called attention to certain statements in a document published by the high priests of Communism in Moscow. This purported to tell about the effectiveness of Red propaganda in the United States.

Agitators were said to be paying especial attention to the American Negro, but it was admitted they had made little progress. Among Negroes they have made least headway with Pullman porters. In fact, the document declares, "the one group which is entirely unsatisfactory is the Pullman porter."

Unsatisfactory? Nobody who knows the Pullman car porter can doubt he is "unsatisfactory" as a target for Communist propaganda. He is among the most intelligent and industrious of workers of his race. He owes his initial selection for his employment to his aptness to learn; he keeps it because he is industrious; he makes it pay because he knows how to make his service valuable and his presence agreeable to the traveling public. He has had to understand, as few other workers do, the importance of individuality, of personality, of giving in order to get, of keeping on the job for as many hours in the day as there may be need.

The only clock-watching he performs is that of seeing how closely his train is running on schedule, so that Mr. Blank can be warned in time to be ready before he reaches his destination. He has no more notion of dividing up with loafers the earnings of his personal labor than he has of going forward and taking the throttle out of the hands of the locomotive engineer.

The Pullman porter is a thankless subject for Communistic propaganda because he knows better.

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD

NOV 12 1930

CAN NOT FOOL THE NEGROES.

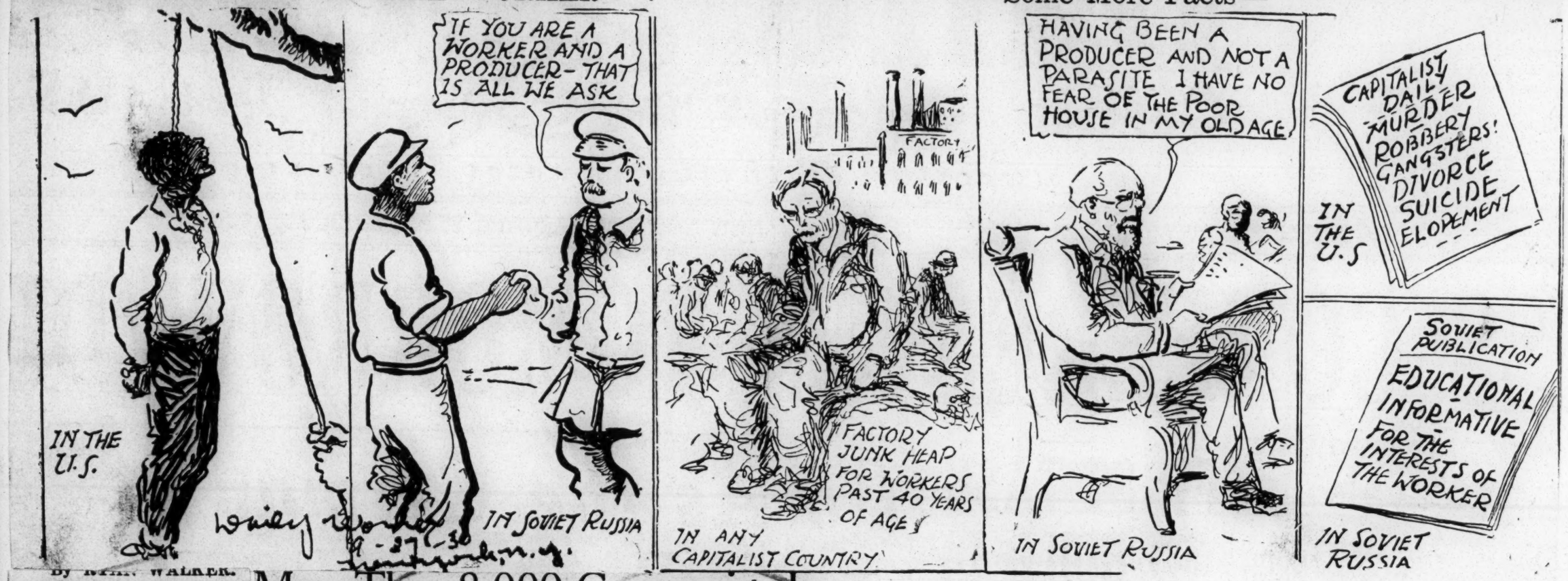
The Communists report that they expect to make their greatest effort in this country among the 13,000,000 negroes who live mostly in the South. They also add that, so far, they have not made much progress in their "missionary work" among the colored people.

The latter part of the reports is more significant than the first. The Moscow emissaries look to any disgruntled element for support, and they have been told that the negroes are dissatisfied because they have not been accorded social equality in the South. Considering them malcontents, the Soviets have determined to sow propaganda among them, playing up the fact that there is no color line in Communism. Radical newspapers have been scattered by thousands; active workers have been sent among the negroes in industrial centers to foment trouble. Colored representatives were sent to the international gathering in Moscow about a year ago.

But so far, the Communists have made scant progress among the negroes. With all his faults and virtues, the colored man is no fool. He realizes that he is faring a thousand times better among his white friends, enjoying his liberty and free to accumulate property, than he would in a Communist country where individual initiative is stifled and everything is subordinated to the will of the state. Then again, he is not prone to fall for fads. Anything which threatens his religion is shunned, and he is a natural lover of peace. The fantastic doctrines of Bolshevism, which attract the peasants of Russia, would have no appeal for the colored man of the South. He is getting along all right, thank you, and is not worried about the dictatorship of the proletariat. As for social equality, he does not care for that, having an opportunity to expand better by keeping within his own race than he would by entering into competition with the whites. He seems to provide a fertile field for propaganda, when considered from the racial standpoint, but psychologically, the ground is sterile.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

—Some More Facts—



By WILLIAM WALKER.

More Than 8,000 Communists In Alabama, Investigators Are Told

Members of the committee left tonight for Atlanta, where the investigation will be continued.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 14.—(AP)—Testimony that there are approximately 8,000 communists and sympathizers in Alabama was received by a congressional investigating committee here today which also heard suggestions of authorities that Federal legislation be enacted to halt communistic activities in this country.

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, chairman of the committee, said following the hearing of evidence indicated a situation more serious than had been found in other Southern cities.

The estimate as to the number of communists in the State was made by a special investigator for Gov. Graves, whose name was withheld from publication. The investigator said he posed as an employed laborer to gather information.

Others testifying included Police Chief Fred McDuff, J. G. Murphy, who said he represented the Ku Klux Klan, and heads of a half dozen manufacturing plants.

McDuff said there were 2,000 to 3,000 communists in Birmingham, of which 75 per cent were negroes or of foreign extraction. He outlined activities of the party here since the establishment of central headquarters for several Southeastern states in October, 1929.

The police chief presented a mass of literature and documents confiscated during raids and said the leaders in addresses had advocated the slaying of capitalists if necessary to "deliver the world to the workers."

Labor 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Compressed Air, Tunnel and Caisson Workers of America

Workers Organize American Interracial Union

8-27-30

Compressed Air Men Join Own Local Because of Discrimination

New York, N.Y.

Organization of a new compressed air workers' union in which men of all races will join on a basis of equality was announced Monday by Luke Wyche, labor leader and foreman on some of New York's largest compressed air jobs.

The new union is called the Compressed Air, Tunnel and Caisson Workers of America. The membership of 700 was largely drawn from that of Local 63 of the compressed air workers. The members of the new local charged that No. 63 persistently showed favoritism and often denied Negroes the full benefits of membership.

Theodore Wilkens, white, has been elected president of the new union, which has been incorporated, with headquarters at 123 Court street, Brooklyn. Other officers include:

Joseph I. Maura, committee worker, and James Lynch, delegate.

The organization has over 400 white members, who have fallen in line with the co-operative interracial program.

Labor-1930

Connecticut.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

NEGRO ORGANIZER IS PICKED UP AND JAILED FOR INTER-RACE UNITY

Daily Worker

I. L. D. Secured Release of Herbert Newton After Being Held 4 Days in Jail

American Negro Labor Congress and I. L. D. Will Hold Protest Meet

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—The rankest case of race prejudice and hatred in years here occurred when Herbert Newton, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, was picked up by a policeman while walking to a meeting with a white woman, and held incommunicado for four days. 2-27-30

The policeman asked his name, his address, his business and when Newton refused to submit to such high-handed treatment, took him and his companion to prison.

The International Labor Defense demanded instant hearing and Newton was finally released after being held for four days and nights. The charge placed against him was "breach of the peace," for "not answering the officer's questions." Sol Auerbach, representative of the I.L.D., appeared in court with Newton yesterday at the hearing, and the authorities were hard put to defend their charge. They then postponed the case until Thursday of this week. The A.N.L.C. is strong in this city, and will hold a protest meeting, in conjunction with the I.L.D., Thursday night, at 49 Pacific St., Stamford, Conn. The I. L. D. pointed out that the northern bosses, as well as the Southern, use race discrimination and whip up a lynching spirit, whenever they see the Negro and white workers uniting in protest against the increasing exploitation.

Labor - 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

General.

HUMAN SACRIFICE IN ATLANTA

At certain times in certain barbaric nations the inhabitants, when assailed by fears of drought, disaster or death, have sacrificed animals and frequently human beings to placate their gods. In the United States, in those sections where there is great fear of increasing racial understanding or justice for underpaid, exploited working people, human beings are frequently sacrificed to placate the gods of Property and White Supremacy.

There is a striking example of this in Atlanta at the present time. Six Communists there, two white men, two white women and two Negro men, are slowly but surely being railroaded to life imprisonment or perhaps the electric chair because it was **thought** by the police that they were about to advocate insurrection. They had not done so at the time of their arrest but the authorities, panicky and brutal, just **thought** they were going to.

The police and the district attorney make much of the fact that Negroes and whites were assembled in the same room without any segregation; that white women were present with black men; that a meeting was **about** to be held in which demands would be made for a square deal for the obviously underpaid and exploited working people of the city.

The great Gods, Property and White Supremacy were being or about to be insulted; there had to be a human sacrifice to placate them, else the marvelous Georgia civilization would thereby suffer a tremendous loss. The victims barred in dark cells await the farcical trial and the inevitable conviction. No one must interfere with the will of the gods, so practically all of the liberals and intellectuals of Atlanta, black and white, keep very mum. Nothing is heard from the Inter-racial Commission; the clergymen of the city, Vicars of Christ, are preoccupied with other things. The International Labor Defense seeks in vain to arouse the conscience of the fair Georgia capital.

In the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts there was at least some excuse for the victims' arrest; in the Atlanta case there is none whatever. The only crime of the victims is trying to bring the exploited and underpaid working people of both races together for their mutual aid and benefit, but that is the greatest crime of which they could be guilty in Atlanta, the Athens of the South.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Friday, May 23, 1930

Four Alleged Reds Face Capital Offense Charge

Two Women, Including Mary Dalton, and Two Negroes Are Held Without Bond.

As the result of their participation in a meeting tinged with alleged communistic utterances in violation of a section of the Georgia code dealing with insurrection, two white women and two negro men Thursday were ordered held without bond for the grand jury by Recorder W. A. Callaway.

Two others, Julius Klarin and his wife, Lizette, of 319 Pulliam street, both white, who were arrested in connection with the meeting held Wednesday night at an assembly hall on Edgewood avenue, were dismissed by the recorder.

Those held for the grand jury were Ann Burlock and Mary Dalton, of 348 East Fair street, white, and Gilmer Brady, of New York, and Henry Story, of Atlanta, negroes, also alleged to have participated in the meeting. Miss Dalton first came into public note several months ago when she was arrested for heckling William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, during a speech here by the labor leader.

Assistant Solicitor John Hudson appeared in recorder's court and asked that the two white women and the two negroes be held for the grand jury under the provisions of Sections 56 and 58 of the code of 1911 which provides for imposition of the death penalty for violation of these sections, which deal with inciting to insurrection against the state of Georgia.

M. H. Powers and Joe Carr, alleged communist representatives, already are being held without bond in Fulton county jail as the result of similar activities.

Mrs. J. E. Andrews in a statement made public Thursday said that the Klarins for the last four years have occupied part of her home and that they have always been "courteous, industrious and active in charitable work" among the foreign-born people of Atlanta. She urged citizens to take "an unprejudiced view" in their case. Both were exonerated.

COMMUNISTS PLAN PRISONERS' DEFENSE.

NEW YORK, May 22.—(UN)—The International Labor Defense announced tonight it would assist in the defense of organizers arrested in Atlanta last night in connection with a meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress to protest recent lynchings in the south.

The local organization said the sextet had been charged with inciting to insurrection under laws passed in 1861 and that conviction carried the death penalty unless the jury recommended clemency.

NEEDLE TRADE'S ROW SQUEEZES NEGRO WORKERS

Race Question Used as Weapon in Strike Threat.

SET JULY 15

Face Loss of Jobs Whichever Side Wins.

Fear that it will be "heads I win and tails you lose" in the threatened strike among needle trade workers here, set for July 15, Negro employees of such establishments here are standing pat.

Efforts to organize some 400 Negro workers in the trade have been almost fruitless, according to J. Halpern, manager of the local council of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Double Threat

Workers interviewed by AFRO-AMERICAN reporters this week declare that groups are being threatened with dismissal if they join the unions or participate in the strike. They are also being told that if the unions win their strike and force a standard scale of wages, that no Negro workers would be employed in the plants.

On the other hand the union organizers are telling the Negro workers that unless they join the unions they will be forced out when the strike is over, if it is a success.

The strike started at the plant of the Seldin Nabiski concern, 113 S. Hanover Street, Wednesday. There are no Negro workers employed at this plant.

At the Royal Cloak Company and the K. M. W. Company, there are large numbers of Negroes employed and it was said that both of these companies, through their foremen, are advising Negroes to stay out of the union.

Welcome Members

White organizers of the unions are inviting the Negro workers to join, and point to the fact that they are all getting less pay as a result of being outside the union.

They declare that the employers practice discrimination against Negro workers and point to the July 4 picnic given by the K. M. W. Company which individually invited all white workers and left out the Negro contingent.

GARVEY "TIGERS" USE SAME STUNT AS POLICE

NEW YORK.—The Negro nationalists movement in Harlem have established a new division known as the Tiger Division, named after the symbol of Tammany Hall a division of the democratic patry. The division interlocks with a military unit known as the African Legion, has "Colonels" and all lower ranks down to privates. The military unit it is said generally "enters the hall where the Garvey meetings are held, marches down the righ aisle erect and soldierly every one of them from the fighting colonel to the newest private."

A "major" talked at one of their recent meetings on "how the black soldiers were forced to fight" their fellow Negro and white workers for profits to the capitalist class, but the major used the following words "black soldiers were forced to fight their blood brothers for the sake of money-madness of the white race."

Another military member stated "The Tigers intend to help as many little Negro children as possible to secure food and shoes during this coming cold weather." It is evident that the Tiger division is imitating the Tiger police who threw a few of their graft crums to workers' children last week after beating up unemployed workers who demanded work or wages on Union Square March 6th.

A colonel related that he had visited a police chief in Central America, and found him to be a strong Garveyite.

Negroes--War--Jim Crowism

LARGE numbers of Negroes, sons of Negro war mothers who are now being Jim Crowed by the War Department,, were hoodwinked into fighting for "democracy" in the last war. They, together with thousands of white workers, accepted the bunk of Woodrow Wilson and his "dollar-a-year" propagandists, and gladly gave their lives for the interests of the Wall Street bankers, under the illusion that they also would benefit from the "victory."

Daily Worker

With the outbreak of the war, the government in Washington mobilized their slimy, boot-licking agents within the Negro race and gave them the task of coaxing or brow-beating the Negroes from southern towns and plantations and northern industrial centers into the armed forces.

7-12-30

These contemptible, handkerchief-headed servants—mostly Negro preachers—of the white landowners and capitalists, for years the persecutors and lynchers of the Negroes, went to the Negro masses, with a message "direct from Woodrow Wilson," promising them "equality" and "justice" if they joined in murdering German workers in the interest of "democracy" and "world peace."

New York. N.Y.

Thousands enlisted, only to find a continuation of the same old Jim Crow policy in the army that they had so long suffered under in civil life. They were segregated in special regiments; they were sent to dig trenches and to do other tasks whites preferred to leave alone; they were used as shock troops on occasions when the murderous "enemy" fire was too deadly, and the results to be obtained too meagre, to justify the throwing away of white regiments.

But even under these conditions, "inspired" by white-livered Negro preachers and time-serving, petty-bourgeois politicians with the promise that when they got back home, everything would be O. K., they fought on—always with the illusion of "democracy" and race "equality" before them.

But when they returned what did they find? Worse persecution, more Jim Crowism, more segregation, less "equality" than before they left for the front. When they attempted to exercise the promised "democracy," they got more lynchings. When they resisted these efforts to push them down to a still lower social scale, they were met with brutal attacks, even from their "buddies" who had been mobilized by the fascist American Legion (which was organized and financed by the same capitalists in whose interests the war had been fought for the purpose of crushing the revolts and mass strike movements then developing among the workers). Race riots, in all large cities (St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, and many others), in which hundreds of Negroes were murdered, was the "democracy" (administered by the Ku Klux Klan) which the Negro soldiers got out of the war.

And now, when the War Department of the United States Government organizes and finances tours to the graves of "America's war dead," for the mothers of these boys whose lives were given for the profits of blood-sucking capitalist parasites, segregation and Jim Crowism, not "democracy" and "equality," are meted out to the mothers of Negroes.

This action must disillusion the Negroes. It must arouse a protest such as this country has never heard before. White and Negro workers, now that the United States is again on the threshold of war, must utilize this incident to mobilize the masses on August 1st against war, and for the defense of the Soviet Union—the only country where all races and peoples have equality.

The struggle against imperialist war on August 1st and during the Party's election campaign must be made a part of a gigantic mass struggle against lynching, Jim Crowism, segregation, and for social, political and economic equality and the right of self determination for the Negro masses.

Lynchings are again increasing; race riots are again being stirred up by the bosses; the persecution of the Negroes is daily becoming worse. Workers' defense corps must now be organized, composed of Negro and white workers, to defend the Negro masses from these murderous attacks. In the race riots, which the white capitalists are attempting to arouse, the entire working class, white and black, must fight together in the streets for the protection of the Negroes, against white chauvinist hooligans and gangsters hired by the bosses.

In the course of these struggles the Negro masses of both the North and the South can be won for common struggle with the Negro and white workers against the white capitalists, against imperialist war, for the transformation of imperialist war into civil war, for the overthrow of the white capitalist government, and for the establishment of a government of Negro and white workers, under which all Negroes will not only have complete equality, but also the complete right of self determination.

By fighting now in defense of the Negroes, the working class will prove its revolutionary sincerity and be assured of the Negro masses as fighting allies in the revolutionary struggle against the capitalist exploiters of both races.

The Negro Masses and the War Danger

By R. B.

THE Negro workers and farmers have weighty reasons to be opposed to a new imperialist war. Their super-exploitation and cruel oppression, expressed in the denial of most elementary political rights and enforced by lynchings and terrorism, is only further intensified by a war. After hundreds of years of slavery and exploitation they are today a people without a country, without political, social or economic rights, an outcast national minority, kept in darkness, fooled, betrayed and "kept in their place" by the iron heel of the lynch law of the white exploiters' terrorism.

War for the Negroes will mean extension of the whole system of discrimination to the battlefront. Stern and merciless white masters' martial law will crush every protest against their intolerable position. And if a few Negro traitors are given an officer's uniform for the purpose of leading the Negro masses in slaughter, the Negroes must know that the army is the army of the white exploiters and the imperialist war will be an additional means for the further enslavement and deeper exploitation of the Negro masses.

The struggle of the Negro masses must be directed against the whole system of imperialist exploitation. The Negro toiling masses have been robbed, exploited and oppressed for 300 years by the same capitalist class that conscripted them for the last World War, by the same class that today oppresses and mercilessly exploits them on the cotton plantations, in the rice fields, as well as in the factories and mines.

Negro should

The system of lynching, terrorism and discrimination is not an accidental expression of cruelty or ignorance of the white people, but a carefully planned and organized means to keep 12 million people in a position where their blood and sweat can be coined into gold by the greedy, white landlords and capitalists.

The Negroes are denied the most elementary political and civil rights so that they may not use these legal means to resist the cruel, super-exploitation to which they are subjected. The Negro tenant-farmer, may not sell his crops because the white landlord demands their right as an additional and extra means of exploitation and robbery. The poor Negro farmer is denied the use of ballot so that he may not repudiate the white exploiters who sanction and encourage lynching.

masses in

7-24-30

The whole system of race discrimination and oppression is the American exploiters' substitute for the military subjugation of an enslaved and exploited national minority. British imperialism uses troops in India, China, Egypt and other colonies, in order to continue the exploitation of the subjected peoples of these countries. The American imperialism uses marines to do the same in Nicaragua, Philippines, Cuba, etc. But in America, the "land of the free," and the "cradle of democracy," the direct use of military force to subjugate and exploit and oppress a national minority, the Negroes, is replaced by the more subtle and more "civilized" system of discrimination or denial of those elementary political rights that could be used by the Negro masses at least partially to resist their economic enslavement, their special extra exploitation.

War, to the Negro masses, will be the reinforcement of the system of discrimination by bayonets and machine guns. The last imperialist war which the American capitalists called a "war for democracy" has demonstrated to the Negro masses that no sacrifice in blood for the interest of the white imperialist oppressors can secure any democracy for the Negroes. Even the Negro Gold Star Mothers were segregated when the government sent them to view the graves of their dead sons. In the next war the Negroes as well as the white workers will be used as cannon fodder and those that return alive will find the capitalist class further entrenched and the few remaining rights completely replaced by military and police rule. Fascism, which means the gradual elimination of democratic forms and institutions and the replacement of these by violent dictatorship of the bosses, will rule supreme in the United States.

The Negro masses know from long and bloody experience that even a protest against their oppression is met by terror and violence in the South. The recent brutal murder of the Negro worker, Levy, and the Latin American worker, Gonzalez, by the New York police, proves that the lynch law finds expression in the North as well.

The Negro masses unsupported and alone can never achieve liberation. They must form an alliance with their natural allies, the white working class, and under the leadership of the Communist Party enter a decisive struggle against their common enemy, the capitalist class of the United States.

The struggle against imperialist war is one phase of the struggle against the capitalist system that exploits the Negro masses and the white workers. On August 1st, the international day of struggle against the war danger, the Negro masses must come out together with the white workers to one vast United Front demonstration against imperialist war and in defense of the Soviet Union.

Labor-1930

General

Unions, Strikes etc.

LABOR, CHAIN STORES KEEP SOUTH STIRRED

Politics and Prohibition Also Provide Considerable Food for Thought.

KEEP DOLLAR HOME IS CRY

Independent-Syndicate Dispute Follows Familiar Lines—Green Sounds Keynote.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 29.—Two campaigns launched in the South these wintry days have stirred nearly every one in magnolia land—the beginning of the labor campaign to unionize the textile workers of this section and the efforts of independent merchants to break the shackles that they think are being welded for them by the chain stores. And those of us who are not aroused by the labor and commercial problems have found that the political and prohibition situations are growing more involved daily.

In addition to keep-the-dollar-in-town plea the independents and their friends are also broadcasting that the chain stores are rarely interested in the community in which they are located. They make, it is asserted, either a ridiculously small contribution or none at all to civic undertakings such as community chests, orphans' homes and the like. But this is a defect which does not require an economic upheaval to remedy—a letter from the home office can put the chain stores on a contributing parity with the independents.

Just as water seeks its level so does the wage earner's dollar search for the height of its value in food and wearing apparel. Grover Hall in The Montgomery Advertiser puts the situation in these words: "The chain store and the independent store will survive or perish according to the service they render the great American consuming public."

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Then, There is Prohibition.

What with the dry-and-wet "ruckus" in Washington, the rumor that Great Britain and France may demand a reduction in the fleet of rum-rammers, the status quo of Volsteadism remains just about as disregarded as usual. In Alabama, a few days ago half of the deputy sheriffs of Tuscaloosa County were indicted on charges of having or transporting more than five gallons of corn liquor. They will be tried under the Alabama law which in 1927 was amended to make it a felony to transport five gallons or more of whisky in that State.

Meanwhile raiding goes merrily on with a killing now and then. Here in Columbus about ten days ago seventy-one alleged Volstead law violators were arrested by Federal, county and city officers, and, believe it or not, the statement was made that a notorious bootlegger who desired to get into the good graces of the law acted as stool pigeon for the raiders. If that is true he also rid himself of some competition. While the Columbus raid was under way Alabama officers were at work in Phenix City and Girard serving thirty-five persons with subpoenas to show cause why their places should not be padlocked.

And in Decatur, a suburb of Atlanta, a former policeman of DeKalb County, was charged with accepting a bribe to let liquor cars pass.

Tennessee furnished another incident along the same line. Tom C. Morris, a mountaineer, was killed near Winchester by a raiding party composed of State and Federal officers.

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The A. F. of L. Program.

With the selection of Birmingham as central headquarters in the campaign of the American Federation of Labor to unionize the South, William Green sounded his keynote in that city. The head of the Federation of Labor confined his address to restating the aims of organized labor. He gave no hint of any plans. But it is evident that the distrust and alarm aroused by the so-called communistic element of labor will be used as a leverage to obtain the more or less willing or unwilling consent of mill owners to use the A. F. of L. as a barrier against violence such as occurred in North Carolina.

A hint of the peaceful methods to be used by President Green and his organization is seen in the Charlotte incident, when three communistic labor men were put out of a labor meeting.

The Macon Federation of Trades has already endorsed the unionization movement.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal of Labor
Friday, March 28, 1930

NEGROES AND ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

By Will W. Alexander.

(From Opportunity".)

The American Federation of Labor faces many difficulties in its present effort to organize Southern factory workers. Not the least of these is the presence of large numbers of Negro workers who must be taken into consideration in anything affecting Southern labor. Though not a new problem, the Federation seems no nearer a solution than when an attempt was first made to organize Southern steel mills, mines and railroads. The National Federation has fine paper policies to which they are sincerely committed. There is no doubt the National leaders are quite honestly in sympathy with these oft-stated purposes to include all workers in the organization, irrespective of race. They are confronted, however, with serious problems when they attempt to apply these principles to the actual Southern labor conditions. National leaders must work through Southern state and local organizations. Among these Southern leaders are many thoughtful men who begin to see that Negroes must be included in any successful effort to organize Southern workers. But men of this broadminded type are perhaps in the minority among Southern labor leaders. If they were a majority, however, the major difficulties would still remain.

The real difficulty is not in the policies of the Federation or the attitude of the leaders. First and greatest handicap is the traditional and deeply rooted race fear and race prejudices of the Southern white workers. Their antagonism to Negroes goes back to slavery when white workers were the victims of a labor system in which they were in almost every case at a total disadvantage. The planter class in the South was dominant. In order to remain so they were indifferent or opposed to the coming of industry which would have developed a factory class as possibly a threat to the slavery system. It was easier for the Negro slaves with capacity to acquire skill in such trades as were demanded than for whites. Slave artisans according to Helper, drew better wages. The skilled Negro slave had the influence of the master back of him in the search for employment. The result was that the most of the skilled labor of the South before 1860 was done by black hands.

These skilled Negro workers were more respected by the master class than were the masses of unskilled whites. Negro skilled workers in turn looked upon these unfortunate whites as "trash" while the whites struck back with the only weapon they knew, a burning hatred for Negroes.

No doubt the master class helped to keep alive the antagonism between slave and free white labor. It was to their advantage to do so. At any rate, there was little contanct or opportunity for overcoming the antagonisms that then existed and that persist to this day and prevent white workers in the South from making common cause with Negro fellow workers. Race feelings among them are much deeper than class consciousness. They fear Negroes more than they fear exploitation by the factory employers. It would be quite easy to organize them against Negro workers—(the Ku Klux Klan demonstrated that-. In the strikes that have recently taken place, cotton mill workers have been held in line by being warned that unless they "stuck it out," Negroes would get their jobs.

These Southern white workers are individualists, unaccustomed to cooperation and suspicious of outside leadership. When that outside leadership comes from the North and proposes an affiliation that includes Negroes, the suspicions and fear are inevitable.

It would be quite natural, therefore, for the Federation leaders to feel that their task is either to organize white workers alone and to avoid the race issue or to defer the attempt to organize Negroes until, through the organization, white workers can be brought to a more fundamental understanding of economic forces against which they struggle. Either course will tend to defeat itself. The probabilities are all against the organization of white workers so long as Negroes are left out. In the past, Negroes have been used as strike-breakers. This was one way for them to get better jobs. More than ever before Negroes are today eager for factory positions. In many plants they are demonstraing their ability to make good under modern factory conditions. There is an abundance of available Negro labor both men and women ready and eager for a chance to take any jobs that are available. In a few months they could be trained to do the work of white strikers.

If the labor leaders should insist that the only chance of success is to include both white and colored labor, they would face in addition to the attitude of white workers, two additional difficulties. Negroes are not any too confident of these labor organizations with white leadership—they would be slow to believe that their own welfare can be improved by any alliance with white workers. Moreover, the effort to include both would be used by those who oppose all labor organization to discredit the movement with the public. Recently in one Sorth Carolina city the cry has been raised that the Federation, as well as the communists, stand for "social equality" and "intermarriage". These are well tried shibboleths for confusing public opinion in all political struggles in the South and would no doubt work in much the same way in a labor struggle. Opponents of labor would attempt by this method to confuse the issue and discredit the organization not only in the minds of the workers, but with the general public. If the Federation really attempts to organize both races "nigger", "social equality" and "intermarriage" will become the battle cry of their opponents.

Which is to say that the task of the leaders of labor have on their hands a very difficult one. Many of them are from the North and may be easily misled as to what can be done with Southern opinion, and confused as to how to meet such issues. Their tendency will be to avoid or postpone the issue and yield to what they think to be the inevitable Southern viewpoint. This means defeat. Usually in the face of such a situation the courageous course is the only one that has any chance of

winning. If the leaders of this effort to organize Southern labor would courageously declare quite frankly that their success in the South depended upon ultimate inclusion of all workers, regardless of race, and that as rapidly as possible they meant to proceed along that line they would have a chance to win. The general public is not so ready as formerly to be frightened by cries of social equality and intermarriage. They have learned that in most instances these cries are raised to confuse an issue that has nothing to do with either. Such a course would at least convince the general public that the Fedeation was honest and courageous. These are qualities than win respect and approval.

This would require much education on the part of the workers, especially the whites. Education can not accomplish its tasks in a day. But those who follow a policy of honesty and frankness and education, in the long run usually get where they are going. Those who trust to compromise and evasion to hasten the journey come ultimately to confusion and defeat. The long and patient way seems the only way of success in this effort to organize Southern workers. It will be interesting to see whether those who lead have the hardihood to undertake it along this line or what measure of success they can achieve by an easier way.

Who are the bankers for the Southern Natural Gas Corporation?

The Southern Natural Gas Corporation is sponsored by G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., a banking firm, of 44 Wall St., New York City, who arranged for all initial financing, organization and construction programs. It is noteworthy that no company sponsored by the Ohrstrom firm has ever failed to meet interest or dividend requirements to holders of its securities. For any information concerning our $7.00 Preferred Shares communicate with us. Southern Natural Gas Corporation, Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta Ga.—(adv.)

WORKERS' MOVEMENT BASIS OF LIBERATION OF NEGRO MASSES

By J. W. FORD.

THE rapidly growing economic crisis of world capitalism, expressed sharply throughout the capitalist world, has accelerated the intensification of the imperialist exploitation and oppression of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, especially the black toiling masses. Faced with mass unemployment of millions of workers and the shortage of markets, the bourgeoisie is turning more and more to colonial sectors to unload the burden of the capitalist crisis on to the backs of the colonial toilers. Daily Worker

This was mainly the aim of the MacDonald "Labor" Government in passing the Colonial Development Bill "for developments in Africa," last July . Keen rivalries for markets between the imperialist countries and their efforts to lighten the burden of the crisis at home explains the ruthless exploitation and oppression of Negro toilers. 5-3-30

Continuous speeding-up of the workers and the rationalization of industry produces greater mass unemployment in the capitalist countries and extends into colonial spheres like South Africa increasing the exploitation and oppression of the workers and toiling colonial peoples. But the workers in the capitalist countries are becoming more radicalized.

Negro Toilers Awaken.

This upward development of the revolutionary proletarian movement goes on at the same time of rising revolts amongst the colonial peoples. Particularly significant are the number of revolts and uprisings of the Negro toilers in various parts of the world.

A great International Conference of Negro workers will take place on July 1st, 1930, at London, England. This working class liberation movement initiated by Negro workers will be one of the most far-reaching steps taken towards the freedom of the Negro peoples.

The world war period let loose the force that is giving initiative to this movement. During this period upwards of two millions of Negroes were brought from the farm regions into the industries of the U. S. A. and set in motion the development of a huge Negro industrial proletariat, capable of assisting the liberation movement of the Negro masses not only in the United States but in other parts of the world.

At the same time rapid growth in the number of native industrial workers in mining and other industries of South Africa, the growth of native industrial workers in other parts of Africa and the West Indies as well as the growing movement of Negro peasant and agricultural workers gives significance to this conference.

The 4th Congress of the RILU really gave this coming conference its mighty background and historical significance. The RILU drew sharp attention to the significance of the Negro industrial proletariat in the USA, and gave great attention to the native movement of South Africa. An International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers was set up to stimulate the class initiative of the Negro workers and to awaken the International proletariat to the importance of this powerful class ally.

World Bodies Plan Meet.

Plans for the organization of this International Conference were made at the 2nd World Congress of the League Against Imperialism held at Frankfort, Germany, last July. A special conference was held of Negro delegates from the USA, South East, West Africa and the West Indies, including fraternal delegates from the All-China Federation of Labor, the Indian National Congress, the TUEL (USA), the Minority movement and the C. T. G. U. of France.

A two day discussion was held on the position of and the conditions among the Negro toilers in various parts of the world. Finally a Provisional International Committee was elected for the purpose of arranging and convening an International Conference.

Historic Tasks of Conference.

The test of the European and American labor movements will be the measures of support and assistance they render this Negro conference.

The movement of the Negro toilers throughout the world derives a strong incentive from the existence of the Soviet Union, its progress towards successful socialist construction and its solution of problems of racial antagonisms left over from the Czarist regime, its brilliant example of the carrying out of the principle of the self-determination of small minorities.

With this brilliant example and in unity with the revolutionary proletarian movement the Negro toilers throughout the world march forward towards the goal set by the Russian workers and peasants in 1917.

Such are the historic tasks of the International Trade Union Conference of Negro workers at London, England, on July 1st.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 1 1 1930

Moscow Linked To Negro Revolt Plotted in U. S.

Representative Fish Tells of Evidence Given Committee by Justice Aid

Cites International Help

Enlistment of Race for World Revolution Charged

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, chairman of the special House committee which is investigating communistic activities in this country, said today that J. Edgar Hoover, director of investigation of the Department of Justice, in testifying today before the committee "demonstrated the direct control by the Third Internationale, with headquarters at Moscow, of the Communist party of America." The specific instances given, Mr. Fish said, were in connection with the alleged organization by the Communist party of "a special committee to incite revolutionary activities among the Negroes." This committee, Mr. Fish reported the witness as saying, "had special instructions to send selected Negroes to Moscow for special communistic training for world revolution."

Further, Mr. Fish said, the committee was told of "discussions in Moscow by the working committee of the Third Internationale of ways and means of counteracting the influence of the American Legion, Boy Scouts and American Federation of Labor, and how to stir up discontent among unemployed American wage earners."

The committee heard Mr. Hoover at its second meeting. At its first meeting, held yesterday, Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, a student of Communistic affairs and regent of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, gave the committee a word picture of the growth of Communism.

Mr. Fish said his committee would hear, at further executive sessions, Oscar R. Luhring, Assistant Attorney General; Robert F. Kelly, chief of the Eastern European division of the Department of State, and John F. Simmons, chief of the passport division, at an executive session tomorrow. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Edward F. McGrady, who also is connected with the Federation, will be heard Thursday.

Labor - 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

General.

INVESTIGATING REDS

AS A "RED HERRING" to take the mind of the unemployed workers, stock market suckers and "depressed" business men off their troubles, Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York City, recently conceived the brilliant idea of having a committee of congressmen investigate the activities of Communist, Russian and otherwise, in this country alleged to be agitating among black and white workers, fomenting strikes, staging processions, distributing inflammatory leaflets and planning the overthrow of our government, which, as all Negroes are aware, is the last word in justice, tolerance, humanitarianism and equality.

Congress gladly voted the commission and it is now doing its stuff, finding out what everybody above the mental age of three has known since 1918: i. e., that the Communists are opposed to the present form of government in the United States and are endeavoring to substitute for it a dictatorship of the proletariat or propertyless classes by doing what they have been doing. On the commission are a congressman from unspeakable Mississippi, another from intolerable Tennessee, a third from jim crow West Virginia, a fourth from Maine, and the irrepressible Hamilton Fish.

We are not averse to an investigation of Red activities since we hold no brief either for the Reds or their activities, but it seems to us that the commission could do much more valuable work by investigating anti-Negro activities. It might go down in darkest Mississippi and investigate the unthinkable school "system" which spends five dollars a year on each Negro child; study the workings of jim crowism in every state of the Union; investigate the disfranchisement of Negroes throughout the South; go thoroughly into the matter of housing segregation; eye the intricacies of the system of discrimination against Negro workers in industry; peruse the various state laws and municipal regulations against inter-racial marriage and association that place the Negro woman at disadvantage; gather some pertinent data on the slaughter of fiendish mobs of innocent Negro men and women and ascertain the truth about jim crowism as practiced by the United States government in the post office, other Washington departments, at the Military and Naval Academies and in the armed forces and citizens' training camps.

We contend that the white menace is infinitely worse than the Red menace. Where there are but 20,000 Communists fomenting strikes, agitating and endeavoring to undermine the foundations of our "democratic" government, there are tens of millions of whites who are actively or passively fomenting prejudice against black fellow citizens agitating for their segregation and discrimination, and actually undermining the foundations of real democratic government by indiscriminate hanging, broiling and baking of Negroes. Not only does this apply to the masses of white people but it applies to the rich whites and their intellectual apologists in politics, press and pulpit whose complacency and indifference permit justice to be raped and the Federal Constitution reduced to a scrap of paper. It is as much the duty of Congress to investigate the White Terror as the Red Terror, but it closes its eye to the crushing of human rights while growing apoplectic over the threat to property rights.

Why the Black Reds?

We have no doubt that Congressman Hamilton Fish will make a ringing report on the what, why and wherefore of the communists in this country when his congressional investigating committee has finished its labors. Especially illuminating will be that chapter on the colored communists in America. Actually their number may be insignificant, though the hundreds that recently demonstrated at the Harlem slain communist's funerals dispute this. Potentially however their number is legion. Their number is the number of desperate, embittered unemployed colored men and women in the larger cities of the country. It embraces potentially too the growing thousands who have become convinced that the politicians of the nation, North and South, are going to continue making a football out of life, equal rights to liberty and property. A. Philip Raldolph of the Pullman Porters Brotherhood properly analyzed this for Congressman Fish. Much of the masses and many of the intellectuals of the race furnish fertile soil for the busy propagandists of anarchy. The committee will probably tell America to quit kidding her colored people.

Says Militant Protests Are Harmful in South

Amsterdam News 8-20-30

RICHMOND, Aug. 16 (ANP).—Although many Southern leaders are prepared to admit that Northern leaders can make a more militant protest against racial persecution than they can and have been willing to concede the advantages which might come to them from the outspoken views of Northerners, there is discernible now a growing feeling among these Southern men that the "radicals" in the North are carrying things too far for the good of the Southern Negro.

One of the first of the Southerners to speak out is Prof. Gordon B. Hancock of Union University, whose weekly comments on current topics are published by two Virginia weeklies. In his most recently published comment, Professor Hancock attacks the spirit of bitterness in the Negro protests.

"Unless this writer is gravely mistaken," he writes, "the Negro race in this country is living on the brinks of a great tragedy. For many months the trend and tenor of the Negro press has been carefully studied and before me now lie six Negro newspapers. There is either an expressed or implied bitterness in them all. There is little in them that is calculated to make good-will between the races, although without a minimum of good-will the Negro cannot survive in this country."

Professor Hancock believes that the Negro has come thus far largely by the grace of good-will between the races, and that "the sooner the Negro writers learn that bitterness is no intelligent part of protest, the better it is going to be for the Negro's future.

"A close scrutiny of the papers," he continues, "indicates that most bitterness is found in the papers published above the Mason and Dixon line. Above this line they enjoy at least a measure of immunity to certain rigors of the color question. They can at least curse the white man through the press, and be reasonably safe from mob violence."

However, he believes that the Negroes in the North by their bitter writings are arranging a death trap for the Negroes in the South and that such a policy is unfair, unwise and dangerous.

"Unless there is a change of tone in the Negro press there is going to break out an orgy of bloodshed in the South that is going to be tragic. The lines that far too many of our Negro papers are wont to follow are destined to bring the Southern Negro into great tribulation. In the orgy of physical and economic warfare the Southern Negro in his ignorance and poverty will be the cannon fodder. In other words, the Southern Negro's head is in the lion's mouth and some of the Northern Negroes evidently want to twist the lion's tail."

Mr. Hancock believes that the present agitators of the North are the successors to the school instituted by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, but that they lack his wisdom and intelligence.

He concludes: They are intellectual satellities who have the DuBois point of view without the DuBois mind to back it up. In other words, they have the DuBois heat without the DuBois light and in their reckless endeavor to be race champions after the manner of Dr. DuBois, they are bringing upon the race an anti-Negro reaction that is felt around the world. They know not how nor when to be bitter and so they go on, poor, misguided creatures, swallowing at the elusive morsel of a fatuous fame."

Strike Strategy

By JACK JOHNSTONE.
Article 9.

Daily Worker

ONE of the most important groups and the most oppressed and exploited section of the working class is the Negro worker. Jim-crowed in the A. F. of L. and in the South by law and terrorism and in the north, although to a lesser degree, Jim crowed without the formality of a law. Ruled by Lynch law and mob violence, given the worst and dirtiest and cheapest kind of jobs, because of this oppression and discrimination they are the most militant of fighters and potential revolutionists. Strike struggles in any basic industry that does not draw in the Negro workers into struggle and leadership is doomed to defeat.

This does not mean the mere inclusion of a certain percentage of Negroes on the strike committee, but a struggle for the demands of the Negro worker. The raising of the slogan of Full Social and Political Equality and Self Determination not merely in an abstract propaganda manner but in direct connection with the strike struggle demands.

The struggle for social equality is not mere words but must be put into practice. In the preparations for strikes and in strike struggles white chauvinism as well as the law of segregation has to be smashed, in the North as well as in the South. Strike struggles in the South carried with it the demand for the repeal of all Jim Crow laws, and the actual smashing of these laws in the course of the struggles, the organizing of demonstrations of white and colored workers in places where Negroes are barred by law, the organizing of defense corps to defend the Negro workers agianst bourgeois mob violences. No agreements can be concluded that discriminate against the Negro.

9-11-30

In the coal fields in Illinois, for example where on the surface the Negro is equal according to law, there are mining towns which bar the Negro, even going so far as to put up signs at the boundaries of the town "No Negroes or dogs allowed."

Uniontown, Pa.

Every town in the North has its area of segregation. The vast majorities of hotels, restaurants, and apartment buildings that do not specially cater to the Negro trade bar the Negroes. Propaganda against this discrimination must be turned into action.

In the coal fields, or in any other industry in the preparation for and in the course of the struggles these discriminations have to be broken. The main responsibility for this task rests with the white workers, especially the revolutionary section. Of course this does not imply that the Negro worker will sit back and wait; it is a joint struggle.

The revolutionary unions and leagues must lead the economic struggle of all the workers whether white or colored, and their tasks is to expose the capitalist practice of using the white worker against the Negro and vice versa, in order to divide the workers so that they will fight each other instead of pointly fighting their common enemy, the employer.

In order to carry out this work effectively, Negro departments should be set up in all Unions and Leagues to take up the special problems confronting the Negro workers, not a department made up of Negroes, but composed of both Negro and white workers, who while carrying on the general work of the union will give special attention to work among Negroes.

In the preparation for and during strike struggles special attention should be paid to the young workers, drawing them into active work on the basis of special demands for the young workers. Rationalization, speed-up has drawn the young worker into playing an important role in all industries and in many industries the young worker is the largest category.

The revolutionary unions and leagues must remember that the activization of the whole movement to a great extent depends upon its ability to draw the masses of the young workers into the struggle. A ruthless struggle must be carried on against the A. F. of L. and socialist party tradition of considering the young worker as a stumbling block in the path of the adult and undeserving of any attention.

Young workers play an important part and determining role on the picket line, in the defense corps, etc. The enthusiasm and fighting spirit of any strike depends upon the ability of the movement to draw the young worker into all strike committees, into the leading committees of the unions and leagues. There is still a strong underestimation within our own ranks of the importance of the youth movement.

For example in the Marine Workers' Industrial Union many leading comrades have still to be convinced that there is a youth problem in the marine industry and very few unions and leagues have really made a start to build youth sections.

The Bosses Are Conscious.

The capitalist class is very conscious of the importance of the youth, setting up all kinds of organizations to detract the youth away from the class struggles into support of the program of the bosses. The Citizen's Military Training Camps, sports organizations, young republican and democratic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A's are but a few of the traps set by the bourgeoisie to draw the youth on to the employers' side of the battle line.

To ignore the youth or to merely give lip service to the building of youth sections and youth demands is playing the bosses' game. The very life of the movement depends upon the extent to which the youth are drawn in and to the extent that they as young workers take hold of the movement.

The very inexperience of the youth make them an easy prey for the scheming bourgeoisie, but once the revolutionary unions set the youth in motion, there is no task too hard or difficult for them to accomplish. They are audacious and daring and very soon they learn to understand and use the experiences gained in the struggles by the working class.

Any preparation for strike struggles that does not have in its plan the youth as a major factor is preparing a defeated strike. The A. F. of L. and socialist party are afraid of the youth. They know full well the revolutionary potentialities of an unfettered youth movement. The successful development and carrying out of revolutionary strike strategy, depends upon the success of the movement, on the building of revolutionary youth sections.

Labor-1930 I
Unions, Strikes, etc.

General

ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

By J. W. FORD.

(From a Speech at the Seventh Convention of the C. P. U. S. A.)

Daily Worker.

To approach the Negro question we must do so from three points of view. We must approach from the point of view of the Negro workers as an exploited group of workers, as a part of the working class of the country, similarly as we treat the whole American working class in its struggles here in America. This approaches the question from the class point of view, the Negro being regarded as an exploited worker. Second, from the point of view of the Negro being an oppressed nationality, a suppressed minority, suppressed by the capitalist class. And finally from the international scope, a point of view which takes in several revolutionary movements in the colonies; the national colonial movements, and independence movements carried on by the Indian and the Chinese workers, particularly as these relate to the struggle for self-determination and the struggle for independence from imperialist oppression. . . . In regard to the second viewpoint, the Negro as a suppressed nationality group. The question is mainly a national question from the point of view of racial oppression, discrimination and abuse heaped upon him as an oppressed race. Connected with this is the question of the Negro peasantry. The Comintern has pointed out the basis of the Negro question in this country as a national question, outlining in detail the struggles of the exploited peasants in the South, who are the great majority of the Negro workers in this country, against semi-slave and serf conditions. These struggles against the domination of the white ruling class against these slave remnants makes the peasant question the central question for the struggle of the Negro workers in this country. At the same time it involves the struggle of the peasants in the South for land which has been denied them.

9-K-30

Connected with this is the question of self-determination. This is part of the national question. The logical conclusion of the struggle against semi-slave conditions, against the conditions of the peasantry must be the right of self-determination. The struggle for self-determination must be put forward now as the struggle for the rights of the Negro workers and as a part of the struggle of the peasantry against the semi-slave conditions. The struggle for self-determination is logically connected up with the struggle of the Negro for equal rights, against the dominant ruling class that denies and takes away from the Negro workers and peasants all rights, civil, political, denying them any so-called democratic rights. Therefore our struggle for self-determination must be part of the national struggle. The slogan for self-determination, as pointed out by the Comintern letter is a propaganda slogan at the present moment. However, because this is not an action slogan but a propaganda slogan we must not deny the Negro workers the right of self-determination, to struggle for the realization of this slogan at the present time. We must not confuse the idea of self-determination and the struggle of the Negro workers, with the petty bourgeois idea of Garveyism but all the more struggle against them. Comrades, any vacillation in putting forward the question of self-determination of the Negro workers in this country and the Negro peasants denies the political line as laid down by the CI with regard to the Negro question. If we have any vacillation on this question it has in it the basis of white chauvinism.

As I said before, the struggle for self-determination, is one for the liquidation of slave remnants and serfdom conditions imposed on the Negroes. Any other idea leads us astray. For example the idea of Lovestone that the industrial revolution will take care of the Negro question. If we vacillate we will go over to the idea of the industrial revolution in the South being the means to liberate the Negro workers and peasants. In other words we will make the question of self-determination a question purely of proletarian struggles, that is, that we cannot struggle for the Negro peasants until after the realization of the revolution, that we can develop a movement among them only through the proletarianization of the peasant masses in the South, that this must occur before they can become a factor in the struggles of Negro workers in this country. Such a vacillation denies the struggle for the liquidation of the serf and semi-slave conditions and at the same time puts forward the reactionary theory of Lovestone that the Negro peasants in the South are a reserve of capitalist reaction. We find to the contrary that the movement in the South is a part of the revolutionary struggle in this country. At the same time we may also fall into a wrong theory, advanced by Pepper, for the struggle immediately for a Soviet Republic in this country. This policy is absurd; because the whole of the Negro question cannot be solved until the realization of the proletarian revolution and the victorious socialist struggle in this country, then nothing can be done before. This is a "leftist" conception leading to no action at all.

Now, comrades, with regard to self-determination and question of the Negro and white workers: the white workers as well as the Negro industrial workers of the North must be shown that the struggle for self-determination in the first place is a part of the struggle of the white workers against capitalism, against imperialism in the U. S.

First, why does the bourgeoisie uphold the idea of 100 per cent nationalism in this country? It upholds the idea of 100 per cent nationalism in order to separate the Negro workers from the white workers, in order to exploit without hindrance both the Negro workers and the white workers of the whole working class. That is white nationalism, the separation of the Negro workers on the basis of racial inferiority and white superiority. This gives the A. F. L. more hold upon the white workers, more opportunity to carry out their fascist role against the workers. It helps the socialist party play its social-fascist role.

Secondly, we must point out racial difference as factors in lowering the standards of the working class. When the white bosses can keep the races divided, they are able, as we know, to keep the standards of both white and Negro workers down. As long as the ruling class is able to keep up racial differences, the standards of the white workers are pushed down, and the standards of the general working class is lower. We have seen this in a number of cases. This is the second reason why we must draw the white workers into the struggle of the Negro workers for self-determination.

Thirdly, self-determination is the highest expression of complete social and political equality for the Negro workers. This is the crux of our struggle. We must point out that precisely at the present moment, in Gastonia and our struggle in the South, the sharpest struggles have developed because we began to undermine this oppression and exploitation of the Negro workers, and began to unify the Negro and white workers against the capitalists in the South. Immediately for this reason the bosses made such vicious attacks against us. The struggle for equality is in the main a struggle against the whole capitalist class, in which the Negroes stand at the very bottom of the exploited group in this country and thus form a base for the exploitation of the whole working class.

Fourthly the struggle for the political and social equality of Negro workers is in this way a part of the task of organizing and mobilizing the masses of Negro workers against capitalism and imperialism. We do not give chauvinism its class character, how it will affect our movement from a class point of view. Some of our comrades think that the Negro is not a factor when they are numerically weak. When we say the Negro workers are not a factor in an industry, we are denying that the Negro workers are a factor in the revolutionary struggle. Precisely in Gastonia, where the Negro workers in the textile industry consist of about 1 per cent to 4 per cent of the workers in the industry, precisely there, we had the sharpest struggle on the racial issue. We see that the expression, that the Negro workers are not a factor in an industry, shows a tendency of opportunism, a tendency of not putting every one of our revolutionary unions into the struggle of making the Negro question an issue in this country. In one union because the Negro department which was organized for the definite purpose of seeing that the union had a proper orientation to Negro work, and because the Negro Department fought bitterly against the opportunist tendency in the union, these Negroes were called black chauvinists. This is another way to cover up incorrect policies. I do not mean to say that there is any such thing as black chauvinism. Black chauvinism has been discussed by the Comintern. The Comintern is opposed to the idea that there is any such thing as black chauvinism. Why? Because when we take the Negro question as a question of oppression, we have had the bourgeoisie for 100 years and more utilizing the white working class against the Negro worker and therefore the Negro workers are suspicious of the white worker. Comrade Lenin at the Second Congress said that we had to lean back to reach them.

In regard to the ANLC we do not yet see that we must win the majority of Negro masses and backward elements, the peasantry, by a liberation movement which must be built among the Negro workers. The ANLC has not gone forward properly. We must build the ANLC into a broad mass organization. Also we have not sufficiently brought the Negro workers into the TUUL.

Our Negro department should not be isolated in general from the movement of the Party but every section of the Party must take steps to organize the Negro workers. Some say that the Negro department of the TUUL is too much connected up with the TUUL, that it is too much a part of the TUUL. That is precisely what we are trying to do is to make the Negro Department a part of the TUUL, so that every department is trying to bring Negro workers into the organization. But at the same time we are not trying to lose the identity of the Negro Department.

Now, Comrades, on the question of the Negro reformist organizations in this country. We will take up first the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—an organization that has been organized some twenty years, and at that time put forth the question of social and political equality of Negro and white workers from a petty bourgeois point of view. At the present time this organization is a petty bourgeois organization of intellectuals, which has not become numerically very large. The N.A.A.C.P. is the mouthpiece of this new rising bourgeois class of the Negro and at the same time shows its relationship with the white bourgeois class by having on its board of directors such fellows as Rosenwald, Rockefeller and other millionaires. This organization is now openly struggling against the whole working class. It is the same way with the Urban League. This is an urban organization having as its idea, organizing the workers for jobs. But it does not put forth wage demands of the workers, and says that the workers should not strike for better conditions or higher

wages, but should consider the boss their friend. The Garvey movement is a nationalist movement, a black Negro capitalist movement. Garvey is putting forth the idea of black capitalist enterprise and denying the right or the need of the Negro workers to organize in trade unions.

Closely connected with these reformist Negro organizations is the reformist trade union organization led by Randolph, and which he has betrayed—the Brotherhood of Negro Sleeping Car Porters. He betrayed this union into the A. F. of L. and at the same time has carried on open fascist attacks against the organizers of the American Negro Labor Congress, and at the present time is responsible for the imprisonment of Comrade Saul and Comrade Harper. We must make a determined struggle against these organizations.

Now, comrades, I want to take up the international aspect of our Negro question. The Negro workers in South Africa, in the West Indies are exploited in the same manner as the American Negroes. In South Africa the basis of reaction among the peasant and native elements of South Africa is the native chiefs, who are the agents of American and British imperialism. The struggle there must be made by the workers and peasants, against the whole imperialist oppression of the workers of these countries. We must put forward the setting up of native republics under peasants and workers control as is being done in India and China. It is in this connection that the London Conference of Negro workers which is to take place in Germany instead of London, where it was barred, has great importance. The Negro movement of this country, by developing a mass [illegible] of the Negro workers in this country will be able to influence and direct the liberation movement of the Negro workers in other parts of the world, and it is therefore, comrades, significant and important that we should give full support to our Negro work.

ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

By C. A. HATHAWAY.

(From a Speech Delivered at the Seventh Convention of the C. P. U. S. A.

An understanding of the Negro question requires clarity on the national question. Some of the Negro and white comrades are very much confused on this. We have had theories in the Party that it is not necessary to approach the Negro workers in a special manner, but only as workers. In varying degrees such conceptions are still held by some comrades in the Party. These theories if they are permitted to develop will prevent us from drawing the Negroes into the Party for a struggle against American imperialism.

The agrarian question lies at the base of the national question. If you examine the agrarian question in the South, you find that there are many slave remnants still prevalent in the United States.

The conditions of these Negro tenants in the South lay at the root of the Negro national movement, but in considering the development of this movement further you have to take into consideration both the Negro bourgeoisie and the Negro petty-bourgeoisie. The Negro bourgeoisie in the United States plays a contradictory role. On the one hand it strives more and more to unite socially with the white bourgeoisie, but, considering their color, this is almost impossible. At the same time their development as a class makes it necessary for them to unite the race, to give them a basis within the race for the development of their own industries, etc. So that you see the Negro bourgeoisie, and the Negro intellectuals, in their writings, in all of their various efforts, trying to unify the race on this basis, tending to give expression to this Negro nationalist movement, tending to rally the Negro agrarian masses for struggle against the white bourgeoisie. That is, they tend to unite them as a race. However, in the course of the development of the struggle of the Negro masses, the Negro bourgeoisie will inevitably go to the white bourgeoisie. This has to be clearly understood.

Nationalism does not have its roots among the Negro proletariat. That is why some of the comrades here who have lived in the North and among the Negroes in the Northern industrial sections, put forth the theory that you have to approach the Negroes only as a class. Here the strong nationalist tendencies have not developed to the same extent and do not reflect the general conditions of the Negroes—the persecutions that the Negroes in the South have had to undergo.

The Negro proletariat in the course of the development of this movement must, however, take the leadership of it as a revolutionary force against the bourgeoisie. In regard to Garveyism, which is proof of the acceptance of nationalism among the Negroes and refutes the theories of those comrades that say there is no base for nationalism, the whole line of Garveyism was to unite the Negroes as a race, instilling the idea among them that they could set up a Negro State in Africa, where they would have the full right of national self-determination. They carried their propaganda to great extremes. They created a Negro god in place of a white god, they gave Negro dolls to their children to play with. They carried on strong propaganda with their children, telling them not to play with white dolls, but only with Negro dolls. The whole line of this was to glorify everything Negro, to bring the Negroes together.

The reactionary character of this petty-bourgeois movement showed itself by the fact that instead of fighting against American capitalism and against white persecutions in the United States, they wanted to set up a Negro State in Africa. This shows on the one hand the nationalistic tendencies among the Negroes and the basis for nationalism among the Negroes, and on the other hand shows the inability of the Negro bourgeoisie to give leadership to such a movement. It is also interesting to know that the Garvey movement was opposed by the big Negro bourgeoisie. The big Negro bourgeoisie, while they advocated the unity of the race, knew that it would not work and that it would have to result in advocating a policy of co-operation with the whites.

The task that we are confronted with in this national movement is to strengthen and develop it. (The basis for it exists in the agrarian conditions in the South, in the relations that exist between the Negroes and the whites.) This has to be done by taking up very concretely the struggle against all forms of discrimination, demanding the equality of the Negro, demanding the liquidation of Jim Crowism, fighting for full social, political and economic equality as the central slogans, and developing the struggle of the Negro masses. There has been a tendency in the Party, however, to be satisfied with putting forth these slogans, a tendency among the Negro comrades to say this in itself is sufficient. But, comrades, if you only put forth these slogans themselves it is impossible for the Party to develop a struggle, to set it into motion. It is in the course of concrete struggle for social equality that you develop a movement. And you must remember, in addition, that the highest expression of this movement will be a struggle for self-determination itself. The slogan of self-determination is a basis upon which the Negro masses can be rallied.

These slogans cannot be separated. There are some comrades who have developed another idea, that you can struggle only for self-determination, that the other slogans can be dropped, or at least play only a secondary role. But if you pose the question this way, we do not develop the movement. Merely putting forth the slogan of self-determination is not a sufficient basis upon which to develop the struggle for a mass movement. But by developing the struggle all along the line for the emancipation of the Negroes, you are leading it to the point where it becomes a movement against American capitalism itself; these things are not realizable without struggle against the very citadels of capitalism here in the United States.

The slogan of self-determination must be conceived of as the highest expression of the struggle of the Negro masses in the United States. The slogan of self-determination means that we say to the Negro masses, "Under capitalism, under the domination of American imperialism, you are enslaved and oppressed, your right is the right of self-determination, the right of separating yourselves completely, even to the point of setting up a government of your own in those places where you are a majority." This is what the slogan means, and we must advocate it to the Negro masses, must prove to them that we as fellow-workers are fighting for their right to self-determination even to the point of separation. The slogan of self-determination can mean nothing else than this for our Party, comrades.

Some of the comrades have put forth the contention that if we say to the Negro masses, you have the right of setting up a government of your own, that this means segregation, that this means that we, also, like the bourgeoisie, propose that the Negro masses separate by themselves, that they set up their own government, and that we will have nothing at all to do with them. We mean nothing of the kind, comrades. We know that the Negro masses have been oppressed for centuries, we know that the Negro masses feel this oppression to the point where they have lost confidence, not only in the white ruling class, but in the whites as a whole, and to prove to the Negro masses our sincerity as workers, as revolutionists, it is up to us to show them that our policy will not be one of oppressing the Negroes, but of fighting for their self-determination to the point of separation. So in no sense can our policy be considered as one of segregation. Ours is a fight against segregation by giving the Negroes the right to complete separation if they desire it, but in doing this we do not force separation on the Negroes, we do not force the setting up of a separate republic, we fight for their right to set up such a republic if they see fit.

In the course of the struggle that is developing we put this forth in such a way that we constantly advocate the unity of the white workers and the Negro workers, the unity of the revolutionary movement of the Negroes and whites. It is necessary to bear in mind what Lenin said at the Third Congress, that the workers of an oppressed country must be most militant, most energetic in fighting for the right of the oppressed peoples to self-determination. At the same time the workers of the oppressing nation, while putting forth the slogan of self-determination, must carry on the most energetic struggle to convince them of their unity with the workers of the oppressing country.

Then I come to the question of the relationship of the struggle of the workers for national self-determination to that of the proletarian revolution. It has been stated that there is a conception on the part of some com-

Labor-1930 II

General

Unions, Strikes, etc.

rades that the proletarian revolution is entirely separated from the national revolution, that the national revolution can be carried through separately. Nobody has any such concept. The Party recognizes that in the course of the struggle in the United States the national revolutionary movement of the Negroes will become merged with the proletarian revolution, and the two of these will go on together. Daily worker

Also the conception of stating to the Negro masses now that "you can only realize self-determination through the proletarian revolution," if accepted, such a viewpoint as this would lead you into the same kind of an error as that which states, you only have to approach the Negroes on a class basis. It means you give up the possibility of mobilizing the Negro masses on a basis of struggle against inequality, for self-determination. It means that you would go to the Negroes in the South that you could not convince the Negro peasantry that it should fight against the conditions there, but that it should fight only in the hour of the proletarian revolution. Such an interpretation is incorrect, comrades. By putting forth the slogan of social and political equality, with the slogan of self-determination, you draw into the struggle the Negroes of the South, the Negro peasantry, certain sections of the Negro bourgeoisie—all of the elements that are persecuted and oppressed under capitalism in the South can be drawn into the struggle. You extend the forces that are available as allies in this struggle against American imperialism. That is why the Party insists on putting forth the sloyan of self-determination. Pepper's slogan of a Soviet Republic in the South, that is, giving the Negroes the right to set up a Soviet Republic of their own, is also a leftist slogan, a revolutionary slogan, but it has exastly the same effect of doing away with the immediate struggle. It is an opportunistic slogan.

9-19-30

New York

N. Y.

In the present situation we have to recognize the two-fold character of the Negro question. You have to approach the Negroes as a race and you have to approach them as workers. You have to remember that they are not only workers, they are also Negroes who have been persecuted by the whites for centuries, and with this question you have to link up that of the demands for social and economic equality, keeping in the forefront the slogan of self-determination as the highest expression of all of these slogans in the struggle of the Negro mases.

But you have to remember that if our Party is going to win the Negro masses we have to draw the white workers first and foremost into the struggle in behalf of and for the Negroes. The fact that they have been oppressed for centuries by the whites and that they therefore no longer trust the white workers any more than the white rulers, are reasons why it is necessary for the white section of our Party and for the revolutionary trade unions to take up the Negro question as its own, not to relegate it to the Negroes, but to take the lead in developing the struggle, together with the Negroes against all these forms of inequality.

This brings me to the question of white chauvinism. White chauvinism is the ideology of the American bourgeoisie and reflects itself very strongly among the American workers and even in our Party. It is necessary to develop a very sharp struggle within the revolutionary unions, in the unions of the A. F. of L. and among the white workers generally, against white chauvinism, by taking up this struggle on behalf of the Negro workers in our everyday work.

A word on a term that has gained currency in our Party, black chauvinism. This must be discarded in the Party as something non-existent. There are certain tendencies among the Negroes to fight against the whites and American imperialism and this reflects itself in a distrust, a justified distrust, of white workers also, who have for centuries participated in white persecutions against the Negroes. This is not chauvinism, this is a healthy reaction on the part of the Negro masses, and out task is to take this resentment of the Negroes that rightfully exists against the whites and turn this into a conscious revolutionary struggle against American capitalism as such. This must be the general line which the Party follows in the development of its struggle, and if it does this we can recruit large masses of Negro workers into the A. N. L. C. In this way we can develop a national organization among the Negroes, that can destroy the influence of the Negro bourgeois reformists influence and place the leadership of the Negro masses in the hands of the A. N. L. C. We can draw them into the proletarian revolutionary movement and in our struggle against American capitalism, we can defeat it and emancipate both the white and Negro workers in the United States.

Nat Turner, Negro Champion and Martyr

Daily worker 10-

11-11-30

N. Y.

By CYRIL BRIGGS

TODAY, November 11, is the anniversary of the murder by the American slave holding class of the Negro revolutionary leader, Nat Turner.

On this day while the American bourgeoisie make a mockery of the working-class dead in the last war with their fake phrases of democracy, self-determination, etc., the thoughts of the Negro masses and of the revolutionary white workers will turn to the heroic figure of Nat Turner, the daring Negro revolutionary who with sixty followers challenged the power of the slave-holding state of Virginia and threw terror into the hearts of the brutal slave owners of that day.

Bosses Try to Destroy Revolutionary Traditions.

The American bosses, with the support of the treacherous Negro petty bourgeois misleaders (preachers, landlords, business men) have very nearly succeeded in wiping out of the minds of the Negro masses all revolutionary traditions. The white imperialists and their Negro tools have set up in the place of such heroic figures as Nat Turner, Frederick Douglas, Denmark Vesey, etc., the pitiful figures of such serviles and traitors as Booker T. Washington and the even more despicable Moton. By pretending that Negroes are "inferior," that their character and role have been immemorially servile and subordinate, the imperialist oppressors seek to justify their savage oppression and super-exploitation of the Negro masses.

In support of this policy, the utmost care is taken by the prostitute bourgeois historians to consistently present the picture of the Negro as a slave, satisfied with his slave status and incapable of revolt. This policy is faithfully supported by misleaders like Kelly Miller, and the officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League and other Negro reformist organizations.

Negro Misleaders Support Enemy.

To these Negro misleaders any thought of the frightfully oppressed Negro masses joining ranks with the revolutionary white workers of this country for the overthrow of their mutual oppressors is unthinkable and horrible. For these traitors there is, then, no inspiration in revolutionary traditions. For the Negro masses, however, groaning under a ruthless oppression and virtual slavery, the case is different.

Nat Turner launched his revolt on the night of August 31, 1831. John Brown invaded Virginia with 19 men, and with the expressed determination to take no lives save in self-defense. Nat Turner, far more resolute and capable, attacked Virginia from within, with only six men, and with the revolutionary determination to spare no life of the slave-holding class until slavery was completely crushed.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

General.

London Conference of Negro Workers

General Plan for the Election of the Negro Delegation to Atend the International Trade Union Conference of Negro Workers To Be Held at London, England, July 1st, 1930.

Daily Worker
6-21-30

THE International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, jointly with the Trade Union Unity League, has worked out a plan whereby the election of the Negro delegates to attend the International Trade Union Conference of Negro Workers to be held at London, England, on July 1, will be an integral part of the election of the delegates to attend the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. The National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League has already issued instructions to all of its affiliated organizations to proceed with the election of delegates.

New York, N.Y.

Forward to World Congress.

To this London Conference of Negro workers will come Negro delegates from Africa, the West Indies, parts of South America and the United States to work out plans for uniting the forces of Negro labor and joining with the workers of other races and nationalities for a combined struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

The election of the delegates in the United States will be conducted on the basis of wide campaigns by the Trade Union Unity League to organize the unorganized Negro and white, Latin American and other foreign-born workers of the U.S.A., to struggle against unemployment, to fight racial discrimination, to establish unity between white and black workers, to support the struggle for self-determination of the Negro masses in the Southern part of the United States, to bring a big quota of Negro workers into the T.U.U.L. in its drive for 50,000 new members, and finally to carry on a wide campaign to link up the struggles of the Negro toilers of the U.S.A. with the struggles of the Negro toilers in other parts of the world.

General Plan of Elections.

The T.U.U.L. is beginning a campaign to elect 30 delegates for the Fifth World Congress of the R.I.L.U., a minimum of 8 of these delegates shall be Negro workers, who shall also be delegates to the London conference of Negro workers. At least two shall be young workers and one a woman.

Negro minorities in American Federation of Labor locals Negro workers in A.F.L. jim crow locals, independent unions of Negro workers and other Negro working class organizations are especially invited to participate in the T.U.U.L. elections by placing nominees in the election campaigns of the various industrial unions, industrial leagues and the districts of the T.U.U.L. Generally the elections will be conducted on the basis of industries. A minimum of one Negro delegate shall come from the following industries: Mining, metal, marine, automobile, packing, railroad and agriculture.

Plan of Nomination and Election.

1.—**Nominations:** Each local union, local league, shop committee of all the National Industrial Unions and Leagues and districts of the T.U.U.L. is entitled to one candidate. Mass meetings are to be called by these locals and groups to which shall be invited all workers from shops and factories in the locality—organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed, Negro and white. Nominations for candidates are to be made at these meetings and voting conducted by show of hands (there will be no secret balloting). The worker receiving the highest number of votes in each local or group shall be the nominee for that local. The names and all particulars are to be sent to the Executive Boards not later than April 21.

2.—**Elections:** The Executive Boards or special election committees shall select the 20 highest candidates of this nomination, write them on a sheet of paper and submit them for national industrial elections, instructing the locals to hold similar mass meetings as for the nominations. A vote is to be taken on the quota of delegates allotted to the respective industrial unions. The Executive Boards or elections committees shall tabulate the votes and declare the candidates receiving the highest votes according to allottment, to be elected as delegates. The Negro delegates thus elected as delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Red International Labor Unions will also be delegates to the London Conference of Negro workers.

3.—**Special District Elections:** In industries where there are no industrial unions or industrial leagues of the T.U.U.L. three delegates for those locals, shop committees and left wing minorities that function outside the regular industrial unions. Special district T.U.U.L. elections shall be conducted for the election of these delegates, similar to the campaigns for nominations and elections as above.

The campaigns for the election of these delegates shall be conducted on the basis of wide campaigns of revolutionary competition to build the T.U.U.L by the number of workers, Negro and white, organized and unorganized that are drawn into participation in the election of the delegates, by the number of new members brought into the unions and leagues, by the number of special delegate stamps sold by industries by the number of shop committees organized during the campaign, by the number of new subscribers gotten for Labor Unity, by the number of unemployed councils organized and by the number of special meetings held to popularize the London Conference of Negro Workers.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 12 1930

GREEN TESTIFIES AT RED INQUIRY

Says Moscow Is Trying to Overthrow U. S.

AND SEIZE LABOR FEDERATION

But, He Adds, American Workers Will Never Compromise.

WASHINGTON, June 12 (A. P.).—The assertion that Communistic organizations had been formed in the United States to overthrow the Government was made by William Green president of the American Federation of Labor, who testified before the House committee which is investigating the activities of Reds in this country.

At the same time Green placed his organization on record as "uncompromisingly opposed to Communism and to the Communistic philosophy."

The Communists have felt, Green said, that to bring about world revolution and the destruction of the American Government they would have to overthrow and control the American Federation of Labor. He added that there never would be a compromise with them.

Cites Red Organization.

Green testified that there had been rganized in this country the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the Trade Union Unity League, the Pioneer Youth Movement and the American Negro Labor Congress. He said that they were all directed from Moscow.

As the hearing began Representative Fish, the chairman, said that he believed the Federation of Labor was entitled to the gratitude of the people for combating Communistic propaganda.

Not the Rotary Club.

"It is the avowed purpose of communism, through decisions at Moscow," Green said, "to capture the control of the American Federation of Labor. You will observe there is no attempt to invade social organizations. You will observe there is no attempt to break into such organizations as the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, Chambers of Commerce and into similar fields. But it is the avowed purpose to break into the organization of the working people and to mobilize discontent.

"They know that if revolution is to originate it must be among the masses of people and through the dissatisfaction of the working people."

Potentially Serious.

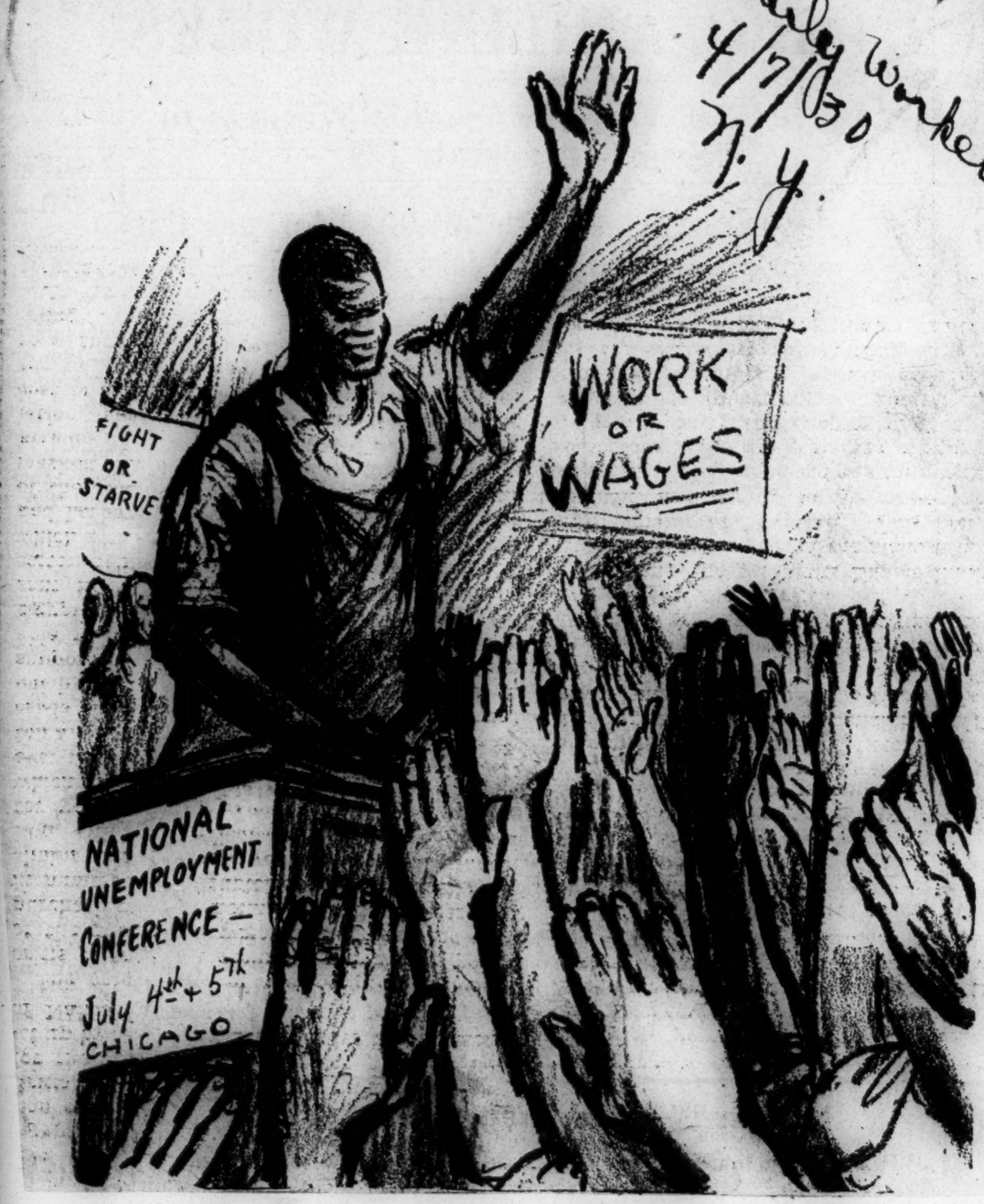
Green said that the importance of the communistic-sponsored organizations was inconsequential at the present time, but that it was the potential importance of their activity that was serious.

At the convention of the Workers' Party in Chicago in 1925, he said, a resolution had been adopted, holding that the communistic problem in the United States "is to break the bonds which still tie the working class to its exploiters, and to develop a consciousness of these interests as a class."

"Moscow has set for its American coworkers, a 'present task' which is to cultivate conditions and bring about a realignment of forces in America which will promote the coming of the revolution in America and the rest of the world," Green asserted.

"THOSE IN FAVOR OF FIGHTING—!"

By Fred Ellis



India and the Negro Workers

By JAMES W. FORD.

THE power and swing of the colonial revolutionary movement is centered today in India. Here the great colonial upsurge which sweeps from Africa to Aisa and Latin America in the struggle for liberation from imperialist exploitation and oppression, is expressed in the strongest form.

The economic crisis which broke loose last fall is now seen involving the whole world. The price of material of the colonies are depreciating. Unemployment is reaching unheard of proportions. Untold poverty exists in all the colonies, particularly in the Negro colonies, and amongst the Negro masses in general.

The imperialists are in a life and death struggle, both between themselves and against local native capitalists for the already limited colonial markets. Speed-up methods are put into effect in the colonies as in the capitalist countries.

Squeezing the Workers.

As a result of all this, we see greater exploitation in the colonies, the cutting of wages, the extending of the work day, the general lowering of the already low standard of living and the driving of natives from the best lands.

Against the effects of this, the colonial masses are in revolt. The workers in the industries are leading—uniting and giving direction to the whole revolutionary movement, including great peasant revolts.

Significance of India.

It is in this connection that India today is of such great significance for the world revolutionary movement and particularly the Negro workers. The Indian workers have been the leaders and the initiators of the great wave of revolt against British imperialism, which has been shown by a great number of strikes that have taken place in India, and are thus giving leadership and direction for the whole revolutionary wave of the peasants and the most exploited masses of India, pushing the movement forward with great militancy, on past the bounds of Gandhi's passive resistance philosophy.

The Role of the "Labor" Government.

The imperialists, through the British "Labor" (chauvinist) government are using the most brutal and repressive measures against the Indian toiling masses. Each day's dispatches report hundreds killed and wounded, shot down by the soldiers of the British "labor" government, but the revolting Indian masses continue to move forward, they are leading a militant attack directed against world imperialism.

Besides guns and airplanes, tear gas and bombs the imperialists find other means to attempt to check this growing revolt of the Indian toilers. Already Gandhi stands in the road of this great Indian upsurge, attempting to block it. He tries to lead the Indian masses from militant struggle into the road of "passive resistance," for this the British imperialists are glad and thankful. Gandhi plays his role as a petty-bourgeois lawyer and middle class leader, betraying the great masses of Indian toilers. For the Negro toilers this Indian revolutionary movement has the greatest lessons.

Already the eceonomic crisis, and the resultant intensified speed-up has produced mass unemployment amongst Negroes. Thousands are working part time, at least a half million are unemployed, and wages are being slashed right and left. In the South millions of Negroes on the farms are being pushed down to greater poverty as a result of the farm crisis, lynch-law and mob vengeance is on the up grade.

The American Negro petty-bourgeoisie are crying, "We need a Gandhi in America," but for every Gandhi in India there are a hundred Negro petty-bourgeois betrayers of the Negro toilers in America. What the Negro toilers need is the leadership of and participation in a powerful revolutionary trade union movement.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Georgia

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 1 - 1930

Unionism a Generation Distant In Industrial Southeast, With Hatred of Radicals Widespread

Huge Reservoir of Cheap White and Unskilled Negro Labor Still To Be Drained Before Organized Workers Will Dictate Hours and Pay

This is the fourth article of a series dealing with the rise of industry now bringing wealth to the old Southeast.

By Allen Raymond

The Southeast of twenty years from now will be exactly the kind of place which organized capital and industrial management make of it. Unionized labor will not begin to obtain a voice in the economic government of the South until new and greater industries have drained the vast reservoir of poor white and Negro unskilled labor to a far lower level numerically than exists today.

Last summer after the Communist troubles in the Carolinas and Tennessee the American Federation of Labor announced that it was about to embark on a five-year campaign for the unionization of workers in the South, primarily in the textile mills, but aiming toward the establishment of craft unions in every industry.

Any one traveling through the South who sees the great farm population, white and black, and who talks with Southern editors, business men, industrialists, and those capable economists in the Southeastern universities who are viewing the industrial rise in a non-partisan, scientific spirit will return convinced that unionism is a generation distant throughout this region.

Unskilled Labor Predominates

Thus far the industries going into the Southeast have required unskilled or semi-skilled labor, and very little else; such labor as can be quickly trained, and quickly replaced from a shifting population of little schooling. There is the textile industry, employing whites and the steel industry employing both whites and Negroes. What the steel industry has learned of the capabilities of Negro labor is enlightening.

The report of industrial engineers on Negro labor in Southern steel mills reads as follows:

"A most desirable class available for common labor is the Negro. His capacity for the most part is that of common laborer, though in numerous instances he has proven his fitness for semi-skilled or even skilled positions. The Negro is not susceptible to radical agitation, is tractable, his requirements are nominal and mode of living economical. He understands the language and basic ideals of the country, and to a large extent indicates a preference for task or piece work.

"The reverse side of this labor is, to a degree, their poor attendance and lack of punctuality, but this can largely be overcome by a careful selection and weeding out process. To accomplish this requires time, care and patience and can only be accomplished by executives who are willing to exercise such care and patience and who are in thorough sympathy with a policy that has for its purpose the training of colored labor for a higher class of skilled work.

"Examples of the results obtained by an intelligent use of this selective and weeding out process have been obtained from two large employers of labor in the Birmingham, Ala., district. One, employing 20,000 men, of whom 55 per cent are Negroes, reports a total labor turnover of 11.7 per cent during 1928. The other reports turnover of 2 per cent a month and says of common and unskilled labor, 'we consider the colored labor superior to any other form in this country'."

Unionizing the Negro Doubted

Southern industrialists with whom the writer has talked doubt uniformly the possibility of unionizing the colored labor of the region. As long as the non-unionized Negro exists they doubt the effectiveness of unionizing whites. For the purposes of unskilled or semi-skilled labor, black and white stand on a level of equality as far as efficiency and desirability go in the eyes of large-scale employers of both.

Added to this great stumbling block in the path of the announced compaign by the American Federation of Labor is the widespread, violent hatred of radicalism, which has come through the Southeast as an aftermath of last year's riots in the Carolinas and Tennessee. The Communist tinge to efforts at unionization which preceded these disorders has left in the mass mind of the Southeast an inescapable connection between "unions" and "reds."

Radicalism, in the Southeast, has come to mean something quite different from an economic or political philosophy. It is something vaguely horrible, a plague brought from distant Europe which strikes at the morality of moral communities. Its immediate connotations are "free love" and "atheism." Its typical manifestations are strikes, rioting and bloodshed. It will be years before the memory of Gastonia and Marion has become so dulled in the Southeastern mind that "communism" and "unionism" mean two different things.

Gives Capital an Open Field

Capital and management, then, have a clear, untrammeled field in the rising industrial Southeast to make exactly the kind of communities they will. So dire has been the necessity of the Southeast for more pay rolls that cities and towns are vieing with each other in offering free land, or exemptions from taxation over short periods of years, or other bonuses if industrial concerns will only locate within their borders.

The very words "new factory" and "new pay roll" cast a spell over all this area. It seems inevitable that the local press and politicians and minor courts will reflect for the most part the wishes and views of the entrepreneurs who now are bringing gold into a land so long starving for it.

The Southeast is convinced that its low-priced labor is efficient, and can supply figures to prove that it surely is for the textile, steel and other industries now rising there.

In 1927 the manufacturers of pig iron in Alabama employed 4,157 workers, whose total yearly wages were $4,574,023, or $1,100.32 a worker. For this commodity the value added by manufacture was $3,343 a worker. The figures for Pennsylvania were 8,330 workers employed with average wage of $1,682. The value added to raw material by manufacture was $3,599.

A comparison of these figures indicates that although the value added by manufacture a worker was 7.2 per cent greater in Pennsylvania than in Alabama, it was necessary to pay the Pennsylvania workman 34.7 per cent more wages to obtain that extra value. From the standpoint of $1 spent in wages the Alabama manufacturer had an advantage of 20.4 per cent in value added by manufacture.

Living Cost of Labor Lower

A similar study of the cast iron pipe industry was made by the Alabama industrialists. They found that in that industry the average wage in Alabama was $979 and the average was in Pennsylvania was $1,409. The value added to raw material by manufacture was $1,969 in Alabama and $2,222 in Pennsylvania.

Percentages based on these figures show that the value added by manufacture to raw material is 11.4 per cent a worker in Pennsylvania in the cast iron pipe industry, but that the average wage of the Pennsylvania worker is 30.6 per cent greater. In other words, for each dollar spent in wages the Alabama manufacturer has 14.6 per cent more added value in manufacture than the Pennsylvanian.

For industries in which the wage cost, then, is a large element in the cost of manufacture Alabama seems to have something to sell. The lower productivity of Southern workers is believed in the Southeast to be merely a transitory phase of industry. It will be wiped out, the Southeast believes, by the great advance in schooling which is now being made throughout the area. But the lower wages will remain, even after Southern wages are considerably higher than they are now and hours of labor shorter. The differential in wage will continue favorable to the Southeastern manufacturer largely because of climatic advantages which make costs of living inevitably cheaper.

Hard to Starve, Can't Freeze

One of the striking characteristics of the poor white farmer's situation is the fact that it is practically impossible to starve in the Southeast and impossible to freeze. Housing and mill construction alike will always be cheaper here, where no stern winter blasts force expensive protection against the weather. Food is cheaper than in more rigorous climates and will always continue to be. Less clothing is needed.

For these reasons the inhabitants of the Southeast can obtain a higher standard of life than can persons in the North for the same amount of cash income. The "iron law of wages" takes these factors into account. Even in the higher skilled, unionized class of labor, Southern wages will be lower than Northern, as they are today, because the worker can be supported more cheaply in the comfort he demands if he is to render efficient work.

Comparative figures on income illustrate this. College and university professors average a yearly salary of $2,660 in the Southern states, and $3,033 in the Northern. Clergymen average a yearly salary of $716 in the Southern states and $981 in the Northern.

Trade union wages in 1929 reflect the same difference. Newspaper linotype operators averaged $1 an hour in the South and $1.14 elsewhere. Carpenters averaged 90 cents an hour in the South and $1.20 elsewhere. Painters average 87 cents an hour in the South and $1.25 an hour elsewhere.

Climate a Trade Magnet

To observers in the industrial Southeast, all these factors operating on the business life of the nation seem like so many magnets, drawing factories out of the highly urban Northern cities of more severe climate, to the cheap land and low costs of a territory where nature is an ally instead of an enemy.

In a new border town where Tennesseeans, Georgians and Alabamans can almost shake hands without leaving their home states, the writer saw a pretty row of bungalows, built for workers in a new factory. About 250 houses had been built in different portions of the town by a single construction company. They differed in style. They had ample space around them. They were dwellings in which any modest man might be content to live.

The four-room houses, equipped with bath, hot water tank, and other conveniences making them livable were built at a cost of $1,580 apiece, and were designed to be rented for $16 apiece. The five-room houses were built for $1,850 each, and designed to be rented for $21.50 a month.

The same lower construction costs that characterize Southern housing characterize Southern factory building. It is because of factors like these that "cheap Southern labor" need not connote "exploited labor."

Outside of Asheville, N. C., the American Enka Corporation of New York has built a new rayon plant at a cost of $10,000,000. It is a Dutch corporation, building its rayon mill in this country to be behind the American tariff wall instead of on the wrong side of it, and to be close to the supply of raw material which the Southeast affords so generously. The corporation has built houses of five, six and eight rooms, brick cottages, prettily designed and laid out with a fine sense of community welfare.

The American Chatillon Corporation, another great rayon concern, has a similar fine new village at Rome, Ga., and both these new "mill villages" are show places, to which sightseers are taken from miles around.

Great Opportunity at Hand

Nowhere in this country more than through the Southeast has enlightened enterprise so great an opportunity both for profit and for an absolutely free hand—within the limits of competitive necessity—for the creation of fine communities.

Now that the textile industry is in the doldrums, and its managers are seeking some way out of the cut-throat competition that has dogged its pioneer history in every country, a movement is under way to improve at least the standards of long hours which have ruled in Southern mills.

The movement was reflected in a recent speech made in the Southeast by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in which he declared that mill executives representing 21,700,000 spindles, or 63 per cent of the cotton spindles in action in the country, had agreed to a shorter working week.

Fifty-five hours for daytime operation and fifty hours for nighttime operation was the recommended maximum, with this recommendation looking toward complete abolition of overtime work on both day and night shifts. The recommendation is aimed to curb temporary, abnormal "rush work" conditions which have prevailed at times in some of the mills, and to distribute production more uniformly throughout the year, thereby offsetting periods of depression and unemployment.

Another article tomorrow will discuss the wealth of resources waiting to be tapped in the Southeast and the types of industry now moving into the region.

AFL UNIONS BACK SOUTH DEFENSE

Defy Treacherous AFL Leadership

9-25-30

The protest aroused among workers against the attempt to send six of their fellows to the electric chair in Atlanta, Georgia, was demonstrated again today in the receipt by the International Labor Defense of $100 and a resolution of solidarity from the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Local 15, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The resolution of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Local 155, states that "boss clas tyranny now seeks to send to the electric chair at Atlanta, Georgia, six workers (Powers, Carr, Burlak, Story, Newton and Dalton) including two Negro and two women workers, whose only crime is their unyielding loyalty to the working class. Mass meetings organized by these workers were broken up by the police and they were charged under an old pre-Civil War statute, originally directed against the discontent of Negro slaves, but now amended to all workers, with "attempting to incite to insurrection" and with "'distributing insurrectionary literature."

The resolution further states that this union local "demands the immediate liberation of the six workers, Powers, Car, Dalton, Story, Newton and Burlak, and the immediate repeal of the so-called "insurrection" law, an instrument of capitalist class justice against the working class."

Similar resolutions and expressions of solidarity, together with funds for legal defense, were received today by the International Labor Defense, which is conducting the defense in this case from many other unions. Among them were the Pattern Makers' Association of Indianapolis; International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Kenora, Ontario; Brewery Workers; Local 277, Journeymen Tailors Union, Chicago; and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 780, Cape Fear.

NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y.
NOV 20 1930

WOMAN LABOR ORGANIZER HITS MILLS IN SOUTH

Miss Ann Burlack, 19, Facing Possible Death, Talks in Albany.

Miss Ann Burlack, nineteen year old Georgia cotton mill labor organizer, told an audience of 100, in that Sons or Italy Hall last night, that industrial conditions in the south are deplorable.

As one of six organizers scheduled to go on trial next week under an old law providing death for insurrection, Miss Burlack denounced southern mill owners for their efforts to "crush the spirit of both white and black workers."

The meeting unanimously voted to telegraph Governor Hardman of Georgia asking that he free the six workers who face death if convicted.

Last night's meeting was orderly. A large number of Negroes mingled with the whites who composed the bulk of the audience. Pennants and banners bearing inscriptions in red paint hung on the walls. They bore legends such as: "Workers, Don't Starve, Fight," "Down With the Social Fascisti," "Fight for Unemployment Insurance," and "Demand the Release of All Class War Prisoners."

Vociferous demonstrations of approval interrupted the youthful strike organizers' talk. She discussed particularly the treatment of Negro mill workers. Pointing to thirty-seven lynchings this year, Miss Burlack declared: "It is not because the people of the south are becoming more barbaric, but because a crisis has hit the entire country. The white masters will go to the extreme of lynching in order to crush the spirit of the black race."

Festive Activities Feature

:: *PARADE AND LAKEWOOD PROGRAM OUTSTANDING EVENTS* ::

Workingman's Holiday Today

Opening with a huge parade in which every phase of organized labor will be represented, Atlanta today will celebrate Labor Day with a program teeming with holiday features and participated in by the state, county and city officially, while banks, stores, business houses and factories will close to give employes the opportunity of taking part in the annual celebration.

Festive activities will center around two outstanding observations of the workingman's day of days—one in the forenoon, when, beginning at 10:30 o'clock the big parade will form and proceed along a lengthy line of march through downtown thoroughfares, and the other during the afternoon at Lakewood park, where an entertainment and amusement program will hold forth, to continue into the night.

For thousands of other Atlantans Labor Day will have a literal significance entailing actual work. For them it will be just September 1 again, and will mean that the moving van once more will back up to the old residence and haul away the furnishings to a new domicile. In this, of course, it will be the housewife who will be the marshal of the day, directing the "moving men" to be careful about taking the piano down the steps and the usual anxiety during the transporting of the family china. It will give the menfolk their yearly opportunity of insisting on riding with the driver and interjecting a few well-placed suggestions—which, it is said, usually go unheeded.

Line of March.

The line of march of the regular parade, which will be under the guidance of William Strauss as chief marshal, will begin at Washington and Mitchell streets, where lines will undergo formation, continue west on Mitchell to Whitehall, north to Peachtree and thence out to Baker street, where it will disband. In it will march thousands of workmen representing every craft and industry, and floats symbolic of the wageearner will be interspersed at frequent intervals, on which pretty misses will give the procession the feminine touch.

Assisting Marshal Strauss will be John F. Scott, W. C. McCulley and J. S. Hughes, well known in the field of organized labor, while at the forefront of the procession will be found heads and former heads of trade federations, a mounted police escort, a band, the mayor and members of city council, Fulton county commissioners, drum corps, city firemen, city and county school teachers.

The first division of the parade will be led by Marshal Strauss, with J. Sid Tiller, Jr., as mascot, and E. O. McClain and J. Sid Tiller as divisional aides. The second division will be under the direction of Assistant Marshal Scott and will follow the Georgia Power Company band. In this division will march the Street & Electric Railway Workers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and Ladies' Auxiliaries No. 45 and No. 351; International Association of Machinists No. 1; Printing Pressmen No. 8 and Webb Pressmen No. 10.

9-1-30

The third division, under leadership of Assistant Marshal McCulley, will follow a band conducted by Emil Schurr and will include garment workers, elevator constructors, steam and hoisting engineers, structural iron workers, molders, carpenters, plumbers, pipe fitters and federal employes.

Atlanta, Ga.

Division 4 will be led by Assistant Marshal Hughes and will have among the ranks electrical workers, city and county public service employes, boilermakers, bookbinders, upholsterers, Typographical Union, blacksmiths, nailers, barbers, tailors, painters' district council, motion picture operators, bricklayers and masons. The colored division of the parade will follow, with lathers, plasterers, county and city school teachers.

The nationwide radio address of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which is scheduled to be delivered at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon from Washington, is to be conveyed to the assembled throngs at Lakewood by means of special loud-speaker arrangements at the park, it was announced.

Other features of the big free program at the amusement park, as announced over the week-end, included a 20-event athletic and motor racing card, fireworks and dancing.

Colored units of the Atlanta Federation of Trades also have planned a gala celebration of Labor Day at Sunset Amusement park.

The park will open at 10 o'clock this morning and the entertainment will be featured by a huge barbecue, an afternoon dance from 3 until 6 o'clock and a night dance beginning at 8:30 o'clock. A speaking program has been arranged, it was announced.

Rerouting of Cars.

The Georgia Power Company has announced the following rerouting of street cars for the period of the parade today:

Decatur-Fair-Marietta street route: Cars turn back at Decatur and Pryor streets at east end. River loop (Marietta to Walton to Forsyth to Marietta streets) at west end.

Ponce de Leon cars: Walker-West View route: Via Mitchell to Broad to Marietta to Forsyth streets a south end. Peachtree to Ivy to Auburn to Pryor to Edgewood to Ivy at north end.

Irwin-Boulevard: West Hunter route: Mitchell to FGorsyth to Marietta to Broad to Mitchell at south end. Auburn to Pryor to Edgewood to Ivy to Auburn at north end.

Highland Avenue; Federal Prison route: Pryor to Edgewood to Ivy to Houston; return same route.

Forrest Avenue; Capitol Avenue roue: Mitchell to Pryor to Edgewood to Ivy; return same route.

Peachtree-Whitehall route: Whitehall and Forsyth to Alabama to Broad to Mitchell to Forsyth and Whitehall at south end.

Peachtree to Ivy to Auburn to Pryor to Edgewood to Ivy at north end.

Cooper-Pine Street route: Turn back at Whitehall and Cooper street at south end. Ivy to Auburn to Pryor to Edgewood to Ivy at north end.

English Avenue-Soldiers' Home route: Turn back at Decatur and Pryor streets at east end. River loop (Marietta to Walton to Forsyth to Marietta) at west end.

Buckhead and Oglethorpe routes: Turn back at West Peachtree and Baker streets. All lines not listed will operate over regular routes.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia.

Negro Worker in Ga. Says Daily Worker Aids Negro Struggle

Worker

From a Negro worker in Atlanta, Georgia, comes word of the bitter exploitation of the Negro masses and an appeal for The Daily Worker to help them in their struggles.

"Sir," writes this Negro worker. "I write you to let you know that I've ben informed of your liture, the Daily Workers, so I am conserned about it, for down here we as black men have a hard time, we are but slaves—working for nothing and Jim Crowed, and not allowed no priveliges. So please send me a coppy of your litture. Wishing you success for your cause."

GRAND JURY INDICTS 4 MORE COMMUNISTS

Two White Women and Two Negroes Must Face Trial on Capital "Insurrection" Charge.

Constitution

Communist workers facing trial on capital offense indictments as the result of alleged attempts to incite insurrection Friday were increased to six when the Fulton county grand jury returned true bills against Mary Dalton and Ann Burlack, white women, and Gilmer Brady and Henry Story, negroes.

5-31-30

Joe Carr and M. H. Powers, communist organizers, were indicted recently by the grand jury on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection, and are scheduled for trial during the early part of this summer. All six communists are in Fulton tower and are being held without bond.

Shortly after the indictments were returned J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the International Labor Defense, issued a call for a "nation-wide protest" meeting over the imprisonment of the six communists here, setting as the date June 7, "the first anniversary of the heroic resistance by the Gastonia, N. C., textile strikers."

Engdahl, who announced that he had returned to Atlanta after a tour of the Carolinas to help organize mass demonstrations, gave out a second statement declaring that one of the reasons the four men and two women are in jail here was because they sought to talk about "the very conditions" brought out in the graft trial of City Clerk Walter C. Taylor.

Friday's indictment alleges that the two white women and two negroes attempted to incite insurrection on May 21. The defendants were arrested by a police squad led by Captain Grover C. Fain at a meeting place on Auburn avenue.

An indictment against the four communists Friday charged that they circulated insurrectionary papers as follows: "The Daily Worker," "The Liberator," "Out of a Job," by Earl Browder; "Read as You Fight," "Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party," "On the Road to Bolshevization," "The Trade Unions and Socialist Construction in the U. S. S. R.," by Katerina Evdeyeva; "The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels; "Women in the Soviet Union," "The Program of the Communist International," "The Constitution and Statutes of the C. I.," "Labor and Southern Cotton Mills," by Myra Page; "State and Revolution," by V. I. Lenin; "Revolutionary Lessons," by V. I. Lenin; "Program of the Trade Unity League," "Proletarian Revolution," by V. I. Lenin; "Communist Party, U. S. A., District 17."

'Reds' Adjourn In Haste

:: TWO YOUTHFUL ORGANIZERS JAILED BY POLICE ::

As Tear Bombs Burst

Atlanta's acquaintance with communists, generally understood to be the name of a political party with its mainspring somewhere in Russia, was slightly renewed Sunday afternoon when between 75 and 100 men and women, black and white, encountered a couple of tear gas bombs which police say were thrown by a red sympathizer who had attended a called session at Rucker's hall, a third floor meeting place at the corner of Auburn and Piedmont avenues.

3/30/30

The explosion led to the arrest of two youths who gave police their names of M. H. Powers and Joe Carr. They were booked at the police station on charges of disorderly conduct and "spieling," a joint charge which was never clearly explained on the blotter. The two, with Miss Mary Dalton, awaiting trial on a charge of disturbing the meeting William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, held here a week ago Sunday, have approached O. C. Hancock, attorney, with offices in the Hurt building, to represent them. Bonds of $100 each were posted Sunday for Powers and Carr, while Miss Dalton had previously posted a bond of $300.

Constitution

About 100 persons, black and white, had responded to a circular appeal to attend the mass meeting in the interest of the workers of Atlanta. Powers was billed to speak on "The City Grafters and the Unemployment Situation" while Carr, said to be a young communist league organizer, was billed to speak on "The Youth in the Next War."

Answering a call which came to headquarters, Captain Grover C. Fain and Captain J. W. Barfield took a squad of 20 patrolmen and plain-clothes officers and went to ascertain the trouble back of the complaint. The officers found the communists ready to plead the cause of the masses before an audience of blacks and whites. The two organizers were taken to headquarters, where Chief of Police Beavers, after hearing the report of his men, directed that they be released.

Meanwhile, the audience was waiting—for something. It soon happened. A young man, described to be of ultra blond type, loosed a tear gas bomb. The audience rushed pell mell down two flights of stairs, one man, according to subsequent reports to the police, being injured in flight and a number of men driven to tears.

Under direction of Lieutenant Barfield, police took Powers and Carr to the scene of their communistic activities and discovered the result of the gas bomb explosion. Patrolmen Ed Cason and R. T. Denny promptly rearrested Powers and Carr and this time Chief Beavers directed that they be held for trial before Recorder A. W. Calloway this morning.

Miss Dalton, who spoke at a number of meetings held in Rucker's Hall and at communist headquarters, 422 1-2 Decatur street, prior to the Sunday afternoon disturbance, was said to be out of the city.

Four Are Indicted On Insurrection Charges

Constitution

ATLANTA, GA., May 30.—(AP)—Mary Dalton and Ann Burlack, white girls, and Gilmer Brady and Henry Storey, negroes today were indicted by the Fulton County Grand Jury on charges of attempting to incite insurrection and circulating insurrectionary papers.

5-31-30

Under an old Georgia statute the maximum penalty for attempting to incite insurrection is death.

The four were charged in the indictments with defying the authorities of Atlanta by attempting to hold an alleged communist meeting, and with carculating papers against the United States Government.

Mass Arrests

Similar indictments were returned several weeks ago against Joe Carr and M. H. Powers, who are held without bail in the Fulton County pail awaiting trial.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR COMMUNIST ORGANIZERS ON TRIAL, ATLANTA, TODAY

Carolina Supreme Court Gives Decision on New Gastonia Trial This Week; 20-Year Sentences

Only Mass Protest of Working Class Can Save Nine Whose "Crime" Is Organizing, Defense

Southern mill owners' justice, operating through Georgia and North Carolina courts has the fate, the freedom, the very lives of nine militant organizers of the working class in its hands today. It will try and kill two of them, and send seven more to the penitentiary for sentences up to 20 years.

Daily Worker

M. H. Powers, Communist district organizer, and Joe Carr, Young Communist League organizer, go on trial today in an undoubtedly biased court at Atlanta, Georgia, accused of "inciting to insurrection," and "circulating insurrectionary papers" because they issued leaflets giving the Communist Party program of uniting Negro and white workers in a common fight against oppression and exploitation, and stating the demands of the unemployed for work or wages.

5-31-30

At Unemployment Meeting.

Powers and Carr were arrested for holding an unemployment meeting at Atlanta, March 9. Police attacked the meeting with tear gas, seized the two speakers, released them, then when they returned to the meeting, arrested them again. They were first held on $1,500 bail for throwing the tear gas into their own meeting, then when this charge began to look too ridiculous, they were held for disorderly conduct.

While they were still on bail, this charge was changed to "inciting insurrection." They travelled over four states to be present to answer it, but were held without bail. Their trial was scheduled for April 21, but was postponed by the prosecution to May 6 because it wanted to try and pry loose from the defense the transcript of evidence of the first hearing, which the prosecutor had neglected to obtain at the time.

* * *

J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the International Labor Defense has arrived in Atlanta from New York and is directing the forces working for the liberation of the two militant workers. The committee in charge of the defense work stated yesterday that demonstrations of protest against the trial and for the release of the two workers are being held in all sections of the country.

Recognize Growth.

Realizing that the Communist Party is gaining support among the Negro and white workers in Atlanta Julian Harris, well known local newspaper man has come out in favor of allowing Communist Party meetings to be held. He gives as his reason that if they are suppressed, teh militant labor movement will gain even more strength. This is the first time a spokesmon for the employers who has come out in favor of allowing working class speakers to address meetings here.

To defend Powers and Carr and arouse national support for their release, funds are needed immediately. Send to the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East Eleventh St., New York City.

To Rule on Gastonia.

The protest of the militant work-

ers throughout the world saved the Gastonia strike leaders from the electric chair. They must now mobilize to prevent them from spending the next twenty years in prison.

The North Carolina Supreme Court will give its decision on the appeal for a new trial any day now. If the decision is against the defense it will mean that the seven militant textile workers—Fred E. Beal, Clarence Miller, Louis McLoughlin, George Carter, K. Y. Hendricks, William McGinnis and Joseph Harrison, will be cut off from the labor movement for two decades, unless the workers by mass pressure save them. It will mean that the employers will feel confident that they can stem all militant labove activity by placing the leaders in jail, in that way terrorizing the hundreds of thousands of Negro and white workers who can be organized in militant unions.

Enthused All Workers.

Not since the Sacco-Vanzetti murder did any action against leaders of the American working class create such international attention as the attempt to railroad the Gasonia workers o the elecric chair. When the strikers living in the tent colony at Gastonia defended themselves against the murderous attack of Chief of Police Aderholt, June 7, 1929, the revolutionary and militant workers throughout the world were at last convinced that the American worker could fight just as militantly as those in any other land. At the same time, it meant the beginning of a new period of development for the American working class.

The Gastonia strike, which started on April 1, 1929, was a real surprise for the mill barons, as was the way the workers defended themselves against the murder crew of the bosses, an indication of the future struggle of the native born proletariat that is rapidly being developed below the Mason and Dixon line.

Hundreds of arrests followed the battle of June 7. Thirteen, including three women, were held for trial on first degree murder charges.

On July, 1929, the trial opened and was postponed until August 28. After the prosecution had presented its case and it became evident that a jury with some workers on it would probably acquit, one of the jurors conveniently became insane, and a mistrial was declared.

A Maneuver.

The charges against six of the 13 were dropped, likewise the first degree murder charge against the seven others. This was done for two reasons: First, if they did not ask for the electric chair and demanded long prison terms for the seven workers, they could, due to technical arrangements, secure a jury that could be depended upon to bring in the kind of a verdict they wanted.

Secondly, as the time went on, the mighty protests of the workers thruout the United Staes, as well as in all pars of Europe were so emphatic in their demand that the Gastonia workers must not be murdered in the electric chair, they feared to go to the limit.

It was under these conditions that seven workers went on trial in Charlotte, N. C., on September 28, 1929. This time the prosecution was sure to get the kind of a jury it wanted which brought in a verdict of "guilty." The defense of the workers was in the hands of the International Labor Defense which together with the Communist Party, National Textile Workers Union and other left wing organizations mobilized the workers in their behalf. This took the form of huge demonstrations, mass meetings and picket lines which brought into play hundreds of thousands of workers in the South, North, East and West.

They jammed the case through before a prejudiced businessman and landowner jury, however, with heavy emphasis on the religious and political opinions of the defendants and got a verdict of guilty.

Fred Beal was sentenced to 17 to 20 years, along with Joseph Harrison, George Carter and Clarence Miller. William McGinnis and Louis McLaughlin got 12 to 15 years. K. Y. Hendricks was given 5 to 7 years.

Workers Must Rally.

The I. L. D. states: "While the pleading before the Supreme Court by the lawyers secured by the International Labor Defense was necessary and correct and part of the fight for the freedom of the Gastonia workers, it is only a small and secondary method to be used in securing their release. Just as the mighty protest of the world's workers compelled the court to change the charge from first degree murder, so must they again be mobilized to obtain their complete liberation.

"Let all working-class organizations demand that the seven workers be freed! Come to the support of Powers and Carr, to prevent the Southern mill owners from burning them in the electric chair, as they originally intended to burn the Gastonia defendants."

NEGRO, WHITE WORKERS IN ATLANTA DENOUNCE PLOT TO KILL WORKERS

Daily Worker

Meet Sunday, Hear Labor Defense, National Textile Union Speakers, Join I.L.D.

5/13/30

Defy Ku Klux Klan Terroristic Campaign; Trial Postponement Is Lynch Preparations

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—Workers of Atlanta, Negro and white, filled the meeting hall Sunday and denounced the drive of the textile mill bosses in the South and their attempted murder under legal forms of Powers and Carr.

After some threats, the police announced through the press that they would not interfere with the meeting.

The speakers were Paul Pullman, Southern organizer of the International Labor Defense, which had called the meeting, and Mary Dalton, organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union.

Many joined the I. L. D. at the meeting.

Tormented by Hymns.

M. H. Powers, Communist Party district organizer and a building maintenance worker, is held with Carr, young West Virginia miner and Young Communist League organizer, in Fulton Towers Jail. Carr is in the death cell, tormented by the religious songs continually sung by three prisoners about to die in the chair.

Both Powers and Carr will burn in the electric chair after a fake trial unless the workers' protest rises high enough to wrest them from the executioner.

Not even a murder frame-up, as in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, is being used against these workers. They will be killed for daring to circulate leaflets of the Communist Party.

Postponement Aids Klan.

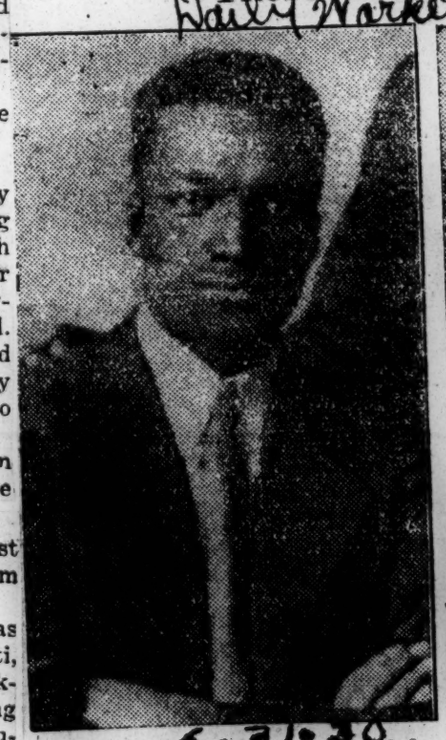
On Tuesday, the day on which M. H. Powers and Joe Carr, two young organizers of militant workers, were to appear for trial, the Ku Klux Klan met here in a night session. They issued a circular which read, in part: "Emergency call, we ride tonight."

The I. L. D., through its Southern representative, Paul Pullman, has stated that the second postponement of the Powers and Carr trial was sought and gained by the solicitor general, Hudson, in a play for time in which to add to the lynching spirit, which is directly connected with the Klan activities.

The solicitor general also advised representatives of the I. L. D. that the work of organizing exploited workers is all right if it is carried on outside the state of Georgia.

Georgia Mill Bosses Intend to Electrocute These Young Workers

Daily Worker



Left to right: Anna Burlak, 20-year-old International Labor Defense secretary in Georgia; Mary Dalton, 19-year-old National Textile Workers Union organizer at Atlanta; Gilmer Brady, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress.

5-31-30 New York, N.Y.

These three workers were arrested May 21 at a meeting to organize Negro workers in Atlanta. With H. Story, a Negro, they are held on charges of insurrection, which carry the death penalty on conviction. On similar charges for the same offense to Southern capitalists, M. H. Powers and Joe Carr go on trial June 17.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Illinois.

POLICE MURDER NEGRO WORKER

Daily Worker
6-2-30

Riddled Without Excuse on Way to His Home

CHICAGO, Ill. (By Mail).—One of the most glaring cases of police brutality recently took place in Chicago. At 2:30 on the morning of Wednesday, May 21, a Negro cigarmaker, Joseph Guillion, 55 years old, who has for many years lived and worked on the South Side, was stopped by a police squad car two doors from his home at 5313 La Salle St., and was questioned as to his reason for being there. He told them that he was on his way home. Without warning, the police opened fire upon him with their pistols and a machine gun.

It was reported by Earnest Williams, the undertaker to whom Guillion's body was brought, that 24 bullets had been fired into his left side, almost tearing it completely away.

New York, N.Y.

No one will doubt that this is a move on the part of the police authorities in Chicago to precipitate a race riot.

Wave of Lynchings.

The alliance between the underworld mob and the ruling class police is clearly shown in these cases where, in one part of the country, Negro workers are lynched and burned by lynch gangs, while in the North and West Negroes are openly shot on the streets by legalized gangsters, the police.

Negro workers on the south side of Chicago are openly resenting this most brutal killing. On Sunday, May 25, the Communist Party staged a mass protest meeting against all forms of brutality leveled against workers, Negro and white. Two hundred and eighty-five Negro and white workers participated in the meeting, 53 of those present joining the Communist Party to carry forward the work of fighting against legalized violence against workers in every part of the country.

NEGRO WORKERS JOIN STRUGGLE; POLICE THREATEN

Daily Worker,
6-26-30

Won't Allow Landlords to Victimize Jobless

New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—Unemployed Council, No. 3, on the West Side, arranged a demonstration when an Italian worker, by the name of C. Ganbio was evicted. The police bomb squad were on the job. They knew that the workers on the West Side would not meekly give in to evictions, but would fight against them and remain in the house.

At about 6:30, when the worker came back and found his furniture in the alley, the whole unemployed council came there and about a thousand workers gathered. Members of the unemployed council spoke against evictions and unemployment.

The detectives tried to terrorize the workers, telling them "we will send you back to Italy and Mussolini will have you hanged."

The ranks of the workers kept on swelling, however, and the police had to slow down on their terroristic tactics. The workers were militant, ready to defend the speakers.

The police were so vicious and enraged, that they fired three shots at the crowd. None were wounded, however. The comrades took the furniture away. Attempts were made to stop them several times, but the workers did not give in. They continued, and held another meeting in front of the house where the furniture was stored. After the meeting was over and the workers disbanded, the police succeeded in arresting about a dozen, one by the name of P. Consiglio and another by the name of Mike Monno.

Second Demonstration.

The Italian workers in this section of the city and the unemployed council, led by the Italian fraction, are a real militant bunch of workers. This is the second demonstration they have arranged lately. All the workers are sympathetic and support the unemployed council and its activities.

TRACTION CO. TO HIRE COLORED

Chicago Tribune
6-26-30

Unemployed Men Order Foreign Laborers Off Job; Win Settlement

Chicago, Ill.

The vigorous protest of several hundred angry and disappointed unemployed colored men against the unfair and discriminatory employment policies of the Chicago Surface Lines company Tuesday morning brought instantaneous action toward a satisfactory settlement of the problem by the officials of the company after months of arbitration and correspondence on the part of political and other leaders had failed to produce any results. The two hundred men swooped down upon the crews of foreign white laborers who have been working on the extension of the Fifty-first street car lines, and ordered them to drop their picks and shovels and not to return to the job until steps had been taken by the officials of the company to meet the demands of the colored workers for a fair representation in the employ of this great public utility company which receives so great a portion of its support from colored street car riders. The protest was narrowly saved from developing into mob violence and a riot by the timely and intelligent actions of Congressman Oscar DePriest, with the assistance and cooperation of Captain Paul Wheeler, of the Wabash avenue police station.

Disgusted With Delay

For the past eight days, since the work on the Fifty-first street line began, colored laborers, many of whom have been out of work for several months, have reported to the superintendent each morning in quest of work on this project which is located right in the heart of the colored community. Last Thursday morning, following the exposure of the situation in THE CHICAGO WHIP, twenty-five colored laborers were hired as an attempt to allay the disappointment and anger of the men who were seeking work, but these men were detailed to a job on State street near Thirty-fourth, while the same group of foreign white laborers remained on the job on Fifty-first street without a single colored laborer being added to their number.

Chicago Defender
6-28-30

In their daily interviews with the superintendent on the 51st street job, the unemployed colored men were put off with vague promises of jobs, but none materialized. Disgusted with these delays, and of the politicians and others who pretended to be effecting a settlement on the issue of employing colored workers on the car company's jobs, the men determined on action Tuesday morning, and after a brief meeting in Washington Park, walked in a body to the spot where the work was being done, and ordered the foreign white laborers to drop their picks and shovels and leave the job. Though no act of violence occurred it was apparent from the grim determination which showed in these men's faces that they were prepared to enforce their demands, and the foremen and straw bosses, signaled to the working men to drop their tools and leave.

Police Handle Crowd

Scarcely had the white laborers dropped their tools and left, when police officers began to pour in on the scene in squad cars, on motor cycles, and in commandeered private cars. Captain Paul Wheeler of the Wabash avenue station, who during the past six monthss he has been assigned to the district has shown a fine sympathy and understanding of the problems on the south side, took command, and ordered the policemen to see that no violence occurred, but to annoy or antagonize the colored men in no way. The crowd was in an angry mood, and the air was charged with resentment and determination, and any obstruction or interference would have precipitated a violent outburst.

Congressman Oscar DePriest was notified of the situation, and sped to the scene, where his commanding presence, and the great confidence which the people as a whole have in him, made it easy for him to lead the majority of them into a cleared spade in the park. There the congressman mounted a park bench and had a heart to heart talk with the men, acknowledging that they had not been dealt with fairly by the traction company, and counselling them to avoid violence as it would lead only to their own undoing. He advised them to select to representatives from their number, to accompany him for a conference with the traction officials, at which he would present their demands for employment. The words of DePriest had an automatic effect upon the men, and the air cleared of the threat of violence which had been acute only a few minutes before.

Arrange Settlement

Justo deLemos, organizer of the Economic Federation of America, and chairman of the organization, which numbers 3,500 members and meets daily in Washington Park, and Starling D. W. Carr, secretary of the organization, were chosen by the men as their representatives. These two men called at the office of Haven C. Kelley, superintendent of employment for the Chicago Surface lines company, while Kelley called at Mr. DePriest's office for a conference with the congressman, Captain Wheeler. The representatives were informed that twenty-five colored workers would be employed Wednesday morning, and put on the job at Fifty-first street, while others would be employed on the car lines expansion jobs on Western avenue and elsewhere, to work along with the white laborers. DeLemos and Carr returned to the park, where they reported the success of their conference to the satisfaction of the men, who slowly dispersed.

The adoption of a new policy by the car company, which includes the employment of colored workers is a distinct advancement for the colored workers in Chicago. Jobs were promised to them in July when an effort was being made to enlist their support in the passing of the new traction ordinance, and though several political leaders reported that they were working on the matter after the bill was passed, no definite action was accomplished, until the protest demonstration staged spontaneously by the men themselves brought the matter acutely to the attention of the surface lines officials, demanding immediate action. The affair at Fifty-first street Tuesday morning, solemn and determined, but in no way violent, represents the wide spread effect of the economic doctrines which the Chicago Whip has been preaching for over a year.

Full credit for the settlement of this issue belongs to the men themselves, though many are seeking to claim a share in it. Alderman Berthold A. Cronson, of the fourth ward, in which the affair accurred, could not be reached at the time Mr. DePriest was called on to allay the tense feeling among the

men, although he later said he was making an effort to obtain in a peaceful fashion what the men themselves demanded by force. The employment of these two crews of colored workmen on the car lines marks the beginning of a new day for colored people in Chicago, wherein they shall demand representation in all of the public utilities as employees in proportion to their share of takes, voting strength and support of the utilities themselves. Street car motormen and conductors, telephone operators and collectors, ticket takers on the 'L' lines, meter readers and collectors in the gas and electric companies—all of these are fertile fields for endeavor for proportionate representation.

Labor - 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Independent Barbers Union of America.

UNION DROPS TOOLS AND LEAVES 400 OF SHOPS OF DISTRICT

Amsterdam News
8-13-30

Uptown Journeymen Demand $30 Guarantee and Shorter Hours—Owners Start Drive to Standardize Prices—May End Tomorrow

New York Amsterdam News

Long unused razors were being stropped and the tinkle of coin dropping into the tills of barbershops was at its lowest yesterday as 1,000 Harlem journeymen barbers entered their second day of a far-reaching strike for shorter hours and better wages.

The strike was called Sunday after a meeting of the Harlem Local No. 940 of the Independent Barbers' Union of America. The walkout was declared 75 per cent effective late Monday night as master barbers worked far into the night and gave up their lunch periods in order to serve the customers who came for hair trims and shaves.

Declaring that their hours are intolerable and their wages pitifully low, the union local issued a demand for a guarantee of $30 a week and 50 per cent commission on all work above $45.

They also demanded hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., except on Saturdays, when they would work until 10 p. m. The strikers want one and one-half hours for lunch daily, with the period divided on Saturday in order to have a half hour for supper.

Shops would be closed at 1 p. m. on all legal holidays except Christmas, New Year's Day and Labor Day. On those days the barbers want to work a half day. There would also be a half day off each week for every worker.

The strike is led by Mario Arcario, white assistant manager of the New York Joint Board of the Barbers' Union. Headquarters have been set up at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th street.

Throughout Monday and yesterday morning the strikers went through Harlem in taxicabs, gathering up barbers and taking them to headquarters to register. Pickets patrolled perhaps a hundred shops where the men had not walked out.

Amsterdam News

It was estimated by James Salley, president of the Harlem Chapter No. 721 of the Associated Master Barbers of America, that 400 shops were drained of their workers early Monday. There are about 500 shops in the Harlem district, which extends from 110th street to 155th street, and from the Harlem River to St. Nicholas avenue.

8-10-30

Although large groups congregated about the shops and barbers unwilling to join the strike were bundled up unceremoniously and taken to headquarters by force, there were no arrests in the early part of the strike. Street scuffles were common and the police were forced to warn the men in many instances.

The general belief prevailed that the master barbers would capitulate and grant all the demands by tomorrow. A canvass of twenty shops by The Amsterdam News showed eighteen owners willing to concede the demands and get back to normal business.

8-13-30

The Harlem journeymen's local was organized early this spring at the same time the master barbers were united. Both organizations have declared their intention of bettering conditions in the shops for customer, owner and worker.

While the local union was busy getting recruits to its cause, the master barbers were conducting a little campaign of their own. A movement was definitely on foot to standardize prices for service. It was pointed out that some shops charge as low as 25 cents for a haircut, while others charge 35 and 40 cents.

A surplus of barbers is blamed for many difficulties of the trade.

Labor - 1930

International Conference of Negro Workers.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

First International Conference of Negro Workers

Daily Worker — New York

By V. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

THE idea of an international conference of Negro workers was first mooted at the Second World Congress of the League Against Imperialism, held in July, 1929, at Frankfurt-am-Main, where among the 400 odd delegates that came from all parts of the world there were a number of Negro delegates from Africa and America, besides various non-Negro delegates directly interested in the organization of the Negro masses for the struggle against imperialism. 8-7-30

Reports Submitted.

The reports submitted to that Congress on the conditions of life of the Negro masses under British, French, Belgian, Portuguese and American imperialist exploitation showed clearly:

(1) That there was a considerable similarity in those conditions in the various African colonies.

(2) That the Negro workers in the various colonies were isolated from one another and from the workers of other countries.

(3) That the vast Negro masses were completely unorganized.

(4) That they were being politically misled and deceived for the benefit of the capitalists and imperialists by Garveyism, pan-Africanism, national reformism and trade union reformism.

It was felt that it was essential to undertake the organization, particularly the trade union organization, of the Negro workers, the co-ordination on an international scale, and the organization of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Negroes on a class basis as against the racial nationalism that was being preached by black capitalists and agents of imperialism.

In order to achieve these ends, a Provisional International Committee of Negro Workers was constituted under the chairmanship of James W. Ford, national organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, U. S. A., and it was resolved to convene an international conference on July 1, 1930, to take place in London, the metropolis of the largest slave empire of the world.

"Labor" Government Closes Door.

But at this critical moment the profits and privileges of the British slave-drivers are being carefully protected by the "labor" government and the organizers of the conference were informed on May 21 that his majesty's government would not allow the conference to be held in London.

The organizers then decided to hold the conference in Hamburg, where, after unavoidable delays, occasioned by the change in its venue, it was opened on July 7. There were delegates, including a woman, from seven important unions in the United States of America (miners, railway workers, needle trades, etc.) and delegates from Jamaica, Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and from the former German colony of Cameroon, as well as a white delegate from the South African Negro workers' organizations.

Owing to the absence of representation from the French colonies, from East Africa, from the Belgian and Portuguese territories, and from the Latin-American countries, it was obvious that this first meeting of Negro workers was more a preparatory conference, the political importance of which is none the less very considerable. The very fact that such a conference was held and the clear line of policy and action laid down in the resolutions are bound to have a strong influence upon the development of the struggle.

Conference Agenda.

The agenda of the conference included all the important aspects of the problem. After messages of solidarity had been personally delivered by the fraternal delegates of the League Against Imperialism and the International Red Aid, and letters and telegrams had been read from the Red International of Labor Unions, from the Red Sport International, from the Proletarian Congress of Labor, Manila, etc., a comprehensive report on the work of the International Committee during the eleven months of its existence was made by James W. Ford, showing the great difficulties met with in getting into touch with the Negro workers in most parts of Africa, as well as the successes achieved by the organizers in the short time at their disposal.

The various delegates dealt with the conditions of the Negro workers in their respective countries, special interest attaching to the report made by Small on behalf of the Bathurst Trade Union, which had conducted a valiant fight at the end of the last year against the Margarine Combine.

A very clear and instructive statement was made by George Padmore of the Negro Trade Union Committee of the R. I. L. U., on the "Economic struggles and tasks of the Negro workers."

He summed up the effects of imperialist exploitation on the condition of the Negro masses; pointed out that the mass struggles of the millions of super-exploited Negroes in Africa and America against the imperialist offensive (South Africa, Nigeria, Gambia, Equatorial Africa, Haiti, the West Indies and the U. S. A.) coincided with the revolt of other colonial peoples (India, Indo-China, etc.) and with the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in the capitalist countries; warned the workers against the national repression of the Negro middle class and intelligentsia; drew attention to the increasingly favorable objective conditions for the development of working class leadership, and sketched the outlines of a program for the revolutionary organization of the millions of toiling peasants. These facts were incorporated in a resolution that was unanimously adopted.

Patterson, of the American Negro Labor Congress, made an appeal for a more "vigorous struggle against forced labor and poll tax." He warned the Negro workers against the legislative illusions deliberately created by the League of Nations and the International Labor Office and called upon them to resort to direct action to recover their lands, refuse to pay taxes or rent, repudiate indentures, to fight against the "pass" and the "compound" system, to fight against their tribal chiefs who are agents of imperialism, etc.

Very important at the present moment is the resolution on the "War Danger and its significance to the Negro masses," presented by Macaulay of the National Democratic Party of Nigeria. After pointing out how black troops have been used for decades as cannon fodder by the imperialist powers and how they have even been employed to crush the revolutionary movement of the workers in the imperialist countries, the resolution shows the growing danger of war and of an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union. It points out that "in case of such an attack it is the task of all Negro toilers to struggle on the side of the Soviet Union against the imperialists."

Special resolutions were passed against lynching, against the white terror in Alabama (U. S. A.), protesting against the MacDonald government for refusing permission to hold the conference in London and against the South African and other governments for refusal to grant passports.

New Committee.

A new International Committee was elected, consisting of James W. Ford (U.S.A.), I. Hawkins (U.S.A.), George Padmore (U.S.A.), G. Reid (West Indies), F. Macaulay (Nigeria), G. Small (Gambia), Albert Nula (South Africa), Kouyate (French West Africa). Representatives of Haiti, Liberia and East Africa are to be added.

During the proceedings, a delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (Trade Union Opposition) arrived in the hall and were warmly greeted by the Negro delegates, while on the second day there was a crowded meeting of Hamburg workers who extended an enthusiastic welcome to the Negro delegates a few of whom spoke at the meeting.

The conference which was marked throughout by enthusiasm lasted three days and ended fittingly with the singing of the Internationale. An official invitation was extended to the delegates to proceed to Moscow to attend the Fifth World Congress of the R. I. L. U. as guests. Eleven delegates have already accepted the invitation. Those who were unable to do so have sent the fraternal greetings of their organizations to the congress.

American Negroes Most Clear.

There is one observation that deserves to be recorded regarding the Negro Conference. There was a marked difference between the Negroes from the United States who are industrial workers with completely proletarian pshchology and outlook, and the delegates from Africa who have more of the mentality of the small farmer. The conditions of the problem in Africa necessitate different methods and tactics from those in the U. S. A., and there may be a tendency for the Negro workers from the U. S. A. to look at the African Negro question too much from the American point of view. Nevertheless it is a gain to the African worker to come into contact with the representatives of the far more advanced Negro proletariat of America. This contact has been achieved by the conference

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Conference of Negro Workers.

Negro Workers Awakening

By A. LOSOVSKY (Gen. Sec'y., RILU).

THE International Conference of Negro Workers, destined to be convened in July next, is of vast significance, for this will be the frist conference which will serve to unite the Negro workers of the U. S. A., the West Indies, Latin America, and South, Central and West Africa. This will be the first conference at which Negro workers will assemble for the purpose of discussing the methods and means for waging the struggle against imperialism and race oppression. Of particular importance is to drawn into the labors of this conference the toiling masses of the most backward colonies of West and Central Africa, just where during the course of the past year some rather militant manifestations of the Negro toiling masses took place.

The fact alone that the Negro workers will meet at an International Conference, the fact that they are taking up for solution a number of general class political tasks—is a sign of the growing class consciousness of this most oppressed and most cruelly persecuted section of humanity—it is the harsh warning for imperialist domination. Imperialism based and bases itself today on race oppression. It was imperialism which first gave rise to the theory of privileged and non-privileged races; it was imperialism which squeezed and squeezes out of the colored toilers untold super-profits; it, in the full sense of the word, exists on the blood and sweat of scores and hundreds of millions of toilers. Following in the footsteps of the bribed yellow press, the exploiters and trade union bureaucrats, many of the white workers under the impression that they are compared to the blacks, are a privileged race; they do not understand that this is a pure slave-holder theory, directed both against the black as well as the white workers.

The International Negro Workers' Conference should dispel the mist which has been created by the ruling classes with regard to colored labor. It must be announced by this conference, with all determination and plainness, that the Negro workers are part and parcel of the whole international proletariat, that they are ready to take up the struggle hand in hand with the toilers of the world, for social, national and race liberation, that they do not separate their fate from the fate of the exploited classes and oppressed peoples, and that without the class struggle it is impossible, nor can it be possible, to abolish race oppression.

Whatever the composition of the conference may be, whatever may be its decisions, we are firmly convinced that it will be a serious stride forward on the road for uniting the black and white workers in a strong fraternal union; that this conference will come to be the center of gravity for the most backward and oppressed Negro workers throughout the whole world.

Greetings to the International Conference of Negro Workers!

Greetings to all comrades and allies in the fight against imperialism!

Claim MacDonald Will Bar Race Delegates To Negro Labor Congress

(Crusader News Agency).

LONDON, June 12—The MacDonald government, ntorious as hangmen of the colonial masses, today issued an order to the police and immigration officials at all British ports to keep a lookout and prevent the landing of Negro workers from the United States, Haiti and Africa who may try to enter this country to attend the International Conference of Negro Workers called by the American Labor Congress, the League against Imperialism and for the Liberation of the Colonies, the Trade Union Unity League and other militant organizations.

Home Secretary J. R. Clynes and the other social-imperialists in the MacDonald cabinet decided that the International Conference of Negro Workers, which is called for the purpose of discussing the struggles in the various Negro countries against imperialist oppression and co-ordinating and joining these struggles for more effectiveness, could not meet in England, which is the principal exploiter and oppressor of the colored peoples of Africa, Asia, etc.

The British Labor Party is part and parcel of the treacherous Second International, which has consistently opposed any real struggle against imperialism, and has recently refused to endorse the struggles of the Indian masses or to condemn the MacDonald government for its murderous attacks upon the Indian workers who dare demand freedom for their people.

NO NEGRO CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

In the House of Commons last Friday, when asked whether an application had been received from the Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers in America for permission to hold the International conference of negro workers in London in July next, Mr. Short said the Home Secretary had replied that he was unable to give any sanction to the proposed conference or to authorise facilities for the attendance of delegates.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 6 - 1930

BRITISH TAB NEGROES GOING TO RED PARLEY

Communists Say Conference of Workers Will Take Place in Spite of Ban

From The World's Bureau

LONDON, June 5.—Orders were issued to-day to the police and immigration officials at all British ports to keep a lookout and to report the arrival of Negroes from the United States, Liberia, Hayti and Africa who may try to enter this country to attend an International Negro Workers' Conference, which has been banned by the British Government.

Home Secretary J. R. Clynes a few days ago announced that he had refused to allow the organizers of the conference to hold it here. It was originally arranged for July, when it was proposed to discuss the revolutionary activities of Negro workers in various parts of the world.

It is understood the organizers are planning to hold the conference here despite the Government's ban and that invitations to it have been issued. Communist Party officials here to-day refused to say anything more than that the conference will be held, despite the attitude of the Home Office.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

JUN 7 - 1930

THE UNGLOVED HAND.

The United States continues to remain for the Communists the home of the free and the land of the brave. Not so with Great Britain, and our own country might profit by a study of the British manner of handling the Communists. The Reds had arranged for what they call an International Negro Workers Conference in London. The British Government at once issued orders forbidding any such gathering and followed this up with instructions to the police and immigration authorities to report to the Government arrival of any negroes from the United States, Liberia, Haiti and Africa. The Government did not indicate what it proposes to do with these arriving delegations, but our country might make a good guess. The Communists say they will resist the ban placed by the Government on the gathering, and then we may have further information as to how British authority is exercised in cases of the kind. The British way is quite different from the American way.

International Negro Workers Meet in Berlin

BERLIN.—The International Conference of Negro Workers opened in Hamburg, with James W. Ford, American Negro Worker and National Director of Negro Work in the Trade Union Utility League, as chairman. Delegates arrived from all parts of the world. The conference may last ten days.

James Ford reported on the work of the International Committee, George Padmore reported on the economic struggles, William Patterson reported on forced labor, and Macauly reported on the war danger. A thorough discussion and reports from delegates from different countries followed. The Congress sent telegram of greetings to the Red International of Labor Unions.

The Indian Revolution and the Negro Toilers

Daily Worker

By J. W. FORD.

THE present Indian Revolution is a tremendous anti-imperialist struggle—a struggle against British imperialism, a struggle for the complete and unconditional independence of the Indian masses from British imperialism.

Essentially what is the basis of the Indian revolution? The Indian revolution is being pushed forward by the movements of the workers in the industrial centers, in the shops and factories of India, against imperialism, for better working conditions, for higher wages, for the general betterment of the working population, and at the same time is giving initiative to the great masses of peasants in the countryside of India, in the struggle for independence.

6-20-30

The left wing of the trade unions has, during the last few years gained more and more control in the trade union movement kicking out the reformists, the petty-bourgeois lawyers and fakers, and placing the movement in the hands of the workers for struggle for the bettering of their conditions.

Under these conditions the trade unions have led a number of strikes in India; Bombay, Calcutta (textile and railroad workers). This is what is giving a force and the revolutionary direction to the movement in India.

The workers have not only to struggle against the British imperialists but to struggle as well against their agents like Gandhi and the fake nationalists, petty bourgeois elements. Gandhi leads a fake "salt" parade to try to distract the workers from their struggle for better wages, for better conditions. These fakers are trying to get control of the mass movement for their own selfish ends.

It is in this connection that the struggle is of significance to the Negro workers of America. It is under the leadership of the revolutionary trade union organizations that the Negro toilers in America and the different parts of the world must struggle for liberation and for self-determination, for independence.

We must struggle against the Negro trade union reformists and fakers, such as Professor William Pickens who supported the proposition at the Second World Congress of the League Against Imperialism, that there is no class struggle in India. Mr. Pickens was also against the withdrawal of imperialist troops from Africa.

We must also struggle against the trade union reformist tactics of A. Philip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who has lead the movement of the workers into the fascist American Federation of Labor, that has been instrumental in the arresting of 6 organizers at Atlanta, Georgia, including 2 Negro organizers, who face the electric chair. Mr. Randolph also was instrumental in having a Negro organizer imprisoned in New York, for his activities in leading a militant struggle against lynching.

We must struggle against all of the petty-bourgeois fakers, intellectuals, who are today more and more going over to the side of the big white capitalists, in this country, in the suppression of the rising militancy of the Negro toilers.

The same is true in South Africa, in the West Indies and in all parts of the world where the Negro toilers are being oppressed by imperialism.

The Indian revolution is also being pushed forward by the growing number of peasant revolts in India. The Indian masses are largely peasants. Of the over 300,000,000 people in India, over 70% of them are at the point of starvation and death, impoverished by the exploiting British imperialists. This revolt of the peasants jointly with the workers movement is giving the direction and initiative to the movement for the complete independence of India from the British Empire.

This mass movement of the majority of the Indian people against British imperialism, against the reformists—of the type of Gandhi—against the petty bourgeois and intellectual fakers, is a movement for the complete and unconditional independence of India.

The Negro toilers in South Africa are also struggling for a native republic for the workers and peasants. In the West Indies, the various republics are putting forward the slogan of unconditional independence, for the rule of the workers and peasants.

In the United States the Negro workers are turning more and more to the revolutionary trade unions, that are struggling for the self-determination of the Negro masses in the South, where they constitute the majority of the most exploited section of the peasantry.

The Negro toilers in order to free themselves from capitalist and imperialist exploitation and oppression must join in the international struggle against imperialism, must struggle against such reactionary principles like Garveyism (similar to the principles of Gandhism in India), which is a Negro nationalist capitalist scheme for the further exploitation of the Negro masses.

The International Conference of Negro workers, which takes place on the first of July, must give the basis for the organization of the Negro toilers to lead their struggle for liberation and for independence.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

International Hod Carriers and Building and Common Labor of America

Colored Delegates Here to Building Workers Meeting

Calla 2-14-30

A number of colored delegates are in the city this week attending the convention at the Hotel President of the International Hod Carriers and Building and Common Labor of America. Charles Clark, federal organizer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is among the delegates. Others are: Harry H. Jones, business agent of the Hod Carriers' union, local 289, Dayton, O.; John H. Taylor, business agent, local 53, St. Louis; Robt. L. Phillips, business agent, local 319 St. Louis; A. R. Carden, local 264, Kansas City, Mo.; and Charles Harris, business agent, local 555, Kansas City, Mo.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

International Labor Defense.

SMASH CAPITALIST JUSTICE AND TYRANNY

Demand Unconditional Release of All Class-War Prisoners!

BREAK THE BOSSES' ARMED ATTACKS!

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

Beginning January 16, Anniversary of Liebknecht-Luxemburg martyrdom

Goals set for March 18, 1930, Paris Commune Anniversary.

1 **Millions of workers mobilized to smash the boss terror and save workers from prison.**

2 **Thirty thousand new members; 12,000 of them Negro workers.**

3 **$50,000 for defense (legal, protest, publicity, literature, organization).**

4 **Five thousand new affiliated organizations.**

5 **Fifty thousand readers of Labor Defender; 25,000 subscribers.**

I. L. D. Campaign Program January 16—March 18, 1930

1. Hold mass protest meetings and demonstrations promptly everywhere.
2. Build up immense conferences, as broad as possible, representing factory committees, all unions, workers' societies, Negro, youth, women, cooperative organizations, etc.
3. Carry defense struggles into shops, mills, mines, etc. Enroll members, collect funds, sell Labor Defenders, build the sinews of class war.
4. Organize collections in shops and factories, streets, house to house, in workers' and other sympathetic organizations.
5. Arrange for city-wide and branch affairs to raise funds. Ask sympathetic groups to do the same within three weeks and during following five weeks.
6. Rush in all funds on the coupon books issued in December. Use up all these books. Emergency collection lists and special stamps will follow soon, and systematically.
7. Each branch and local set itself a quota (money quota) to be raised by Feb. 10, thru March 1, thru March 18-22.
8. Organize speakers' squads immediately to be ready for action Jan. 26. Hold "I. L. D. weeks" before each Tag Day. Speakers and literature distributors to go before all organizations and factories to gain new affiliations, individual members, delegates to conferences, get donations and collections.
9. Organize nation-wide mass Tag and Recruiting Days Feb. 1 and 2; Feb. 22 and 23; March 15 and 16.
10. Conduct factory-district and worker-neighborhood parades. Use signs, posters, trucks, autos; distribute leaflets, take up collections in boxes or on lists.
11. Get new members, sell more initiation and dues stamps; get subscribers to the Labor Defender.
12. Push the pledges to the Prisoners' and Defendants' Fund.
13. Increase the affiliations and the per capita affilation fees.
14. Literature, etc.: Every city and branch must have a literature agent to handle and push Labor Defender, to see that I. L. D. corners and wall bulletins are set up in all possible headquarters and meeting places of I. L. D. branches, affiliated unions and societies, and friendly organizations. (Space on walls, tables for free leaflets and sale of literature.)

MORE MILLIONS OF WORKERS MUST MOBILIZE TO

SAVE their persecuted comrades from prison death and fascist gangs.

FREE the seven Gastonia prisoners, Saylors, Saul, Graham, Shifrin, and their fellow victims.

INCREASE the class militancy and resistance of the workers-masses.

BREAK THE BOSSES' TERROR-OFFENSIVE in U. S., Mexico, and Latin America.

ADD YOUR STRENGTH—AND HELP!

Give at least 75 cents (one cent each) for the following cases, defendants and victims of capitalist tyranny:

1. C. D. Saylors, perjury—union and defense organizer.
2. George Saul, rioting, etc.—I. L. D. organizer.
3. Stephan Graham, inciting Negro workers to rebellion—facing deportation.

4-10. Gastonia Appeal—Pioneers in Southern struggle.

11-35. Mexico, fascist terror—save workers from death and prison.

36. Wm. Shifrin, murder frame-up—self-defense case.

37. Caudle (Lamberton), rioting, etc.—N. T. W. U. organizer.

37-46. Tapolscanji, Osaki, and nine other deportation cases.

47-51. Martin's Ferry, sedition and criminal syndicalism.

52-56. Yucaipa Women, sedition and criminal syndicalism.

57-59. Bethlehem, sedition and criminal syndicalism.

60-61. Philadelphia, sedition and criminal syndicalism.

62-64. Chicago, sedition and criminal syndicalism.

65-74. Illinois Miners, on strike, many arrests.

Many of these Cases come up before February 1. Most before March 18th

WE MUST HAVE AMPLE FUNDS AT ONCE!

And the Gastonia Appeal Comes up in the North Carolina Court April 1.

International Labor Defense

80 EAST 11th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. ROOM 402

Daily Worker 1-28-30

I.L.D. WORKERS DANCE IN CLEVELAND

Comrades of Both Races Trip it While Policeman Scowl.

ORDER 'ROBBERS DANCE'

Cops Peeved, Close Party Before Midnight.

(AFRO Service)

CLEVELAND. — About ten men and three women joined rank with the hundreds of white workers in an inter-racial dance at Sachsenheim Hall, 1400 E. 55th Street, Saturday night.

Afro-American 2/15/30

The colored group, members of the American Negro Labor Congress, press representatives and several business men arrived on the scene about 10 p.m. They were led by officials of the ILD. into the dance hall and instructed to obtain partners and enjoy themselves. They did, and how.

Two policemen stationed in the hall expressed surprise at seeing such a large delegation of Negroes on hand but were unable to interfere.

A handsome young miss, gorgeously attired in pink, and known as Comrade Ruth, member of the downtown branch of the I.L.D., was chairman of the committee. She bobbed here and there putting folks at ease, accepting dances and playing the piano during intermissions.

Colored Orchestra

"Gay Lacy and his Kittens," with a very clever and amusing drummer, snapped out music that was "hotter than hot." Two very clever ofay girls offered some nifty tap and eccentric toe dancing during intermissions.

Following this, a "robber's dance" was called for, which was stopped by one of the police. One of the officials immediately took the stage, told of the object and purpose of the ILD and stated that the officer was afraid that some white lady would become indignant at having to accept a colored partner. He said that if there were such present they were out of place, for there was no color line in the ILD.

"I am going to find out who gave this man permission to interfere," he shouted. When the speaker finished the hall thundered with applause and the policeman had withdrawn from within earshot of the nasty remarks directed at him.

Closes at 11:30

When the group was at the height of hilarity, the officers returned and ordered the dance stopped at 11:30 o'clock.

The gang departed, shouting joyous greetings, but angry because of the forced closing.

DELEGATES WALK OUT OF HOTEL

Examiner

Dramatic Scenes As International Defense Stages Protest Meeting In Monongahela House Lobby

1-1-30

Declaring that they would sleep on the floors of Labor Lyceum, their convention hall, or even in the city's streets, rather than have 15 race delegates ousted from the Monongahela House, 335 white representatives of the International Labor Defense staged a monster protest demonstration in the hotels' lobby late Sunday afternoon and then marched out in a body, chanting in a mighty chorus the "Internationale," Communist song.

Signs Scream
"Down With Prejudice"

While hundreds of curious folk lined both sides of Smithfield street in the vicinity of the hotel and police patrols and a special squad of officers lingered near the main entrance, officials and members of the labor organization converted the lobby into an improvised convention hall and took a determined slap at race prejudice. It was one of the most unusual demonstrations of its kind ever staged here. Screaming banners bearing inscriptions such as "The I. L. D. Fights for Full Racial, Social and Political Equality for Negro Workers," "Down With Discrimination," "Race Prejudice Must Go," posted at strategic points in the lobby, struck the keynote of the meeting.

Colored and White Delegates Speak

Perched on a hastily erected desk platform, colorful, forceful speakers of both groups hurled verbal protests—at the hotel for its segregation attempt, at the city for its prejudice and at the American public in general for its unfair treatment and attitude toward the Negro race. Included among the convincing speakers were Pat Devine, Pittsburgh district organizer of the Communists' party; Fred Beal, convicted Gastonia (N. C.), textile strike leader; "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor, famous labor organizer, all white, and Delegate Francis, representing a North Carolina district. Devine in his remarks referred to discrimination as a very serious evil which must be abolished; Beal bemoaned the fact that "such a jelly-livered" hotel as the Monongahela House should attempt to bar colored citizens, and Francis in a brilliant oratorical outburst scored prejudice, "the great American curse." Mighty appaulse greeted the utterances of each speaker.

Race Chairman Halts Sessions

The demonstration in the hotel lobby, preceded by a parade through the downtown streets, materialized after Harold Williams, race delegate from Chicago and chairman of the convention, declared that the sessions should be adjourned until the special meeting in the Monongahela House was staged. The business sessions of the workers were held at the Labor Lyceum on Miller street.

Entire Country Represented

Included in the list of delegates who were registering as late as Monday were nearly 400. They represented the workers of every section of the nation. Thirty-two were from the southern states, of whom 15 were race delegates. Among the visitors were seven Gastonia (N. C.), members of the National Textile Workers' Union, whose sentences to serve a total of 117 years for murder have been appealed by I. L. D.; Yetta Stromberg, 19-year-old girl, whose sentence to serve ten years at Los Angeles, Cal., also has been appealed, and J. Louis Engdahl, executive secretary, of New York, who opened the initial session. Telegrams from notables in the labor world, Communist leaders and friends of the workers in all parts of the globe were read. Max Salisman, secretary of this district of the I. L. D., had charge of the local arrangements for the convention.

Convention Protests Injustices

One of the major issues before the convention, which was in session Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, was the fact that 5,905 workers of all races and nationalities had been thrown into prison in the United States since their last annual convention. The International Labor Defense has figured prominently in the defense of every one of these workers. These facts were incorporated in the report of the year's activities, delivered to the fourth national convention, which opened here last week.

The number of arrests of workers this year is by far the largest on record. The charges were classified as follows: 435 for distributing literature; 627 in demonstrations; 98 on deportation charges; 4,316 in strikes; 210 resulting from the Gastonia strike; 91 for sedition and criminal syldicalism; 130 on miscelalneous charges—such as libel, disrespect for the American flag, anti-Fascist activities, etc.

A determined protest for the many injustices against the workers was made by the convention, and a pledge to fight the unfair treatment of all laborers the world over and to oppose all discriminations on account of race, creed or color.

Labor – 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

NEGRO WORKERS SHUN UNION BID HERE

Afro-American

Say they Won't be Cat's Paws for A. F. of L. Local.

1-26-31
Baltimore Md

WILL STAND PAT

Union's Past Attitude is Not Assuring, they Say.

Between 400 and 500 Negro garments workers in local shops refused to join in a city-wide strike here this week called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. As a result, the strike may be a failure.

Only one Negro garment worker, who gave his name as George Jackson, 635 W. Lafayette Avenue, was seen at the headquarters of the union this week; and officials admit that less than half a dozen of the Negro workers have aligned themselves with the organization.

Called Cat's Paw

Workers interviewed by the AFRO-AMERICAN reporters explained that they refused to be used as cat's paws to pull union chestnuts out of the fire. Even with the unions winning, they declare, they have nothing to gain, if they are to take the past as a criterion. They explained that they are not opposed to unionism, but that the garment workers locals have not been very solicitous as to their welfare and that even now they are barred from some of the more advanced unions in the needle trades.

Organizer Here

Stanley E. Grain, National A.F.L. organizer from New York and California, came to Baltimore this week to take charge of the colored end of the fight, he said. He will hold meetings and try to induce Negro workers to join the union.

"They have everything to gain, and nothing to lose," says Grain. "If the white strikers win, and the Negro stays out of the union, it will mean loss of jobs. If the white workers win with the Negro workers in the union, they will have a chance of keeping their jobs. And even as union members, they could scab anyway," he argued.

Negroes are the Key

That the Negro workers in the city constitute the key to the strike's success or failure is admitted by most observers here. The white employers here know that as long as the Negroes stay out, they can buck the union; and the knowledge that they would not join the strike is said to have largely influenced a refusal of the union demands.

At the Maryland Cloak Company, for instance, where they have around 300 Negro employees, all were at work Thursday morning when an AFRO reporter visited the place. According to the proprietor of this place, some of these employees have been with him from three to ten years and he has never found occasion to fire any of them, even during the present depression.

Arrest Pickets

Police of the Central District arrested six white pickets who were trying to entice Negro workers out of shops in that section. Captain Mintiens issued a statement that any attempt at violence would be dealt with.

It had been rumored that white workers in some instances had threatened to prevent Negro workers from taking the places of those out on strike.

700 Whites Out

From figures obtained from various sources, there are around 700 white workers out on strike. Nineteen of the shops have been crippled by the walk-out, but most of these are shops where there were few or no Negro workers employed.

An appeal to many Negro ministers and leaders here to help urge colored garment workers in join the union has been unavailing. They point out that the policy of the American Federation of Labor in allowing locals to bar Negroes as members in most of the unions, will always serve to keep them hostile to any effort in time of strikes.

The effort to organize the Negro workers started several weeks ago, when the Union decided to submit new working conditions and demands.

NEGRO FACTORY WORKERS WON'T JOIN STRIKERS

Urban

Nothing to Gain From A. F. of L. Victory, They Tell White Organizers

8-2-30
Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.— The city-wide strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, called here this week, may be a failure as a result of the failure of between 400 and 500 colored garment workers to join the workers.

Officials of the union admit that less than half a dozen Negroes have aligned themselves with the union. Only one colored garment worker, George Jackson, has been seen at union headquarters.

The colored workers declare that even should the union win a victory there would be nothing for them to gain because the union in the past has offered them no consideration. They are not opposed to unionism, they say, but they refuse to give their assistance to the kind of jim-crow unionism which is in force here.

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International Longshoremen's Association

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Journal & Guide

Honor Due

UNKNOWN to many citizens, Norfolk has in its midst a man who has gained unusual distinction in the field of labor organization. A self-made man primarily, he has risen rapidly and is now national vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association. He supervises an entire district which embraces several Seaboard states. 8-9-30

He is George W. Milner, and his office is at 1214 Church Street, Norfolk, Va. His organization is strongest in the Northern states, and its membership embraces both white and colored longshoremen. The JOURNAL AND GUIDE is happy to call attention to the highly important post held by a Norfolk citizen in the ranks of organized labor.

Labor–1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Trade Union.

NEGRO WORKERS MOST OPPRESSED

Learning Lessons of Organization

The International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, 2 West 15th St., yesterday issued a statement through its chairman, J. Ford, on the International Conference of Negro Workers, to be held in London, July 1.

This conference will discuss the problems confronting the Negro toilers the world over, and calls upon Negro trade unions and working class organizations as well as fraternal working class organizations of all races to begin preparations for sending delegates.

The committee says:

"The Durban riots, the increased number of strikes, the development of the native trade unions under Communist influence, the joint strikes of native and white workers, the recent demonstrations against Dingaan's Day, prove without a doubt that we are on the verge of great national and class battles and struggles in South Africa. This gives the lie to General Smuts' remarks about the South Africans being as patient as "asses."

"Further answer will be given to General Smuts, war monger and agent of British imperialism, whose long service as a member of the League of Nations places him in a favorable position to carry out the plans of preparing for war. He has served British Imperialism by giving African soldiers to the last war. This time eGneral Smuts will not be so successful. The African "asses" are awakening.

"What is the real situation in South Africa? South Africa is on the verge of real economic chaos. Unemployment is growing in ever larger proportions, short local markets are growing apace, the conditions of the Boer bourgeois farmers are being worsened, the mining imperialists who depend upon foreign export for profits are struggling for cheap native labor power. The rising native movement is a direct consequence of this situation.

"The London Conference will coordinate the struggles of the South African workers into a movement that will solidly cement the forces against Imeprialism,, the Native Bourgeoisie, and all their agency, and will establish powerful trade unions of class struggle.

FIRST INT'L NEGRO MEET TO UNITE NEGRO MASSES FOR FIGHT

Congress To Be Held July 1930 in London to Fight Imperialist Oppression

Will Unite Negro Worker's Movement With Revolutionary Working Class Movement

Daily Worker
2-10-30

The International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers announces:

"The first International Negro Workers' Congress will be convened in July, 1930, at London, England. This congress will lay the foundation of the organization of all the Negro workers on an international scale and will unite the Negro workers' movement with the international revolutionary working-class movements. It will open a new page in the history of the age-old struggle of the Negro masses for freedom and emancipation. It will form the beginning of the final decisive struggle against imperialism and capitalist exploitation.

New York, N.Y.

Will Expose Fakers.

"The congress will wage a merciless attack on the treacherous leadership to whom the majority of the Negro masses are still giving their support. The tools of imperialism, the Garveys, the Champions, the Randolphs will be completely exposed and the heroic struggle of the Negro toiling masses of the world will be co-ordinated and saved from the hitherto isolated position that has handicapped its growth. The congress will establish the necessary contact with the international labor movement.

Struggle Is On.

"The International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers states that the London Congress will be composed of the delegates of the most militant sections of the Negro masses, and will include workers, both colored and white, who will unite all forces in a single struggle against imperialism and their lackeys.

"In Africa, America and the West Indies, whenever the Negro workers are being ground down by the imperialist, the movement of protest is widening, in some localities turning into open rebellion and uprising against the exploiters.

All labor organizations, all workers groups, Negro and white should immediately make preparations for the election of delegates.

"For information as to further details address the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, 2 West 15th St., New York.

Labor- 1930

International Workers Order.

Unions Strikes etc.

International Workers Order In the South

By TOM JOHNSON.

RECENT events in District Seventeen have clearly shown the necessity of clarifying once and for all the fundamental policies of the I. W. O. and in particular the stand of the Southern Branches of this organization on the Negro question.

Daily Worker

The International Workmans Order is not based on the Jewish workers in the South. Almost without exception its members are grocery store owners or petty business men of one type or another. Many of these people are former members of the Party who have dropped out in the natural process of elimination of dead wood as the struggle grew sharper. There is no Jewish proletariat in the South and in consequence the activities of the I.W.O. are entirely based on the small shop keepers. 11-20-30

For years these left wing petty bourgeois elements have quietly vegetated in their isolated branches in the South. Then in the early part of this year the Party for the first time undertook serious work in this section of the South. The I.W.O. Branches welcomed the Party organizers with open arms. They took a new lease on life and dug deep in their pockets to provide the Party with funds. In this district two branches of the I.W.O. raised since March close to $1,500 for the defense of class war prisoners.

Daily Worker

As the work of the Party progressed and new sections of the workers were brought under our influence, by far the majority of them Negroes, the Negro question inevitably arose in a rather sharp manner. As early as last March this question came up in the Chattanooga Branch of the I.W.O. in connection with the presence of a Negro organizer of the T.U.U.L. in the I. W. O. hall. At once a howl of protest came from a section of the membership—"their business would be ruined—the hall would be raided by police—they would be hounded out of town if it were found that Negroes frequented their hall"—such were the arguments used. The Party fraction in the I.W.O. took a firm and correct stand on this issue and after a bitter fight a motion was passed stating that the I.W.O. welcomed Negroes in their hall at all times. This would seem to have disposed of the issue but events were soon to prove that this was a paper face-saving decision only.

In Atlanta the same question came to the fore in all its sharpness only when the I.W.O. Branch arranged an affair for the International Labor Defense to raise funds for the Atlanta Six, and announced that no Negroes would be allowed to attend the affair in their hall. The representative of the Jewish Section of the I.L.D. promptly refused to speak at this kind of Jim Crow meeting and the chauvinists were forced to beat a temporary retreat. But not for long. They then proposed that no meeting be held but only a quiet little "social" be arranged and the question of Negroes being present be dropped by common consent. The I.L.D. representatives and the two Party members at that time members of the I.W.O. in Atlanta weakly agreed to this "compromise" and the "social" was held—with no Negroes present. The Party fraction was sharply criticized for this unpardonable lack of principle and instructed to bring this issue to a head and settle it once and for all. At the present writing this has not been done and this question still remains to be threshed out.

In Chattanooga the paper decision of the Branch remained in the minutes book and no objection was made to the very occasional presence of a Negro comrade at the meetings and lectures of the I.W.O. Branch. Then the Chattanooga Branch of the I.L.D. came before the I.W.O. with a request for use of their hall for a basket party to raise funds for the Atlanta cases and to build the I.L.D. Branch. Immediately the question came up, "Will Negroes attend the affair?" On being informed that every effort would be made to have Negrose present and participating in the affair, the chauvinists jumped into action. The same old arguments were advanced and a long fight took place. The struggle was finally settled in typical opportunist fashion by evading the issue altogether, and by deciding that inasmuch as the I.W.O. is willing to rent their hall to any organization, they will allow the I.L.D. to use it. At the same time the I.W.O. carefully refrained from endorsing the meeting or calling on their own members to attend, and by implication at least, showed clearly that most of the members will not attend the affair.

The basis of this chauvinism is of course clear. It arises from the bad social composition of these branches which contain hardly one actual worker and from the fact that due to the absence of a Jewish proletariat in the South the whole prospective of the I.W.O. branches for future work and for increasing their influence and membership is one of work among the petty bourgeois Jewish elements. They realize quite clearly that these elements will be antagonized by a revolutionary stand on the Negro question and they are quite ready to compromise principle in order to maintain and strengthen the position of their branches in this strata of the population.

The Party fractions in the I.W.O. have somewhat contributed to this bad situation by bad tactics. In some instances the fractions have been stampeded into taking a weak position due to the pressure of the chauvinists. In other instances the Party members, relatively inexperienced in fraction work, have incorrectly put the question as if the Party line were something coming from outside the I.W.O. to be arbitrarily imposed on the membership with or without their consent. There has been insufficient effort made to show the members of the I.W.O. that the practice of social equality with the Negro workers is not some mysterious decision of the Party which the Party is determined to force on the I.W.O. membership, but that it is the only correct revolutionary line for any organization which bases itself on the principles of the class struggle—that only through the firm application of this revolutionary line can the I. W. O. grow and become in actual fact an International Workmans Order contributing its bit to the destruction of capitalism and the emancipation of the working class.

The I.W.O. membership must be made to realize that one of the fundamental problems of the revolution, not only in the South but in all America, is how best to break down the racial barriers the bourgeoisie has erected between the races. They must realize that it is the primary duty, not only of the Communists but of all revolutionary workers, to smash through this racial wall of the bourgeoisie at all points and on all occasions. The IWO members must realize that it is not the Negro workers, but precisely the white workers, who must lead the assault—must force the first breaches in this wall between black and white—that it is the revolutionary white workers who must demonstrate in actual practice their contempt for the Jim Crow laws and institutions of the white ruling class and must by their precept and example prove conclusively to the masses of the Negroes that the slogan of full social, political and economic equality for the Negroes is not an abstract slogan, but a revolutionary slogan of struggle around which can and must be mobilized the white and Negro workers for militant struggle against the white bourgeoisie.

Kentucky.

Labor - 1930

Unions, strikes, etc.

Negro Union Leader Killed in Kentucky

PROVIDENCE, Ky., Oct. 4.—(AP) A negro mine union leader, Sullivan Wolf, 44, was called from his home early today and shot to death.

His wife said an automobile drove up about 4:30 and several men called her husband from bed. She did not know whether the men were whites or negroes, but she said she heard him say, "Well, I'll get my shoes." Then a volley of shots rang out, the machine speeded away. He had been shot three times.

Wolf died before he could tell of the affair and authorities said they did not know whether the shooting was connected with labor trouble at the coal mines in this county which is estimated to have caused $100,000 damage.

Wolf's slaying was the first killing of a mine worker since the trouble started last April.

Labor-1931
Unions, Strikes, etc.

League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Negro and White Workers Unite at St. Louis Convention

Daily Worker
11-29-30

By MARY DALTON

(Negro and white workers were united in the struggle for Negro rights and against lynching and special oppression by the convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights held recently in St. Louis, Mo. White and Negro delegates militantly expressed themselves from the floor. The following speech was made by Mary Dalton, one of the six Atlanta defendants facing electrocution for calling a meeting of Negro and white workers in Atlanta, Ga.—Ed. Note)

Comrades: This is a historic conference for the ANLC, in that we have delegates from the major cities of the North and South. We have delegates coming from the heart of the Black Belt. It is a victory for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights that we have brought delegates from the worst lynching state of the Union—Georgia—where six of our organizers are facing trial for life for daring to hold a meeting of white and Negro workers. This vicious sentence of death must be smashed by the white and Negro workers of the North and South. Why is it that they should have this vicious sentence? This charge of death to our six organizers is being utilized by the white landlord class in order to break down the Revolutionary Movement. The growth of the Revolutionary Movement means the break down of white supremacy. To bring the white and Negro workers together means the breaking down of capitalism. In the South we have the bulwark of this white supremacy, lynchings etc., but we can look forward to gigantic struggles. The bosses know that by building a strong movement of the workers, the rule of the whites is broken. In order to check the advance of the revolutionary movement, they say that death can be the only sentence given to any labor revolutionary organization that dares to put its foot in the foothole of reaction.

Tottering of Imperialism.

Why is this necessary? Because the crisis in which American Imperialism finds itself is even a sharper form in the South. Thousands are walking the street without jobs all over the country, but it is in a much sharper form in the South. But in the South with the low living conditions and low wages, the result is today unemployed workers not only face evictions and starvation of their family, but we find its counter-part in the drouth-stricken areas.

The Department of Agriculture in Alabama claims that there are 26,000 Negro tenant farmers facing starvation, and with their families, a total of 100,000 facing starvation. This is the figure of the Department of Agriculture. We know capitalist figures. We know that their unemployed 100,000 means at least 200,000 or 300,000 are in a state of starvation. In Tennesee thousands of farmers are facing ruin and are being thrown into the cities, where there is no employment.

Negro and White Workers Uniting

What is the result? Do they sit back and take this starvation gently? The result is, these conditions are bringing Negro and white farmers together. We find them in some places taking crops. In West Point, Georgia. these farmers by themselves, break into the capitalists' warehouses and take what they need. But this is no accident. Agricultural laborers in Tennessee and other points went out in strikes because they are receiving 50c per day for cotton picking. Many comrades come there, and are warned to stay away. Even though they know of the lynching mobs, the K. K. K.. etc., these cotton pickers struck against their land lords. Not only do we find the farmers answering, but in other industries, such as in New Orleans, where many workers went out and had a militant struggle. Besides this, many of them taking place without our leadership, we find that the Revolution is growing by leaps and bounds. This is no accident.

Comrades, we have with us Comrade Sherman Bell, who we tried to put on ballot for U. S. Senator. The Negro press tells us that there are thousands of votes for Comrade Bell. Do you wonder that they want to join us, when we run side by side with white and colored candidates for the job of U. S. Senator. Not only did we run him then, but we are running him for Mayor of Chattanooga, and I hope he will win.

Tenant Farmers Shooting Landlords.

Besides the growth of the revolutionary movement we find that throughout the South isolated shootings of white landlords. We also find in one case, where a Negro farmer refused to be evicted and shot the landlord. These farmers are answering the conditions by going out for themselves, and we are to be criticized that we were not there.

Next year, we must have delegates from Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas. and if we are not able to bring delegates from these States, the heart of the South, then we say that we have failed.

Without the Liberator in the South, we cannot give voice to the Negro movements. Today, when we discuss the facts, we must discuss what this conference is going to do for the South. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights can build itself into a mass movement because of the conditions of Negro and white farmers who are ready to join our ranks as shown by their revolts and strikes.

Death for All Lynchers.

In Atlanta, in order to still the indignation of the masses, the bosses women met and said that the lynchings for rape is not true. We find that some Negro masses are following this movement, and we must break down this movement, by demanding death penalty for the lynchers, by organizing Defense Corps. White and Negro workers must build themselves into Defense Corps and we can answer by mass meetings. That is our answer. The Negroes must have the right to bear arms, the right to the schools and of local communities governing themselves. Step by step we can build up these movements.

We must also fight against vagrancy laws. Eighteen hundred Negroes during eight months have been put on the chain gangs, charged with vagrancy. No Negro worker dares to walk the street without being put in jail on a charge of vagrancy and work free while on the farms.

Confiscate the Land!

We find that the Negro press is criticizing the State, the government in Sherman, Texas. We can utilize this criticism by the Negro press in order to build up a movement for the Negro workers, taking over the land which belongs to them. This can be done by building up the movement step by step and our demands must be "To him that tills the soil belongs the land."

The white landlord class is going to answer us. In Birmingham, Ala., they have recently passed the Anarchist law. Our answer to anarchy, to vagrancy laws, to Jim-crowism must be that we must go down to the South, we must give these workers what they want. They have been tilling the land, and it belongs to them. We must secure the land for the Negro workers and demand death penalty for the lynchers. Our answer to Hoover and the bosses government must be that we are going to the Black Belt, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, and organize them into a giant struggle. We are going to be guilty of insurrection until these landlords are wiped out.

Tasks Set by Convention of League of Struggle for Negro Rights

Daily Worker
11-27-30

By CYRUS BRIGGS.

Article 5

THE St. Louis convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights definitely placed before its membership and affiliated organizations the essential immediate tasks in the struggle against the white ruling class terrorism and oppression of the Negro masses and for unconditional equal rights with all other nationalities.

While the St. Louis convention decided upon a loose form of organization of non-dues paying members and group affiliations, all branches of the League and all affiliated organizations will be expected to carry out these immediate tasks in their various fields of activity.

New York, N.Y.

Must Build Mass Organization.

One of the most important of these tasks is the creation of an effective instrument of struggle "against the special persecutions and oppressions of the Negro masses in the United States" and against the reformist allies of the oppressing class within the Negro race. This must be achieved by building the League of Struggle for Negro Rights into a real mass organization of Negro and white workers and poor farmers. In its manifesto to the workers, the convention pointed out:

"Only through a militant struggle of the Negro masses under the leadership of the Negro workers in close alliance with the militant white workers can the Negro masses achieve liberation."

Must Rally White Masses for Negro Demands.

And towards achieving this unity of white and Negro workers in the struggle for Negro rights, the convention gave the League a united leadership by electing white workers to its Executive Committee, among them William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, R. Baker and Clarence Hathaway—all well-known white workers and trusted leaders

St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights

Daily Worker 11-26-30

By CYRUS BRIGGS.

Article No. 4.

THE St. Louis convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights represented the highest point reached so far in the struggle of the Negro proletariat, in firm alliance with the most advanced elements of the white workers, to wrest leadership of the Negro masses from the hands of the treacherous Negro petty-bourgeoisie—rent-gouging landlords, parasitic preachers (many of them in the role of landlords), petty business men, etc.

These betrayers of the struggles of the Negro masses were conspicuous by their absence. Among the delegates to the convention were none of the group of reformists and petitionists whom the bosses name and recognize as "leaders" of the Negro masses.

New York, N.Y.

Reformists Conscicuous by Absence.

These traitors tabooed the convention and were tabooed by it. Living far apart from the lives of the oppressed Negro masses, immune to their sufferings, feeling only remotely the bitterness of oppression and that only because they, the socially elect of the Negro race are refused a different status in capitalist society from the Negro workers, protected by their money and connection from most of the Jim-Crow experiences of the masses, these gentlemen could not have understood, much less shared in, the burning indignation, the grim will to struggle which featured the convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and marked it as something definitely and widely apart from the usual talk festivals and belly crawling conventions and conferences of the Negro petty bourgeoisie.

Would Have Shocked Fashion-Plate DuBois

The fashionably dressed and urbane Dr. Du Bois of the National Association for the "Advancement" of Colored People would hardly have understood the frank proletarian denunciations of lynching, jim-crowism and other conditions facing the Negro masses which were given usterance not only by the leaders in the convention but by the rank and file delegates during the discussions. The language of workers who had hitch-hiked and rode the rods almost penniless and "without baggage" (as one Negro bourgeois paper carefully pointed out!) to voice their protests against the wrongs inflicted upon them by the white ruling class was hardly the language to which the cultured ears of the snobbish Dr. Du Bois are accustomed. And that hoary prostitute intellectual and perennial procurer for the republican party, Kelly Miller, would certainly have been shocked out of his senile senses by the militant spirit evident on every hand.

Misleader Miller would have found the spirit of the convention too impatient of oppression. But the worker delegates would have retorted that it is all very well for these gentlemen to prate of patience since their contact with jim-crowism and other forms of Negro oppression is very slight.

It was Dr. Du Bois who boasted in the "Crisis" a few years ago of the faciilty with which automobile ownership enables the Negro petty bourgeoisie to escape most of the unpleasantness of the bosses jim-crowism laws. But not many Negro workers own cars, and even when they do they are liable to be molested on various charges: vagrancy, etc.

Convention Points Out Conflicting Interests.

The convention carefully pointed out in its manifesto to the white and Negro masses the conflict between the interests of the Negro petty bourgeoisie and the Negro masses:

"Bitter experience has proven beyond doubt the utter bankruptcy of the self-styled "race" leaders—the Du Boises, Kelly Millers, Motons, De Priests, Garveys—and the absolute fallacies contained in their doctrines. Under the cover of 'race loyalty,' race-cooperation, etc., they attempt to deceive the masses into support of their own selfish class interests as landlords, insurance brokers, bankers, etc.

"Their 'race loyalty' is loyalty to their own interests against the interests of the masses of Negro toilers. It is clear that the Negro politician, business men, professional, real estate men, preachers, etc., who have been thrown up to providence and wealth on the basis of segregation and discrimination of the Negro masses, and who are therefore directly interested in perpetuating segregation, are incapable of carrying on a consistent struggle against oppression and for the equality of the Negroes. While giving lip-service to the struggle for equality they are constantly concluding reactionary agreements behind the backs of the Negro toilers (activities of the National Urban League, Chicago race riots, ec).

Barter With Rights of Masses.

The struggle for the rights of the Negroes is utilized by them as a lever to raise themselves to prominence or to strengthen their ability for maneuvering and bartering with the white ruling class in behalf of their own class. They never question the dominance of the white rulers but merely want a larger share in the profits that come from the exploitation of the Negro toilers. In actuality, they concur in the policy of the white masters by striving to keep the masses of Negro workers isolated from the militant white workers. This is glaringly rrevealed by the representatives of this group in the Negro workers organizations (the activities of Philip Randolph in the Pullman Porters Union, the "socialist" Crosswaith.)"

Betrayers Busy.

In glaring contrast to the militant fighting spirit of the St. Louis convention are the antics of the petty Negro bourgeois betrayers who are meeting in Washington at this moment under the leadership of the reformist Equal Rights League of Boston. This bunch of lick-spittles and belly crawlers "fight" lynching and Negro oppression by petitioning Hoover, ally of the Ku Klux Klan and the lily-whites of the South, to "issue a public statement in the strongest possible language condemning lynching."

In other words the lynchers are called upon to condemn lynching. Hoover, agent of the American boss class with its jim-crow laws, its lynching terror against militant Negro and white workers, its ideology of race hate, its policy of isolating the Negro masses for a super exploitation—Hoover who jim-crowed the Negro Gold Star mothers is requested to condemn the practices of his class! At the same time, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, another reformist organization, launches wide publicity on its projected "campaign" to induce the bosses to jail themselves for crimes against the Negro masses.

of the militant working-class movement in this country. The convention itself, with white workers from both the South and the North constituting almost one-third of its delegates was the first step of the League in this direction.

The major task of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights is the rallying of the Negro and white masses to the fight against lynching and special oppression and in support of the demand for the right of self-determination for the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt"—state unity of the "Black Belt"—and confiscation of the land of the white plantation owners for the Negroes who work the land. Not only the Negro masses and the northern white masses, but the white workers and poor farmers of the South must be won for this essential demand. This demand already exists in the consciousness of the southern Negroes, but needs crystalization and expression. In the past it has manifested itself in resentment even to this day over the broken promises of the republican party and the northern capitalists of "forty acres and a mule" for each "emancipated" slave. It has shown itself in the struggle of the Negro farmers (Elaine, Ark. etc.,) against the control of the bankers and planters and for the right to market their own products. By demanding confiscation of the land, the convention sharply concretized the struggle for the right of self-determination and state unity of the "Black Belt" as the only solution of lynching and Negro oppression. On this point, the convention declares in its manifesto:

Land Monopoly Basis of Negro Oppression.

"The so-called 'proclamation of emancipation' only signified a formal abolition of slavery without removing its real basis, the monopoly of the land by the plantation owners of the South—a monopoly they still enjoy after the civil war—with the connivance and support of the so-called friends of the Negroes, the northern capitalists."

Other tasks laid down by the convention include the organizing of mass violations of all jim-crow laws, forming of defense groups of white and Negro workers for resistance to the bosses lynching terror; organized mass pressure on the United States imperialists for the removal of their armed forces from the "Black Belt" as a guarantee of the right of self-determination of its Negro minorities; militant struggle for full equality of Negroes with all other nationalities by demanding the abolition of all forms of discrimination, disfranchisement, anti-marriage laws, segregation, Jim-Crowism, etc., organization of the Negro agricultural workers; establishment of a united trade union movement that shall include the Negro workers on a basis of complete equality with all other nationalities and the cementing of a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interests; and the waging of an incessant struggle against the domination of the Negro masses by the reformist Negro petty bourgeosie and against the social bearers of white chauvinism in the ranks of the working class; the American Federation of Labor and the "socialist" party. On this latter point, the convention in its manifesto pointed out:

"In order to obtain the moral support of the masses of the white population in the brutal oppression of the Negroes, the white ruling classes and the hirelings create false "race theories," purporting to "prove" the natural inferiority of the Negro people. In this manner the Negroes' color becomes a badge by which he is singled out as an object of scorn and hatred. By bribing a section of white skilled workers with higher wages out of the huge profits—a large share of which comes from the special exploitation of the Negro workers—the capitalists succeed for a time in interesting this section in the support of a hundred percent white Americanism. This group under the leadership of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, "socialist" party, Musteites, etc., betraying their class interests for monetary gains, align themselves with the ruling classes not only against the Negro workers alone but also against the great masses of unskilled, foreign born and native workers. The bosses with the connivance of the labor fakers strike to keep these later unorganized. So their lot is little better than that of the Negroes."

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Manifesto of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights

Daily Worker

(Adopted at the St. Louis Convention)

To all Negro workers and farmers!
To all white workers!

THIS convention of Negro and white workers taking place at a time of deepest crisis both in industry and agriculture, when masses of workers are unemployed and faced wtih starvation, when all reactionary forces are being mobilized to crush the growing movement of the workers, when a wave of lynching and ruling class terror is sweeping the country, notes with alarm and indignation the increased efforts of the bosses and their agents to divide and split the workers on the basis of race and nationality.

We, the representatives of the black and white workers here assembled for the purpose of drawing up a joint program of action for struggle against the brutal oppression of the Negro toilers, deem it urgently necessary to call the attention of all workers to the following facts:

New York, N.Y.

I.

In this so-called democratic United States of America, the citadel of capitalist civilization and culture, the white ruling classes carry out the most shameless and barbarous oppression of millions of Negro workers and farmers. Economically super-exploited, socialy ostracized, in many places denied even the most elementary human rights, the Negroes are relegated to the lowest ranks of the social ladder and exist as a nation of "untouchables" or "social lepers," subjected to the most flagrant persecutions and abuses.

12-11-30

It is an infamous lie perpetrated only by a government of slave drivers and their agents to maintain that the yoke of slavery has been lifted from the Negroes in these United States. The so-called "proclamation of emancipation" only signified a formal abolition of slavery without removing its real basis—the monopoly of the land by the plantation owners of the South, a monopoly they still enjoy—after the Civil War with the conivance and support of the so-called friends of the Negroes, the northern capitalists. The fact is that in the South millions of Negro workers and poor farmers are still in a position in many instances worse than actual slavery.

The plantation system with its accompanying evils, share cropping, denial of the right to sell crops, landlord supervision of crops, plantation stores, peonage, usury, convict labor, etc., serve to reduce the Negro poor farmers and farm laborers to a condition of the most abject poverty and dependency. Upon the basis of this special exploitation the white ruling class has created a whole system of social and political inequality for the Negroes (segregation, political disfranchisement, etc.)—which has for its object the retention of the Negro masses in the state of servility and degredation, a condiiton for their continued enslavement. This vicious system is backed by the brutal force and reinforced by law and custom. The slightest protest is met by the most arbitrary violence, beatings, murders, lynchings. The entire state apparatus, police, militia, courts, etc., are mobilized in the service of the slave drivers. The Negro has no redress. He is at the complete mercy of the bosses, a prey to their slightest whims. The only justice he can expect is "mob justice." He "has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." The results are grinding poverty, widespread misery, illiteracy and disease. The South is a virtual tomb in which milliions of Negro toilers lie imprisoned and suffocating, the victims of the white slave drivers' democracy.

III.

Not only in the South are Negroes subjected to special exploitation and oppression but even in the North. In all large cities the Negroes are forced to live in segregated districts, are the victims of high rent, are jim-crowed and discriminated against in public places. They are made to feel their position as social outcasts in innumerable ways. The slightest attempt to overstep the boundaries of discrimination is accompanied by risks of ill-treatment included even by violence. Lynching is not only a feature of the South, but is becoming increasingly practiced in the North. Everywhere it is allowed to go unpunished.

As wage workers the Negro workers are forced the lowest, the most difficult labor. As a rule, they receive lower wages than the whites and in many cases do not get the same wages as white workers for similar work. They are as a rule the first to be laid off "in hard times" and the last to receive work in times of "prosperity." in addition to this, they are barred from many unions in the A. F. of L. by the labor bureaucrats.

IV.

Thus, the slave conditions on the plantations follow the Negroes into the industrial centers. The Negro poor farmers and farm workers fleeing from misery and starvation on the plantations into the cities of the North and South do not thereby obtain freedom. Suffering from the degrading slave conditions of the Southern farms, they are easier victims of the wage-cutting, slave-driving bosses in the industrial centers. There they create a source of cheap labor. Thrown into competition with the white workers, they unwittingly serve as a weapon in the hands of the bosses to beat down the living standards of the whole working class. But this is not all. Upon the basis of the competition thus created, the bosses and their agents, the labor bureaucrats, Ku Klux Klan, etc., stir up prejudices, and race hatred among black and white workers and in times of "depression" directly organize "race" riots and massacres of Negro workers. In this manner the bosses achieve their purpose of splitting up the ranks of the workers, isolating the Negro workers from the general labor movement and thereby perpetrating the slave condition of the latter even in industries.

Thus the Negro toilers can not free themselves by fleeing to the North. The heritage of the plantations still clings to them in the industrial centers. The chains of the convict laborer in the South extend to the cities and enshackle the Negro industrial worker. The Negro worker in the North can not free himself as long as his brother remains a slave in the South.

V.

In order to obtain the moral support of the masses of the white population in the brutal oppression of the Negroes, the white ruling classes and their hirelings utilize the difference in color between the Negroes and white and create false "race theories," purporting to "prove" the natural inferiority of the Negro peoples. Thus black skin is made to symbolize moral and cultural backwardness, while white skin is made to represent the highest moral and cultural development. In this manner the Negro's color becomes a badge by which he is singled out as an object of scorn and hatred. By bribing a section of white skilled workers with higher wages out of the huge profits (a large share of which comes from the special exploitation of the Negro workers)—the capitalists succeed for a time in interesting this section in the support of a hundred percent white Americanism. This group under the leadership of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, socialist party, Musteites, etc., betraying their class interest for momentary gains, allign themselves with the ruling classes not only against the Negro workers alone but also against the great masses of unskilled, foreign-born and native white workers. The bosses with the connivance of the labor fakers strive to keep these latter unorganized. So their lot is little better than that of the Negroes.

The interest of the great masses of white workers are diametrically opposed to any special oppression of any section of the working class. The existence of a section of workers specially exploited and oppressed is a constant threat to the living standards of the working class as a whole. The presence of cheap labor is a weapon with which the bosses are able to nullify all the economic gains of the workers. The poisonous venom of race hatred injected into the ranks of the white workers becomes an instrument for the destruction of working class solidarity, the only guarantee for successful struggles.

Thus the slave conditions of the Negro share cropper on the land, the cultural backwardness of the Negro workers, becomes a drag on the working class as a whole. Every act of violence, lynching, etc., every persecution of a Negro worker, in short all acts calculated to perpetuate the position of Negro workers as objects of special oppression, are so many blows against the working class as a whole. The shackles of the Negroes are at the same time the shackles of the whole working class. This convention declares that the white worker who does not militantly support and go to the forefront in the struggle against all oppression of the Negroes is allowing himself to be used as a tool of the bosses and a betrayer of his own class.

"Labor in a white skin can not be free while labor in the black skin is branded."

VI

On the other hand the Negro workers can not liberate themselves except through the closest alliance with the militant white workers. Bitter experience has proven beyond doubt the utter bankruptcy of the self-styled "race" leaders (the Duboise, Kelley Miller, Moton, Depriest, Garvey) and the absolute fallacies contained in their doctrines under the cover of slogans of "race loyalty," "race cooperation," etc.; they attempt to deceive the masses into support of their own selfish class interests as landlords, insurance brokers, bankers, etc. Their "race loyalty" is loyalty to their own class interests as against the interests of the masses of Negro toilers. It is clear that the Negro politicians, business men, professional and real estate men, preachers, etc., who have been thrown up to prominence and wealth on the basis of the segregation and discrimination of Negro masses, many of whom are directly interested in perpetuating segregation, are incapable of carrying out a consistent struggle against oppression and for the equality of the Negroes. While giving lip-service to the struggle for equality they are constantly concluding reactionary agreements with the bosses behind the backs of the Negro toilers (activities of the National Urban League, Chicago race riots, etc.). The struggle for the rights of the Negroes is utilized by them either as a lever to raise themselves to prominence or to strengthen their ability for maneuvering and bartering with the white ruling class on behalf of their own class. They never question the dominance of the white rulers but merely want a larger share in the profits that come from the exploitation of the Negro toilers. In actuality, they concur in the segregation policy of the white masters by striving to keep the masses of Negro workers under their own leadership and isolated from the militant white workers. This is glaringly revealed by the representatives of this group in the Negro workers organizations (the activities of Phillip Randolph in the Pullman Porters Union, the "socialist" Crosswaite, etc.).

However, Garveyism is the most subtle and therefore the most dangerous form of treachery to the Negro masses. This doctrine has played a great role in hampering the development of a real struggle for the liberation of Negroes. The program of "back to Africa" in actuallity means the desertion of the struggle for equal rights of the Negroes in the countries where they live.

By directing the hatred and distrust of Negro workers not against the white ruling classes, their real enemies, but against the revolutionary labor movement, Garveyism actually accepts the segregation policies of American imperialism. The very logic of this program led to an alignment between the Garvey leadership and the most violent enemies of the Negro toilers (Garvey's reactionary bargainings with the Ku Klux Klan and the southern senators).

In contradiction to the fallacy of the "peaceful" return to Africa this convention declares its determination to struggle for the unqualified rights of the Negroes in this country; for complete equality, for the right of national self-determination of the Negro and for the removal of all armed forces of the white ruling classes from the territory—in the Black Belt.

In this connection this convention brands as a dastardly lie the assertion that the Negroes of the South have no territory which can be regarded as the basis for a Negro state. This lying contention propagated by the slave owners, approved by the northern capitalists, concurred in by Garvey and tacitly accepted by the whole clique of so-called "race" leaders, gives complete endorsement to the cruel oppression practiced by the landowners, the capitalists and their government, and to the monopolization of the land in the "Black Belt" by a few white landowners. This convention declares that the Negro masses were treacherously robbed of their land after the civil war by means of the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the northern republicans and the former southern slaveholders. This convention, therefore, puts forth as one of its major demands the confiscation of land of the white landowners in the "Black Belt" and its return to its rightful owners, the users of the land, the Negro masses.

In contradiction to the illusions spread by Garveyism, of the voluntary granting by the imperialists of freedom without struggle for the African masses, this convention supports the revolutionary struggle of the masses of the various African colonies against the imperialist robbers and the establishment of independent native republics.

Only through a militant struggle of the Negro masses under the leadership of the Negro workers in close alliance with the militant white workers can the Negro masses achieve liberation.

Therefore, this convention calls upon the Negro and white workers to support the following program:

1. To carry on a united struggle of white and Negro workers against the special persecutions and oppressions of the Negro masses in the United States, which are the means of lowering the living conditions of all workers generally.

2. To fight for full equality of Negroes with all other nationalities for the abolition of all forms of discrimination, disfranchisement, anti-intermarriage laws, segregation, Jim-Croow laws, etc.; and against the special exploitation of Negroes by landlords through bad housing, high rents.; and to secure defense for victims of persecution.

3. To fight for the right of self-determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt where they are the majority of the population by securing the land to the Negroes who work the land, by establishing the state unity of the Black Belt and by securing to the Negro majority the right and possibility of deciding its relations to other governments.

4. To assist in building up organizations of agricultural workers, poor farmers and share croppers in the South and to assist in their struggle against the exploiters.

5. To fight against the system of lynch law which is a direct survival of slavery and one of the most hideous expressions of the rule of imperialism, and to demand the death penalty for lynching. The present farcical "trials" of lynchers in those few cases which ever come to trial, where lynchers themselves also compose judge and jury, and acquit themselves, must be abolished and juries must be composed of white and Negro workers and poor farmers.

6. To fight against and destroy all racial and national barriers and prejudices which still divide large numbers of the exploited classes to the advantages of oppressors and exploiters.

7. To fight for a united trade union movement that includes the Negro workers on a basis of complete equality with all other nationalities.

8. To cement and maintain a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interests.

RULES OF ORGANIZATION

1. The organization shall be known as the **League of Struggle for Negro Rights.**

2. Its object is the organization of active struggle of the masses to attain full equality for the Negroes and the right of self-determination.

3. The direction of the work of the League shall be vested in a National Committee of 25 elected by the National Conference, the main task of which is to build a national newspaper, **The Liberator**, as the leading organ of struggle for Negro Rights.

The administration of the affairs of the League shall be through an executive board of five, elected by the National Committee.

5. Membership in the League shall be through affiliated organizations which declare their support of this program and make regular financial contributions to the work of the National Committee.

6. Individual supporters of the League, not members of affiliated organizations, shall unite themselves together in local groups according to their own decisions, especially for the purpose of affiliating to the League and carrying on its work.

7. In each locality a committee of the League shall be established consisting of delegates of all affiliated organizations and groups in a particular locality affiliated to the League. Each local committee thus established shall elect a small executive bureau.

8. The groups of white and Negro youth, organized as the Young Liberators, shall be a special part of the work of this organization and shall have full local organizational autonomy, including the right to establish their special local committees.

9. The function of the local committee of the League shall be the mobilization of mass support for the struggle for Negro rights, using as the main instrument, the mass circulation of **The Liberator.**

10. The local organizations of the League shall actively support and assist the building of bodies for the defense of white and black workers, for resistance against lynchings, and for protection against all forms of persecution and discrimination (defense corps, anti-lynching committees, etc.).

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

DEATH PENALTY FOR LYNCHERS DEMANDED AT HECTIC CONFERENCE

Courier 12-6-30
Pittsburgh Pa

120 Negro and White Delegates Hold History-making Confab, Reaching Meeting Place Despite Hardships.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

By CYRIL BRIGGS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4—History was made here last week at the convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, now the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

This is the unanimous verdict of the 120 Negro and white delegates to that militant, purposeful convention and of the hundreds of visitors. It is a verdict that the American white ruling class will be forced to concur in sooner or later.

The very act of holding the convention in St. Louis was a challenge to the most brutal section of the white ruling class—the southern plantation owners and bankers who grow fat on the bare-faced robbery and oppression of Negro toilers, and who resort to the most vicious terrorism—lynching, the chain gang, etc.—to crush the rising struggles of the Negro masses, and especially to wipe out all tendencies towards unity on the part of Negro and white workers, as witness the Atlanta case, in which six organizers, four white, two Negroes, are facing the electric chair for merely calling a meeting of white and Negro workers.

The convention was attended by 73 Negro and 47 white delegates, coming from 18 states and representing 17 organizations. Many delegates actually fought their way to the convention. Some came by broken-down Fords, others by buses, some even by riding the rods, as in the case of young Braxton, who rode a freight from Youngstown, O., and of 18-year-old Joe Burton, who, defying his conservative family, traveled from Birmingham to Chattanooga by frieght to attend the Southern Anti-Lynching Conference, at which he was elected a delegate to the convention. On their way to St. Louis the delegates faced every obstacle that a panic-stricken ruling class could place in their way. But most of them made it. They came from as far south as Alabama and from as far apart as California and Massachusetts. In an Ohio town a group from New York was held up by the police at the point of a gun and forced to submit to a search of their persons. Three delegations came from the South by Fords, Negro and white workers together in the same cars. There were 16 Southern delegates altogether. These had the hardest time of it. A fourth delegation was forced to turn back. The Alabama delegation was headed by Mary Dalton, one of the Atlanta defendants, who was given a rousing welcome by the convention.

Most of the delegates came from the district organizations of the American Negro Labor Congress and the Anti-Lynching Conference held by that organization throughout the country during the past six months. Many organizations sent delegates to these conferences. Delegates from these conferences to the St. Louis convention represented, therefore, all the organizations supporting and taking part in them. Other delegates came from organizations sympathetic to the Negro Liberation Movement, such as the Workers International Order, the Workers International Relief, the International Labor Defense, and the Industrial Unions of the Trade Union Unity League. There were also three delegates from the Central Committee of the Communist party. They are all class-struggle organizations. Class against class, in opposition to the bourgeois policy of race against race.

The convention was in session for two days, making up by night sessions what it lacked in length of time. The sessions were held in the U. B. F. and F. M. T. hall, 2631 Lawton boulevard. At the opening session B. D. Amis, a Negro labor leader of New oYrk formerly from Chicago, acted as chairman. At the second session that day Mary Dalton was elected chairman by acclamation. The main report on "The Political and Economic Situation" was made by Otto E. Huiswoud, a member of the Council of Directors of the organization. Herbert Newton, national organizer, and one of the two Negro workers who with Mary Dalton and three other white workers are facing the death penalty in Atlanta, made the organization report. Delegates expressed themselves freely and militantly from the floor. The Southern Negro delegates were particularly militant. And they were staunchly supported by the white delegates from the same section.

Death Penalty For Lynchers

The convention demanded the death penalty for all lynchers, liquidation of debts and mortgages of Negro poor farmers, and called upon the Negro and white workers for mass violation of all Jim-Crow laws, called for mass protest against the efforts of the Atlanta bosses to electrocute the six organizers; for defense of the Soviet Union, as the only fatherland of the workers against the war preparations of the imperialists; for support of the struggles of the colonial masses, and for commemoration of November 11, 1921, as the centenary of Nat Turner's execution by the slave owners supported by the United States government. And it decided to adopt the name of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights as more symbolic than the old name of its membership of both Negro and white workers and sympathizers of the nature of the organization as one of struggle for Negro rights—from the smallest fight against Negro oppression clear up to the ultimate liberation of the Negro masses. It elected both Negro and white workers to its leading committees.

State Unity of Black Belt

In a ringing manifesto to the Negro and white workers and poor farmers, the convention demanded state unity of the Negro masses in the Black Belt and declared that the right of self-determination with confiscation of the land for the Negroes who work it was the only solution of lynching and Negro oppression, and called upon the Negro and white masses "to fight for full equality of Negroes with other nationalities, for the abolition of all forms of discrimination, disfranchisement, anti-marriage laws, segregation, Jim-Crow laws, etc.," and "to fight for the right of self-determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt where they are the majority of the population by securing the land to the Negroes who work the land, by establishing the state unity of the Black Belt and by securing the Negro majority the right and possibility of deciding its relations to other governments."

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION ANSWERS SLANDER OF THE NEGRO MISLEADERS

Courier 12-13-30
Pittsburgh Pa.

(Further emphasis of the militancy of the Negro and white workers at the St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights is contained in the two following speeches from the floor. The Negro worker delegates to the convention utterly repudiated the slander of the Negro petty-bourgeois misleaders that the masses were apathetic, are not ready for struggle, etc. Such slander is used merely for the purpose of excusing the treachery of these misleaders, and of making the foreign bosses believe that the Negro petty-bourgeois misleaders are earning their Judas pay in keeping the masses contented and servile and uninterested in waging a sharp struggle against lynching and Negro oppression and for unconditional equality. Nothing could be further from the truth than this shameless slander of a set of despicable traitors.)

By ARTHUR HALL—Buffalo

COMRADE Chairman and Fellow Delegates, I think when we chose the new name "The League of Struggle for Negro Rights," we have chosen well, and it should serve to give us the first chance of going on the offensive. We have been fighting on the defensive and it is now time to go out on the offensive. We not only came here to talk, but to organize to fight. This is the spirit in this convention. I am sorry that conditions made it impossible for me to get here earlier, but I see that now we will be able to carry forward and build a fighting organization.

I have heard delegates from various sections of the country, and they tell about the segregations, imperialist oppression and discriminations in the South, but I want to say we are faced with the same conditions in Buffalo. Lynchings and segregations are not limited to the South.

In Buffalo, we have a Negro population that has grown to about 25,000, many of these recently came from the South. The Negroes have been segregated to certain streets and we have established a little Negro Harlem.

We have over 60 members in the League now and we find ourselves growing very fast. We find this: That the League will grow through struggles and if we struggle for better conditions and against discrimination, we will be able to grow. We have been able to carry on something of a struggle. We have carried on a fight against an eviction of a worker; we stood all night and picketed the workers. The police could not break up the demonstration and the sheriff changed his mind about evicting this worker. Now, they wait until 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning to set a family out into the streets. I want to say that a convention like this will give us inspiration to go out and fight and eliminate Jim-Crowism and segregations and evictions, and we must go back to our districts and determine to fight harder, engage in more struggles and organize our Defense Corps.

By BROWN—Chicago

COMRADES and Fellow Workers, as the time is limited, I must shoot. I am a representative from Section 2 of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights of Chicago. I want to relate to you a near race riot inspired by Congressman DePriest in Chicago about a month ago. When we went to Washington Park, we saw the danger of this poisonous propaganda against the foreign born. I was out there alone one day and I saw the possibilities of being shot, but I took my chance. Comrades, I had about a mile to walk. I walked from one of the crowd of about 1,700 hungry angry men to the other. I said I am going to speak here today. I am a radical and De Priest says shoot my kind. I want you to further from the other, I mounted up on a city water plug and I began to speak, and I said, "Fellow Workers, the foreign born workers are not your enemies. They, too, are exploited and oppressed. Your enemies are the bosses."

There are 15,000 unemployed workers in Chicago sleeping on the concrete. When the weather gets colder, will be intense suffering. In Chicago, one night, I counted 64 women, 26 of them Negro women sleeping on the ground. There are 450,000 facing starvation. One-fourth of the

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

DEATH PENALTY FOR LYNCHERS DEMANDED AT HECTIC CONFERENCE

Courier 12-6-30
Pittsburgh Pa.

120 Negro and White Delegates Hold History-making Confab, Reaching Meeting Place Despite Hardships.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

By CYRIL BRIGGS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4—History was made here last week at the convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, now the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

This is the unanimous verdict of the 120 Negro and white delegates to that militant, purposeful convention and of the hundreds of visitors. It is a verdict that the American white ruling class will be forced to concur in sooner or later.

The very act of holding the convention in St. Louis was a challenge to the most brutal section of the white ruling class—the southern plantation owners and bankers who grow fat on the bare-faced robbery and oppression of Negro toilers, and who resort to the most vicious terrorism—lynching, the chain gang, etc.—to crush the rising struggles of the Negro masses, and especially to wipe out all tendencies towards unity on the part of Negro and white workers, as witness the Atlanta case, in which six organizers, four white, two Negroes, are facing the electric chair for merely calling a meeting of white and Negro workers.

The convention was attended by 73 Negro and 47 white delegates, coming from 18 states and representing 17 organizations. Many delegates actually fought their way to the convention. Some came by broken-down Fords, others by buses, some even by riding the rods, as in the case of young Braxton, who rode a freight from Youngstown, O., and of 18-year-old Joe Burton, who, defying his conservative family, traveled from Birmingham to Chattanooga by frieght to attend the Southern Anti-Lynching Conference, at which he was elected a delegate to the convention. On their way to St. Louis the delegates faced every obstacle that a panic-stricken ruling class could place in their way. But most of them made it. They came from as far south as Alabama and from as far apart as California and Massachusetts. In an Ohio town a group from New York was held up by the police at the point of a gun and forced to submit to a search of their persons. Three delegations came from the South by Fords, Negro and white workers together in the same cars. There were 16 Southern delegates altogether. These had the hardest time of it. A fourth delegation was forced to turn back. The Alabama delegation was headed by Mary Dalton, one of the Atlanta defendants, who was given a rousing welcome by the convention.

Most of the delegates came from the district organizations of the American Negro Labor Congress and the Anti-Lynching Conference held by that organization throughout the country during the past six months. Many organizations sent delegates to these conferences. Delegates from these conferences to the St. Louis convention represented, therefore, all the organizations supporting and taking part in them. Other delegates came from organizations sympathetic to the Negro Liberation Movement, such as the Workers International Order, the Workers International Relief, the International Labor Defense, and the Industrial Unions of the Trade Union Unity League. There were also three delegates from the Central Committee of the Communist party. They are all class-struggle organizations. Class against class, in opposition to the bourgeois policy of race against race.

The convention was in session for two days, making up by night sessions what it lacked in length of time. The sessions were held in the U. B. F. and F. M. T. hall, 2631 Lawton boulevard. At the opening session B. D. Amis, a Negro labor leader of New oYrk formerly from Chicago, acted as chairman. At the second session that day Mary Dalton was elected chairman by acclamation. The main report on "The Political and Economic Situation" was made by Otto E. Huiswoud, a member of the Council of Directors of the organization. Herbert Newton, national organizer, and one of the two Negro workers who with Mary Dalton and three other white workers are facing the death penalty in Atlanta, made the organization report. Delegates expressed themselves freely and militantly from the floor. The Southern Negro delegates were particularly militant. And they were staunchly supported by the white delegates from the same section.

Death Penalty For Lynchers

The convention demanded the death penalty for all lynchers, liquidation of debts and mortgages of Negro poor farmers, and called upon the Negro and white workers for mass violation of all Jim-Crow laws. It called for mass protest against the efforts of the Atlanta bosses to electrocute the six organizers; for defense of the Soviet Union, as the only fatherland of the workers against the war preparations of the imperialists; for support of the struggles of the colonial masses, and for commemoration of November 11, 1921, as the centenary of Nat Turner's execution by the slave owners supported by the United States government. And it decided to adopt the name of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights as more symbolic than the old name of its membership of both Negro and white workers and sympathizers of the nature of the organization as one of struggle for Negro rights—from the smallest fight against Negro oppression clear up to the ultimate liberation of the Negro masses. It elected both Negro and white workers to its leading committees.

State Unity of Black Belt

In a ringing manifesto to the Negro and white workers and poor farmers, the convention demanded state unity of the Negro masses in the Black Belt and declared that the right of self-determination with confiscation of the land for the Negroes who work it was the only solution of lynching and Negro oppression, and called upon the Negro and white masses "to fight for full equality of Negroes with other nationalities, for the abolition of all forms of discrimination, disfranchisement, anti-marriage laws, segregation, Jim-Crow laws, etc.," and "to fight for the right of self-determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt where they are the majority of the population by securing the land to the Negroes who work the land, by establishing the state unity of the Black Belt and by securing the Negro majority the right and possibility of deciding its relations to other governments."

League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION ANSWERS SLANDER OF THE NEGRO MISLEADERS

Daily Worker
12-12-30
New York, N.Y.

(Further emphasis of the militancy of the Negro and white workers at the St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights is contained in the two following speeches from the floor. The Negro worker delegates to the convention utterly repudiated the slander of the Negro petty-bourgeois misleaders that the masses were apathetic, are not ready for struggle, etc. Such slander is used merely for the purpose of excusing the treachery of these misleaders, and of making the bosses believe that the Negro petty-bourgeois are earning their Judas pay in the masses contented and servile and in waging a sharp struggle lynching and Negro oppression and additional equality. Nothing could be from the truth than this shameless a set of despicable traitors.)

By ARTHUR HALL—Buffalo

COMRADE Chairman and Fellow Delegates, I think when we chose the new name "The League of Struggle for Negro Rights," we have chosen well, and it should serve to give us the first chance of going on the offensive. We have been fighting on the defensive and it is now time to go out on the offensive. We not only came here to talk, but to organize to fight. This is the spirit in this convention. I am sorry that conditions made it impossible for me to get here earlier, but I see that now we will be able to carry forward and build a fighting organization.

I have heard delegates from various sections of the country, and they tell about the segregations, imperialist oppression and discriminations in the South, but I want to say we are faced with the same conditions in Buffalo. Lynchings and segregations are not limited to the South.

In Buffalo, we have a Negro population that has grown to about 25,000, many of these recently came from the South. The Negroes have been segregated to certain streets and we have established a little Negro Harlem.

We have over 60 members in the League now and we find ourselves growing very fast. We find this: That the League will grow through struggles and if we struggle for better conditions and against discrimination, we will be able to grow. We have been able to carry on something of a struggle. We have carried on a fight against an eviction of a worker; we stood all night and picketed the workers. The police could not break up the demonstration and the sheriff changed his mind about evicting this worker. Now, they wait until 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning to set a family out into the streets. I want to say that a convention like this will give us inspiration to go out and fight and eliminate Jim-Crowism and segregations and evictions, and we must go back to our districts and determine to fight harder, engage in more struggles and organize our Defense Corps.

By BROWN—Chicago

COMRADES and Fellow Workers, as the time is limited, I must shoot. I am a representative from Section 2 of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights of Chicago. I want to relate to you a near race riot inspired by Congressman DePriest in Chicago about a month ago. When Washington Park, we saw the danger

there are 15,000 unemployed workers in Chicago sleeping on the concrete. When the weather gets colder, will be intense suffering. In Chicago, one night, I counted 64 women, 26 of them Negro women sleeping on the ground. There are 450,000 facing starvation. One-fourth of the

population.

When I was passing in review before General Pershing and the other Generals in the World War, I heard him say, "You boys who are passing now, some of you will return and some will not, but you who are left will go back to your respective governments and there you will receive the same social equality and have a home of peace and happiness." Ten years later, these same soldiers can not find a job, their mothers Jim-Crowed at the Statue of Liberty.

In my last remarks, I want to say that we must wipe out the lynching terror of the bosses. It is up to us to go out and take our workers out of the hands of these boss-inspired mobs even if we have to shoot to save the lives of our workers.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS ENDS

11-27-30

One Hundred Twenty Delegates From 18 States Attend. Issues Manifesto and Changes Its Name

St. Louis, Mo.

Self-determination of the Negro masses of the Black Belt of the South with confiscation of the land by those who toil was the solution of lynching as stated in a manifesto by the Anti-Lynching Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights (formerly American Negro Labor Congress) during its convention here November 15th and 16th at the U. B. F. Hall. The manifesto was unanimously adopted and vociferously greeted by 120 delegates from 18 states.

Excerpts from the manifesto are as follows:

"In this so-called democratic United States, the citadel of capitalist civilization and culture, the white ruling classes carry out the most shameless and barbarous oppression of millions of Negro workers and farmers. Economically super-exploited, socially ostracised, in many places denied even the most elementary human rights, the Negroes are relegated to the lowest rungs of the social ladder and exist as a nation of "untouchables," of "social lepers", subjected to the most flagrant persecutions and abuses.

"To fight for the right of self-determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt where they are the majority of the population by securing the land to the Negroes who work the land, by establishing the state unity of the Black Belt and by securing to the Negro majority the right and possibility of deciding its relations to other governments.

"The interests of the great masses of white workers are diametrically opposed to any special oppression of any section of the working class.... The poisonous venom of race hatred injected into the ranks of the white workers becomes converted into an instrument for the destruction of working-class solidarity, the only guarantee for successful struggles.. The shackles of the Negroes are at the same time the shackles of the working class."

"To fight against the system of lynch law which is a direct survival of slavery and one of the most hideous expressions of the rule of Imperialism; and to demand the death penalty for lynching. The present farcical "trial" of lynchers in those few cases which ever come to trial, where lynchers themselves also compose judge and jury, and acquit themselves, must be abolished and juries must be composed of white and Negro workers and poor farmers."

Speakers at the Convention told of how the delegates had endured many sacrifices and hardships to attend the sessions. Some came from great distances in broken down Fords in the rain, by busses, by hitch-hiking, by "riding the rods" and on the trains without food and baggage.

Seventy-three colored and 47 whites composed the delegation to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The name was changed in the Saturday session, November 15th, from the American Negro Labor Congress.

The St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle of Negro Rights

Daily Worker

By SHERMAN BELL.

(The following speech by Sherman Bell, a Negro delegate to the St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, is typical of the militant utterances from the floor and expressive of the will to struggle of the frightfully oppressed Negro masses of the South.—Ed. Note.)

11-28-30.

Friends and fellow-workers, I hope you will consider the invitation to this platform to speak as I did when I received nomination by the Communist Party as a candidate in the last election. I did not consider that I was a great man, myself, but to think of the people standing back of it, the nerve of the people who dared to do such a thing and had the success they did. I told many of them that I did not place the honor on myself, but I did on the Party, and, particularly, Comrade Dalton. I think she deserves all of the credit. In other words, I considered that was the greatest move ever made in the way of solving the problems in the South. Those of you who have never been in the heart of the South don't know how bad it is, and how easy it is for Negroes to get in the hands of the law, in the penitentiaries, lynching, telegraph poles for violating what they call the law. Negroes do not have to violate the law in the South to be put in jail. He has to ride the street cars, be on the street with the whites, yet he has no privileges. He can get on the street car and is Jim-crowed; the white people can take all the car but one seat and they haven't broken the law. If a white man has anything against one Negro, he can start something and all the Negroes will be killed and there is nothing done about it.

New York, N.Y.

Comrades, I might tell you about the conditions in the South all day, but unless you go to the South and test it you will never know. Imagination is alright in a dream, but you had better go and experience how it is in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, etc.

Now, when I was nominated for U. S. Senator, the bosses thought that was the worst thing that ever happened, and they talked about it so much that I got a little scared. Comrade Dalton felt the effects of it also and she told me she thought it would be safe for me to stay away for a day or two, and she took me off and I was very glad to go. I went off and spent two or three nights. But the thought came to my mind that here was Comrade Dalton that they already had a death sentence hanging over because she had dared to hold a meeting for laboring people, and she had the nerve to stand the trial and I was dodging it. After realizing the condition, I said I was going back, I am not going to be a bigger coward than she is. She had the nerve to take a chance on her life to rescue the Negroes in Georgia, when since 1861 there had been 3,000 lynchings on the account of supposed to be raping of white women, and she had the nerve to come there and rescue the few Negro men left, I felt it would be less than man to run.

The time is limited and I have to make my discussion brief. I will wind up with these remarks: I hope everybody here will go back home and make it known that this is the only rescue for the Negro man and population.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.

London Conference of Negro Workers.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE OF NEGRO WORKERS

Daily Worker

By JAMES W. FORD.

(Chairman, Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers.)

THE Trade Union and political organizations of white workers that arose scores of years ago have always suspected the Negro workers, betrayed them, Jim-Crowed them and looked upon them as step-children in the proletarian family. They take the position that Negro workers are made by god as slaves to be inhumanly exploited by the capitalist bosses. In this respect these reactionary trade union and political organizations of the white workers have been no different from the capitalist bosses themselves and have assisted in the exploitation of the Negro toilers in one form or another. 5-10-30

A. F. of L. Betrays Negro Workers.

It is a well known fact to all Negro workers that the American Federation of Labor has long been a tool of the capitalist bosses to Jim-Crow, segregate, brow-beat and prevent the organization of the Negro workers.

Let us consider one case. The race riots in Chicago in 1919 were organized by the capitalist bosses in an effort to enforce an unofficial segregation of Negro workers, who were being drawn into the industries from the South, and to prevent their organization.

The official bureaucrats of the A. F. L. craft unions affiliated to the Stock Yards Labor Council in Chicago, by their discrimination against the Negro workers furnished the basis for agitation amongst Negroes against all unions of the white workers. This is a well known fact that has been disclosed by special investigation.

Gompers, head of the A. F. L. for many years, was for these many years an arch enemy of the Negro workers and an agent of the capitalist bosses. This history of betrayal of Negro workers by the A. F. L. lays like a slave whip upon their backs.

The reformist reactionary organizations of the Amsterdam International and the socialist parties of the Second International are no different regarding the Negro toilers in Africa and the West Indies. Their methods are more subtle and deceitful and at the same time just as brutal.

The Belgium socialists founded a cotton company in the Congo and carry on a more ruthless exploitation of the natives than old Leopold himself. M. Mathieu, a socialist member of the Belgium Parliament, is at the same time manager and director of an exploiting company, which is supported by a socialist bank and operates in the Belgium Congo.

The socialist members of the French Chamber of Deputies sanction the ruthless murdering of native workers in Central Africa as "The civilizing influence of French Colonial Policy in Africa."

The British "Labor" Government under the control of Ramsay MacDonald, a socialist, shoots down native women and workers in West and East Africa and carries out the policies of the exploitation of the natives the same as the capitalist parties and for the capitalist class.

Exploitation Supported by Reformist Organizations.

Thus the exploitation of the Negro toilers in the various parts of the world is carried on by the socialists equally as by the capitalists themselves. The reactionary trade union organizations such as the Amsterdam International is a cloak for forced labor in Africa. The reformist and the reactionary organizations of the white workers are imbued with the same spirit as the imperialists themselves. The theory of higher and lower, inferior and superior races determines the policy of the socialists and the reactionary fascist trade unions, like the A. F. L. and the Amsterdam International.

At the same time the Negro toilers have been separated and isolated from each other and isolated from the honest proletarian movements of the white workers. They have had very little opportunity to take stock of this situation together. We in America have been isolated from our brothers in Africa and the West Indies and they from us, while at the same time the capitalists ride upon our backs.

Plans Made at Anti-Imperialist Congress.

But the second World Congress of the League Against Imperialism held at Frankfort, Germany, in July of 1929, gave the representatives of the Negro toilers the opportunity to get together and to discuss their problems from a working class point of view.

Delegation of Negro Masses.

In this connection it's interesting to note the composition of the Negro delegation at this congress: Mary Burroughs, American Negro Labor Congress (USA); James W. Ford, International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers of the R.I.L.U. (USA); Johnstone Kenyatta, Kikuyu Central Association of Kenya, East Africa; Garan Kouyate, League for the Defense of the African Race, West Africa; DeKeersmaecker (white), of the Congo Colonial Commission of Belgium; Andrews (white), Trade Union Congress of South Africa; Henry Rosemond, Haitian Patriotic Union, Haiti; William Pickens, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (USA); William Paterson, American Negro Labor Congress (USA); and M. Ali (Algerian), Paris, France.

Fraternal Representatives of Other Races.

A few of the representatives from the U. S. A. took the initiative in calling a small trade union conference of these delegates, to discuss the problems of the Negro toilers in the various parts of the world. In addition to the Negro delegates, fraternal representatives of other races and organizations in attendance at the Congress were invited to our meeting. These were L. Li of the All-China Federation of Labor; Sen Gupta of the Indian National Congress; M. Burns of the Transport Workers' Union of England; Saklatavala of the Indian Welfare Association of England; J. Ballam of the Trade Union Unity League of the U. S. A., and a representative of the C.T.G.U. of France.

Preliminary Trade Union Conferences.

We had planned to hold only one meeting but the first day's discussion was so exhaustive and interesting that a second meeting was held. On the first day Saklatvala spoke on the wage conditions amongst the Indian and African workers in South and East Africa. He told of how the imperialists try to use Indian workers against African workers and African workers against Indian workers, and advised a closer relation between the Indian and African workers of East Africa, with the Indian workers' movement in India. He also spoke of the role of the socialist parties as one of oppression of the natives in the colonies. Mary Burroughs spoke of the conditions of Negro workers in America and the role of the American Federation of Labor.

Reports of Delegates.

Most interesting was the report of Johnstone Kenyatta of East Africa on conditions in East Africa. He told of how the native workers have had their land taken from them, how they are denied any educational advantages, how the white colonists use young native girls as concubines, how the British shot down 20 defenseless natives who were making a plea for the release of one of their leaders who had been exiled. He said that there are many R. R. workers in East Africa, but that the problems of the natives was essentially a land problem.

Other speakers told of conditions of Negroes in the Belgium Congo, West Africa, Haiti and the United States. J. Ballam of the Trade Union Unity League told of the program of organization outlined by the TUUL for organizing Negro workers in the United States.

Rebukes Lynchings in U. S. A.

On the second day, J. W. Ford, chairman, outlined a program of trade union organization for Negro workers and suggested the calling of an International Conference of Negro workers; he also spoke of the war danger and Negro toilers. This suggestion was received with great enthusiasm by the delegates and a long discussion took place. Sakalatvala suggested that since a great number of Negro worker toilers are under the British Empire such a conference should be called in London, England. This suggestion was well received by all the delegates. Comrade Ali of France, however, put in a plea for Paris. But we were reminded that the French authorities had already prevented the holding of the League Congress at Paris.

Many points of aid and suggestion were brought to us from our fraternal representatives of China and the white movements of Europe. At our second meeting Sen Katayama, an old Japanese trade union veteran, and at one time a resident of America, attended our meeting and spoke about lynchings in America.

Election of Provisional Committee.

The conference then decided to elect a Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro workers with J. W. Ford as chairman and gave him instructions to proceed with the convening of an International Conference of Negro workers in London, England, on July 1st, 1930.

Thus the organizational plans for the convening of this historic conference were made on July 26th, 1929, at Frankfort, Germany. The plans for this conference are now under full swing. The Negro toilers have many problems to discuss at this conference and an historic task to perform.

1. Report of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers.
2. The economic struggles and tasks of the working Negroes.
3. The struggle against forced labor and poll tax.
4. The danger of war and working Negroes.

These and other points will be the main points of discussion at the conference.

The Provisional International Trade Union Committee will in the next few weeks conduct a series of nation-wide mass meetings amongst the Negro toilers for the nomination and election of Negro delegates to the London Conference of Negro workers.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Negro Longshoremen Strike for Wage Increase

By H. HARVEY
(National Organizer Marine Workers Industrial Union)

Daily Worker
8-13-30

THE wage cutting program of the bosses is being answered by the New Orleans dock-workers by one of the most militant strikes carried on here in a number of years.

Six-hundred Negroes are brutally exploited on the Mississippi River boats with wages of from fifteen to twenty-fice cents an hour. After hearing the program of the Marine Workers Industrial Union they set up their dock committee and presented their demand to the bosses for a one-hundred per cent increase in wages (from 25 to 50c per hour) and complete recognition of the M.W.I.U.. After those demands were presented by the dock-committee and refused by the employers, they were immediately followed by declaration of a strike on all river-boats.

New York, N.Y.

Today we find that although one-hunded workers have been arrested, thirty of those railroaded through night Recorders' court to serve a sentence of thirty days or pay a fifteen dollar fine, the spirit of these men is better than ever and the bosses are very unsuccessfull in getting scabs. The result is that ships are away late in sailing and even when they do sail, are being held up at the first landing.

We see on the part of the Negro and white workers of New Orleans a great readiness to accept the fighting program of the M.W.I.U. and the putting of this program into practice.

We find on the other hand in this strike like all others of today, the state forces are mobilizing and squads of police patrol the docks and try in every way (arresting, beating, etc.) to break the fighting spirit of the men on strike.

We also note that the social fascist leaders of the A. F. of L., in the persons of T. J. Darcy and Jos. B. Spencer of the International Longshoreman's Association are busy on the water-front dissuading the workers and promising them an agreement for better wages and conditions in September.

Those betrayers of labor are co-operating with the ship-owners and helping them in putting over their wage cutting program, but the workers of New Orleans, since the betrayal of the street carmen's strike, are awake to the program of the A. F. of L. and are not responding to their call for organization but are lining up in the fighting unions of their class which are under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

Join the M.W.I.U.!

Prepare for a Longshoremen's Conference for September 7!

Organize and Prepare for Struggle!

Louisiana.

LA. STEVEDORES STRIKE AS CUT IN PAY COMES

Raise Cry of Communism Against Leaders as Docks Are Tied Up By Fight

Chicago, Ill.
8-9-30

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6--A general strike was called this week by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, composed of nearly three thousand colored stevedores and longshoremen on the docks, levies and river fronts, because of a cut in wages for these workers from forty-five cents to thirty-five cents per hour, with no allowance for overtime. The boat owners and warehouse owners who engage the services of these workers announced that the cut would go in force beginning Monday, Aug. 4, due to a rapid falling off in business which made it impossible to maintain the former wage scale. This action was taken arbitrarily, without a conference with the heads of the union, and without advance notice to the workers.

As a result of the strike, for three days the work on the docks has been tied up, with boats held up in the river awaiting a cargo or to be unloaded, while not a hand has turned to relieve the situation.

Charge Communism

The employers have appealed to the police and to the governor to lend aid in restoring order, as general disturbance prevails in the water front districts. Frank Allison and W. C. McCustion, both white, acting officials for the union are being charged with instigating Communistic uprisings among the colored stevedores, because they called them out on strike and are holding out for a restoration of the pre- the tie up, with no immediate re lief from the situation in sight.

300 Longshoremen in New Orleans Walkout

Defiant
8-9-30

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Though no serious trouble has developed so far on the river front, the strike inaugurated last week when some 300 roustabouts — as they are known—walked off the docks several minor clashes have occurred and at any time trouble of large proportion is imminent.

Chicago, Ill.

Talk of a general strike is being indulged in although a federal injunction granted several years ago is in effect restraining leaders of the Longshoremen and the men from interfering with either property or any one disposed to work.

The strike came after the men had had their pay reduced to 25 cents per hour for actual working time, some claiming they were required to stay on the wharves for 12 hours and receiving $1.40 for a whole day's pay.

Strikebreakers have been rushed in from points in Mississippi and Baton Rogue. These men are being paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour and guarded by city police and special officers.

The Marine Workers Industrial union which called the strike is represented by Frank Allison, secretary, and W. C. McCustion, both white.

The police report that both of these men are avowed communists.

The Marine Industrial union is composed of workers and officers of both races. For several months active organization work has been going on, but no estimate of the membership actually enrolled has been made.

It is reported that the longshoremen, in their regular unions, have succeeded in organizing the river-front pretty thoroughly and may attempt to call out their men at any time.

The unions have contracts with only the shipping board lines, the other shipping interests having refused to contract with the unions as a body since the last strike several years ago.

In the first clash that the police were called out for, which was a general fight at Melpomene and Prytania Sts., Fred Carter, 18, 1345 Thalia St.; Joe Dominick, 46, 1421 Melpomene St.; Peter Westbrooks, 19, no address; Surtis Mullen, 21, 1212 Freret St.; Eugene Stover, 34, 625 S. Rampart St., and Son Slater, 21, 2514 S. Rampart St., all nonunion men, were arrested. It was claimed they attacked one of the strikers, all of whom disappeared before the police arrived.

Wages on the river have been reduced, the strikers claim, from 85 cents an hour to 25 cents.

Strike leaders announced that they had been offered a compromise of 40 cents an hour, but the shipping interess' labor agents announced that the men would be put back to work only at 30 cents an hour, the price paid by the strikebreakers.

vailing wage scale, together with an adjustment for overtime. Efforts to send in strike-breakers have met with defeat, due to the threat of violence by the striking workers. Three cutting scrapes have already developed from the clash between the workers and would-be 'scabs.' It is estimated that the warehouse owners and boat owners are losing at the rate of $7,000 per day during

NEGRO WORKERS WILL NOT STRIKE

Herald-Examiner
10-19-30

Longshoremen Resolve Not To Be Made Dupes By Union

Baltimore, Md.

New Orleans, La. — A protest against a possible strike on the river front was voiced by a group of colored longshoremen who are at present emplyed on the docks in a statement issued Saturday.

The protest was signed by D. K. Jones, R. W. Wright, Joe Gane, Clarence Stead, Paul Hartman, Archie Williams, Joe Gains, Will Waddell, and E. Carroll.

In the statement the workers call attention to the general state of unemployment throughout the country and voice the belief that the ultimate effect of the strike would be the replacement of Negro workers with white workers.

A portion of the statement reads: "How can you old longshoremen who have given your time and energy to make the port what it is allow incompetent leaders who have no interest in you but have only a selfish interest in themselves to force you to lose all you have, which you will do, if the strike is called. There are sixty-five men now at work on a certain job for thirtyy cents an hour praying that you will strike so they can make eighty cents an hour on the river front. Don't be fooled because with the number of unemployed, your places would be filled in less than twelve hours. You can readily see the aim and object of this strike business.

"You remember when we worked at the cotton warehouse when 2,200 were put out. The grain elevators had numbers of colored men. All have been replaced by white men. The coal tipple is the same and the very men who have been making big speeches to you each Sunday and Monday and prevailing upon you to join the union are the men who were chairmen of committees who demanded that the Sewerage and Water Board put the colored men

out and put white men to work. Would any sane leader take five or six thousand men into an organization when he knew there was only work for 1,500 men? With 6,000 men in the organization what will become of the older men who have given their life's blood to make the port of New Orleans what it is today?"

Labor – 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Michigan.
8

Jail 2 in Detroit Speaking of Negro White Workers Unity

Daily Worker

DETROIT, April 14.—For the last few days the leading members of the Young Communist League have been receiving threatening notes from military-fascist hoodlums, who are trying to intimidate the League from its work among the armed forces. Today a letter was received my Leo Thompson, district organizer of the Young Communist League, saying: 4-15-30

"It has come to our attention that you make speeches in front of factories and incite the men to do something that you will be sorry for. We want you to stop all of your speech-making."

New York N.Y.

The immediate cause of this letter is the intensive activity of the Detroit Young Communist League among the armed forces, in preparation for the John Porter Anti-War Demonstration, April 18, at 7:30 p. m., at the Danceland Auditorium, Woodward. near Forest.

Labor—1930

Missouri

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Workers Credit Union Elects Negroes to Office

Three members of the race were elected to office in the Pioneer Credit union comprised of employes of the General Box company, at the annual meeting held Tuesday at Eighth and Wyoming streets. The Credit union embraces both white and colored employes. The persons chosen were, Gus Perty, vice-president; Van Farr, member, board of directors and John Harmon, loan committee.

Seven officers were elected at the meeting. Although far in the minority, thre of the colored employes received an office. The employes have deposited $4,800 with the credit union, $3,600 of which has been loaned out.

90 NEGROES DEFY KANSAS CITY BAN ON MAY 1 MEET

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (By Mail). —Ninety Negro workers and a number of white workers took part in the May Day open-air meeting at 17th St. and the Paseo. The meeting was held in violation of a police prohibition and the police came down and drove half the crowd away once, but they all came back afterward. The largest banners and placards said: "Work or Wages," "No Imperialist War," "For a Workers' Government," "Defend the Soviet Union," "Seven-Hour Day and Five-Day Week."

Considerable literature was distributed. Daily Worker

No arrests were made at the meeting, but J. Bogdanovich, J. White and N. Koledke were arrested for distributing May Day leaflets and Daily Workers. They are out on $1,000 bonds, but were held until after the demonstration An attempt at a reign of terror.

The police have during the days immediately preceding May 1 arrested 48 workers, charged with loitering, and released them after threatening re-arrest under the Kansas Mob Act, which prohibits more than three gathering together. They were questioned about their organizational activities.

NEGRO PICKERS GET THREATS IN MISSOURI

Communal appeal

Agitation Arises; Sheriff Has Situation In Hand.

8-28-30

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 27.—(AP)—Agitation against negro cotton pickers here and around Steele, Mo., also in Pemiscot County, today caused Sheriff W. P. Robertson to appeal to the United States district attorney's office at St. Louis for aid in averting an outbreak.

Later the sheriff reported the situation well in hand and said he thought there would be no trouble. The sheriff has sent deputies into the troubled districts.

District Attorney Breuer at St. Louis told Sheriff Robertson he had no authority to act and said the matter was one for state authorities.

The sheriff said notices had been posted at Steele warning negroes not to pick cotton and giving them specific time to get out of the county.

The agitation, Sheriff Robertson said, probably was due to low prices paid for cotton picking this season. Some white workers blame the negroes for the low prices.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

National Association of Colored Railway Trainmen.

RAILWAY MEN REELECT GAIR AS PRESIDENT

Journal & Guide

Kansas City Selected For Convention To Be Held In 1931

Norfolk Va 8-2-30

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The 13th annual convention of the National Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, which began its sessions here Sunday night, July 20, closed Thursday night of last week.

The distinguished delegates and visitors were headed by H. O. Gair, grand president, of Baton Rouge, La, He was accompanied by Mrs. Gair and his daughter and son, Miss Evelyn Gair and Luther Gair .

Newport News citizens were high in their praise of the distinguished guests and of the constructive work accomplished both by the association and the Ladies Auxiliary, which met jointly with the association.

Last Wednesday afternoon the delegates and visitors were taken by trolley to Bay Shore Hotel, Buckroe Beach, on an enjoyable outing. On Thursday night at 7:45 a short program was rendered. S. H. Clarke was master of ceremonies. An address was delivered by C. E. Sideboard of Vicksburg, Miss. Another address was delivered by Mrs. M. B. Pearis,, of Bluefield, W. Va. Mrs. E. R. Payton rendered a vocal solo, after which the installation of officers took place. An original poem, composed and rendered by Mrs. Wheeler, of Roanoke, Va., called "The Spirit of A. of C. R. T." caused a round of applause. N. Percie, of Knoxville, Tenn., national organizer, installed the following officers.

Officers Who Were Elected

H. O. Gair, grand president, Baton Rouge, La.; J. C. Riven, grand vice president, Roanoke, Va.; J. A. Brown, grand secretary, Kansas City, Kan.; William Miller, grand treasurer, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. C. Caldwell, chairman, Memphis, Tenn.; J. K. Grice, vice-chairman, Silbee, Texas; C. A. Askew, secretary, Memphis, Tenn.; trustee board: C. B. Seals, grand organizer, Bristol, Va.; Mrs. Ella B. Dean, president of the Ladies Auxiliary, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. Bessie Corbett, vice-president, Montgomery, Ala; Mrs. Annie Gair, grand secretary, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Nora Anderson, treasurer, Knoxville, Tenn.; members of trustee board—Mrs. M. B. Pearis, Bluefield, W. Va., chairman; Mrs. Eliza Elexander, Silsbee, Texas, vice chairman; Mrs. Annie C. Smith, Newport News, secretary Mrs. Evelyn Timms, Meridan, Miss., grand organizer.

After the installation of officers the delegates and their friends were guests at a banquet. The president of the Ladies Auxiliary was presented a lovely bouquet.

Kansas City, Kansas, was chosen for the place of the 1931 meeting.

Many In Attendance

Among those attending were, from Tennessee:

Mr. and Mrs. Will Miller, Mrs. C. P. Howard, Mrs. Nora Anderson, Messrs. J. H. Eiland, F. C. Caldwell, N. Percie, C. A. Gibson, L. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bowers,.

Mississippi sent Mr. and Mrs. Alex Timms, Mr. and Mrs. King Oliver, Mr. G. Fagan.

Alabama was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Corbett, H. Funderburg, C. Bulger.

Louisiana was represented by Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Gair, Mr. and Mrs. Will Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Waites, Mr. and Mrs. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Lucile Johnson and Mr. Harry Carter.

Mr. Eugene Porter represented Georgia.

Texas sent Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, and Mrs. J. K. Grice.

West Virginia sent Mr. and Mrs. Pearis and Mr. Alexander.

Virginia sent from the southwestern part ,Mrs. Ella B. Dean, Mrs. Moore Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Edwards, Mrs Madge Wheaton, Mr. Burke, Miss Sinclair. Mrs. Millie Clarke, Miss Virginia and Alma Clarke, Miss Ruby Edwards Mrs. Cawthorne, Mr. S. H. Clarke, Mr. C. B. Seals, Mrs. Essie St. Clara.

From Colorado came Mr. E. S. Peters and J. A. Brown stood up for Kansas

Special Features

One special feature that was attended to while the convention was in session was the payment of $100.00 to Mrs. A. Washington, widow of A. Washington, a member of Local No. 60, who died on July 22 at Burkeville, Va., ,the Grand Lodge also sent resolutions. Mr. Hill, a disabled member of local No. 60, was helped in a very tangible way when he was brought to the convention on Thursday morning.

New Orleans, La. States
Wednesday, July 16, 1930

Negro Trainmen Here for Annual Convention

The Protective Order of Railroad Trainmen in America (negro) is holding its twelfth annnual conclave in Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Iberville and Prieur streets, Rev. G. C. Hayward, pastor. Headquarters of the organization during the session is at the Patterson Hotel, S. Rampart at Julia street.

Tuesday the reading of the president's message was deferred to 10 a. m. Wednesday, when it was hoped that a larger number of the delegates would be present. G. T. Upshaw, of Fort Worth, Texas, attacked the printed program which called for a dance Wednesday night. He said that he and the president are deacons in Baptist churches, that the secretary is a steward in a Methodist church, and that ninety percent of the trainmen in America are members of some Christian church. He was supported by E. A. Barnhill, of Chicago, who stated that he considered dancing a popular amusement, in which he himself indulged, but the business of this meeting is so pressing that the members did not have time to seek pleasure. The body ordered instead of the dance a memorial service Wednesday night, in which the African prince, Rev. Blaychali, will preach.

A. S. Bivins, chairman of the local committee, called the meeting to order in the morning and introduced the president, L. W. Fairchild. J. R. Patterson was master of ceremonies Tuesday night. Pastor Hayward introduced the master of ceremonies. Rev. H. H. Dunn, Capt. N. McNeal, Mrs. Ida Tropez King, and Prof. L. D. Crocker nade welcome addresses. E. A. Barnhill, G. T. Upshaw, Prof. L. H. Mills, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., responded. A. S. Bivins introduced President L. W. Fairchild, of Poplar Bluff, Mo. Robert Hayward, of New Orleans, and Mrs. G. T. Upshaw sang solos.

Chairmen of the several committees appointed Tuesday by the presioent are: Henry Johnson, Longview, Texas, dining car service; B. D. Brown, Shreveport, firemen; Jacob Rolla, Fort Worth, Texas, coach cleaners; G. T. Upshaw, train porters, and William Harmon, Dermont, Ark., brakemen and switchmen.

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
Tuesday, July 15, 1930

NEGRO TRAINMEN TO GATHER TODAY

With delegates from more than 25 states scheduled to be in attendance, the annual three-day convention of the Protective Order of Railroad Trainmen of America, an organization for negroes, will open this afternoon at the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Prieur and Iberville streets.

An address by President L. W. Fairchild of Poplar Bluff, Mo., and committee reports will occupy the afternoon meeting. Assistant City Attorney Walter Barnett, Jr., representing Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, will address tonight's session of the convention.

National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers and Dressmakers, Inc.,

Labor - 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

NATIONAL TAILORS IN RICHMOND SESSION

Afro-American

Group Which DePriest Snubbed, in Successful Meeting.

4-16-30

ENDORSED PARKER

Baltimore, Md

Tyson who Took Blame for Action, Re-elected.

RICHMOND, Va.—The convention of the National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers, and Dressmakers, incorporated, which was brought into the limelight through Oscar DePriest's refusal to address them because of their endorsement of Judge John J. Parker, ended a successful session, here last week.

M. K. Tyson, of Burlington N.C., whom Mr. DePriest brande as a "white folks' Negro" because his signature was attached to the letter, endorsing Parker, was re-elected national executive secretary for the ensuing year. He took the blame for the endorsement.

Wheaton President

So pleased were the delegates and visitors with the way the Richmond convention committee had planned and handled the meeting, that they elected the local chairman, Carey Wheaton, national president for the ensuing year; they also elected the local secretary, J. L. Loving, Jr., one of the vice presidents.

Mrs. M. J. Green, of Hartford, Conn.; C. C. Poole, Henderson, N.C.; J. H. Bayton, Philadelphia; and J. Arthur Harris, Philadelphia, are the other vice presidents. J. R. Jones, Tuskegee, Alabama, was re-elected treasurer; J. B. Willis, of Richmond, was made supervising general officer, and Mrs. Bessie Bagley Earle, of Brooklyn, was made national fashion director.

Fashion Show Good

Although the number of delegates and visitors present was less than last year, the discussions and demonstrations were such as to be of definite value to those engaged in the needle trades, as well as the fields of dyeing and cleaning.

This year's Fashion Show was voted the best one ever held, and Madames Clark and Jones, of Philadelphia, the national fashion directors, and Madame sA. L. Chatman and Ella Carter, of Richmond, who assisted them, deserve especial credit for this event.

Many Events

The entertainment feature of the convention handled by Royall Pollard and his committee added much to the pleasure of the delegates. The delegotes' supper on Monday night, the residential staff reception on Tuesday night, and the grand ball on Wednesday night were affairs which will linger long in the memory of the visitors.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees

Waiters Now Have Course in French

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—A few weeks ago Local No. 9 of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees started courses in French in order that its members might be better qualified to carry on their work in high class restaurants and hotels.

The women's auxiliary has a membership of 100 chambermaids, elevator girls, women cooks and checkroom girls, who are also taking courses which they hope will better their conditions.

With the slogan of "Throw away your hammer and get a horn—boost!" the association has grown to a membership of 800 and will soon have 1,000 when the bellboys are admitted.

In addition to the course in French, courses are to be started in salesmanship, catering and service. Each month on Sunday, a forum will be held.

The ambitious group has received much commendation for its efforts and many prominent citizens have sent letters of congratulation.

WAITERS MEET IN DETROIT ON SEPT. 24, 25, 26

Elaborate Preparation Has Been Made For Reception of the Body. Many Are Expected.

DETROIT, Mich. Sept. 11.—(By ANP)—Miss Detroit is again all togged up and prepared to entertain out-of-town guests, this time the fifth annual convention of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees, of which Ralph M. Rowland of Cleveland is president.

Plan Elaborate Program

According to notices received here from Norman Dunlap, secretary of the organization, some ten thousand headwaiters and hotel employees will storm the city to attend the convention which will be held September 24 to September 26. An elaborate program of entertainment has been formulated here by the local committee including banquets, boat trips, to Canada and the grand reception which will close the session.

Entertainment, however, will be just one of the features of the meeting, as business will hold the spotlight. President Rowland and his national committee have mapped out a program designed to be of much interest benefit to the men in their work. Demonstrations in service will be given by experts and efforts will be made to make the foreign language classes, as started in Chicago last fall, nation wide.

Local citizens are cooperating in every way to make the convention, as far as Detroit is concerned, a success. Hotels and other business places have hung out the welcome sign and a great and glorious welcome is in store for the thousands of delegates.

Many Are Expected

Among those who have signified their intention of being present are: Alonzo Locke, Memphis, Tenn.; Wilson Robinson, St. Louis; Judson Thomas, Pittsburgh; Ridley Anderson, Paducah, Ky.; W. Sones, Omaha, Nebr.; M. Sanders, Birmingham; Omar Johnson, Cincinnati; R. C. Chandler, Flint, Mich.; William Jones, Decatur, Ala.; C. S. Hatton, Atlantic, N. J.; B. J. Webb, Philadelphia; J. W. Lewis, St. Charles, Ill.; T. C. Cobb, Jackson, Miss.; Frank Harvey, Gulfport, Miss.; R. L. Brooks, Biloxi, Miss.; M. Jones, Louisville; Rudolph Smith, St. Joseph, Mich.; P. O. Irving, Lansing, Mich.; S. T. Irving, Indianapolis; Thomas Steele, Marion, Ohio; Jack Elliott, J. L. Butler and W. S. Carry, Cleveland, Irving Gray, Robert Dale and Oscar Wilson, Chicago; H. E. Jackson, Oakland, Calif.; Nobile King, Reading, Pa.; L. H. Jefferson, Huntington, W. Va.; Roger W. Evans, Charleston, S. C. Oscar Johnson, Springfield, Mass.; Harry W. Rhoads, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John A. Banke, Akron, Ohio; G. W. Sullivan, Delaware and the national officers.

NEGRO WAITERS TO STRESS SERVICE

The more than 10,000 delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees, which is being held in Chicago this week, are stressing "service" and the need for study to prove themselves more efficient in the carrying on of their professions. It is being pointed out by the leaders of that group that Negroes in the hotel line are being replaced all over the country and that hotel owners and managers are indicating that the changes from Negro help are being made because the type of service which others give is superior to that of Negroes. To offset the condition in Chicago, the local branch of the association is conducting schools in the fundamentals of education and in foreign languages and it is planned that a large part of the time of the delegates will be devoted to actual schools of instruction during the week.

The Informer commends the spirit of the leaders of the organization and recommends the adoption of the same type of thought on the problem of labor for the leaders of groups in all other occupations among us. Not only should the waiters of Chicago and that vicinity begin to study to make themselves capable of giving better service than any other class of hotel employees but they should go farther and actually study to contribute definitely to the sum total of the knowledge and practice of that particular field. The activity in this regard should be a part of the task of the organization in Houston as well as in every section of the country, and finally it would come to pass that the tide against Negro hotel help would be turned toward that help.

The time has come in America when there can be no middle ground. It may as well be realized that there are no more "all Negro" jobs. White men and Mexicans will now take any sort of job; and from now on it will simply be a case of the "survival of the fittest." Fitness to be determined by ability, skill, thrift, thought, interest in the job, and punctuality at all times. It is to be hoped that the idea of study will spread from the hotel men to men of our race in all lines of endeavor. Competition will become keener as time goes on. There is one sure way to escape economic slavery for us as for all others in this country. That way lies along the road of study to show ourselves more efficient than our competitors.

Rowland Is Re-elected Head of Hotel Men

DETROIT, Oct. 3. — The large number of delegates who attended the fifth annual convention of the Waiters and Hotel Employees were well rewarded for their pains. They heard of the wonderful strides made by the association and also were informed of the contributory agencies to the ills of the association.

In reading his report to the delegates Wednesday morning, President Ralph Rowland of Cleveland let it be known that while 11 hotels had been lost during the year ending, 23 had been obtained through the offices of the association. The addition of the 23 hotels and catering establishments meant an employment of more than 600 waiters and hotel employees.

Alonzo Thayer, a former waiter and who is now connected with the Urban league in Chicago, told how the Chicago chapter had secured the aid of the Chicago board of education and the University of Chicago in opening a school for the training of waiters. The course includes foreign languages and the three R's. There are no charges.

The convention opened Wednesday morning in the auditorium of the Central Community center. L. L. Scott, president of the local chapter, No. 14, and chairman of the convention committee, presided. Following the appointment of committees, the president read his annual address to the delegates.

In his address the president asked for an education program that would not be in name only, but one that would be devoted to the needs of the association. He also asked for better business methods that would minimize the financial dealings, centralization of national offices, a constitution that would not be elastic, but iron clad; that any office that had been awarded a national office should be responsible for the maintainance of the same, and that all applicants accepted for membership in the association be accredited with the same for 12 calendar months.

Wednesday evening was civic night and the delegates were welcomed to the city by Judge James Jefferies of the circuit court and Walter Cummings of the Detroit Athletic club.

Miss Niles of Cleveland read a paper on the progress of the ladies auxiliary Thursday morning. She asked for the support of the national body in putting the program over. Miss Jeanette May of the Detroit board of health and a graduate dietician, lectured to the delegates on dietetics and then answered questions.

The afternoon session, devoted to the reading of reports by national officers, was enlivened by a heated discussion over the issuance of a charter to the organization. The charter issued to the association by the state of Illinois was not produced at the meeting in St. Louis last year and President Rowland brought to the floor a new charter, issued by the state of Ohio. The Illinois delegation, led by Norman Dunlap of Chicago, claimed that the president exceeded his authority and that the Illinois charter had been accepted in the minutes of the 1929 meeting. After more than an hour of wrangling the Illinois charter was accepted.

The constitutional and resolution committees made their reports Friday, making several changes in the constitution. Following the report of the committees, a motion was made to unanimously re-elect all officers of the past year. The motion carried without a dissenting vote. The following officers were re-elected for the insuing year: Ralph Rowland, Cleveland, president; Wilson Robertson, St. Louis, first vice president; W. H. Turner, Cleveland, second vice president; Norman Dunlap, Chicago, secretary; Harry Burton, Chicago, recording secretary; Richard Smith, Cleveland, treasurer, and Irvin Gray, Chicago, budget director.

The board of directors elected

were: S. H. Brown, Chicago, chairman; W. G. Lee, Cleveland; James Sykes, St. Louis; L. L. Scott, Detroit; P. L. Anderson, Peoria; W. T. Johnson, Detroit; Alonzo Thayer, Chicago, and H. S. Bates, Pittsburgh.

Chicago was unanimously voted the meeting place for the 1931 convention

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

National Labor Defense

NEGRO WORKERS PLEDGE TO BUILD LABOR DEFENSE

Many Spoke at the National Conference

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 8.—All who attended the National Convention of International Labor Defense here were tremendously impressed by the spirit of revolutionary solidarity of Negro and white workers which characterized the convention. Many Negro workers took the floor and pledged to carry on the work of building the International Labor Defense among the Negro workers upon their return to their districts.

A Negro worker from Charlotte, N. C., told the convention: "My whole heart is with this here convention. But I couldn't go back down there and tell the white folks where I've been. They'd lynch me. The I. L. D. has to defend the Negroes."

"Red" Hendrix, one of the seven Gastonia defendants, sentenced to five to seven years in the North Carolina prisons for defending himself and his fellow workers against the attack of police and thugs, jumped to his feet.

"No, you can't say that," Hendrix said. "You got to go back and tell the Negro and white workers where you've been. It's your duty to tell them you've been to the Conference of the International Labor Defense. And the white workers will protect you. If I'm near you myself I promise to defend you. A time will come when Negroes and whites will stop hating each other—and they'll hate the capitalists." The workers cried: "We'll defend you," and rose to their feet singing the "Internationale."

In a short but significant speech, Mrs. Wolfert, a Negro woman worker of Chester, Pa., declared:

"I greet this convention in the name of the exploited Negro women of Chester. The spirit of this convention makes me go back to Chester to organize the Negro working women."

Among the other speakers at the Conference were Stephen Graham, who faces five years in prison for speaking to Negro workers and calling upon them to organize, and Fred Beal, Gastonia strike leader sentenced to 17 to 20 years.

N. C. STRIKER IS INSPIRED BY ILD FIGHT FOR NEGRO

Daily Worker

Struggle Against Race Discrimination at Convention

1-4-30

What impressed Louis McLaughlin, one of the Gastonia seven, about the International Labor Defense Convention just ended in Pittsburgh, was the splendid fight made by the I. L. D. against racial discrimination.

"The spirit of the Negro and white workers there was fine," he said.

"The convention of the International Labor Defense, where I was a delegate, showed me clearly what the I. L. D. stood for. It showed us that it was for the interests of the working class of people. We went to a hotel and there were some Negro comrades in the bunch. And the hotel manager said that he couldn't have Negro folks in the hotel. So we then decided to have a demonstration and we all came from the convention to the hotel in a line. We all went in the hotel. The Negro comrades asked them to give them room. The management refused.

"So right there in the lobby of the hotel we had a wonderful mass meeting. Then we all went marching out and going up the street. Everybody on the street got in line and went to the convention and there was a lot of them joined the I. L. D. after they saw it was for the working class of people.

"The spirit of the Negro and white workers at the convention was fine. And they learned something at the convention they will never forget in all their lives. It was the spirit of workers' solidarity—regardless of race, color or nationality. It was a wonderful convention, the best I saw—and the best the I. L. D. ever had."

RACE DELEGATES WERE REFUSED ACCOMMODATION

Policemen Look on as Workers Overrun Lobby for an Hour.

BOYCOTT PLANNED

1-4-30

Ban on all Hotels that Refuse Negroes.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Three hundred and twenty-eight delegates who attended the opening session on Sunday of the fourth national convention of the International Labor Defense, adjourned and marched in a body, together with hundreds of Pittsburgh workers, to demonstrate against the Monongahela Hotel which refused admission to Negro delegates.

A police squad was lined up at the door of the hotel, but the workers entered and filled the lobby. Five hundred voices demanded the registration of the Negro delegates and no discrimination against Negroes.

The clerk, guarded by police behind the desk, refused. A strong protest demonstration followed. J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, mounted a chair and introduced as speakers, Frank, Negro member of the workers' jury in Gastonia; Harold Williams, of the American Negro Labor Congress; Pat Devine, district organizer of the Communist Party; Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker; Fred Beal, one of the Gastonia defendants, and Ella Reeve Bloor.

Lasts Hour

The demonstration lasted for one hour in the lobby. Ringing cheers greeted the demands for Negro equality, the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party and the Communist International.

Pat Devine called for applications for membership in the Communist Party. Many workers joined the party. The workers then sang the International and displayed their protest banners. Five hundred demonstrators then left the hotel and marched in a solid body back to the convention singing revolutionary songs.

Patrol Wagons Lined Up

The police, with their patrol wagons lined up, threatened arrest, but they could not break the demonstration. Cheers greeted the demands of the speakers for race equality. Banners bearing the slogan: "Struggle against Race Prejudice," were displayed.

Engdahl said "We have been in jails before in Pittsburgh. If necessary we will go again." The Negro member of the Gastonia labor jury and Harold Williams of the A.N.L.C. demanded a united struggle against race discrimination. Fred Beal, Ella Reeve Bloor and McLoughlin scored the Melon-Grundy reign of terror in Pennsylvania.

Abe Lincoln Room

The Monongahela Hotel boatsts of an Abe Lincoln room.

A resolution of boycott of all hotels and restaurants discriminating against Negroes was unanimously adopted.

Chairman for the Day

At the convention hall, the I.L.D. continued with its session. Minor, Engdahl and Dunne reported. A rules committee of 26 was elected which included Beal, Shifrin, Frank Williams, Yetta Stromberg, Dunne, Minor, MacDonald, Toohey and Miller.

Frank Williams, Negro delegate, was elected chairman for the day.

Saturday a mass meeting of over 500 workers gave an enthusiastic ovation to Beal, Stromberg, Accorsi, Hendrix and Charlie Manner, an Illinois coal miner—all class war victims.

40 Race Delegates

There are over forty Negro delegates attending the convention. There is a strong southern Illinois mine delegation.

DEFENSE CORPS SHIELDS NEGROES

Daily Worker

Caudle On Trial Today; Means to Fight More

1-11-30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 10.—"This is the first time I've ever got up and had white folks listen to me and be quiet—excepting in court," said a Negro bricklayer, who spoke from the floor at the Charlotte meeting yesterday, where 200 Negro and white workers were gathered to protest the frame-up of Saylors, and discuss the A. F. L. attack on Southern workers.

After the meeting, a defense corps of white workers escorted the Negro workers back to the section where they live. The defense corps scattered a few gangsters who had assembled to attack the Negroes.

A resolution was adopted for the defense of Saylors and Caudle and Saul.

Caudle on Trial.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—T. M. Caudle goes on trial today, because he used a gun to defend himself twice within a week from a big gang of mill owner thugs who wanted to lynch him. Mother Bloor, a speaker at the Charlotte meeting last night, went in to see him, and will speak in Lumberton today. Tomorrow she speaks in Bessemer City, for the International Labor Defense, which is defending Saylors on the basis of his right to self-defense.

Caudle wrote today from jail: "I am still in the fight and I mean to go on and do some real fighting. How I wish that you were here with me the other night when about fifty men tried to run me out of town. I don't mean that I am game, but I just can't run much." Caudle is Lumberton secretary of the National Textile Workers Union.

Labor–1930

National Miners Union

Unions, Strikes, etc.

REVOLUTIONARY MINERS OF WORLD GREET STRIKERS

Daily Worker

Negro Vice President of N. M. U. Urges Negroes to Join

1-15-30

Sending Food Truck

New York, N.Y.

Chicago Holding Tag Day to Feed Strikers

BULLETIN.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14.—Two Negro miners, Bill Lanier and Mack McCain, and four white miners: Arthur Lawley, Coleman Davis, Solon Brantley and Robert Vernon, were killed in a gas explosion today. The gas was so thick that sparks from a saw used in cutting coal set it off, according to Andrew Mills, another miner working near, who escaped. The men were a thousand feet underground. Other workers in the mine were not permitted to cease work when they heard the blast.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14.—The national office of the National Miners Union, 119 Federal St., N.S., Pittsburgh, yesterday received a cable of greetings from the International Propaganda Committee of Miners, office in Moscow, which states:

"The Miners International Propaganda and Action Committee greets the heroic struggle of the Illinois miners against the combined forces of the state, the bosses, and Fishwick and Lewis, fascist agents, for the establishing of union conditions and the building of a powerful revolutionary union. The Miners International Propaganda Committee will arouse the revolutionary miners of the world in support of your struggle.

"Signed, Slutsky, secretary."

* * *

Appeal to Negroes.

CLINTON, Ind., Jan. 14.—Vice President and Acting President, William A. Boyce, of the National Miners Union, today issued a special appeal to Negro miners, foreshadowing an intensive organization campaign among Southern Negro miners. Boyce is himself a Negro miner. He said in part:

"I want the rank and file to know what kind of a union we are building; we are building a class-conscious union, regardless of creed, color, nationality, and on a class-struggle basis. Our union must be carried out this way if we intend to organize the coal miners of this country. Our line is correct; we must follow the line or we will fail to build a union that will take care of the miners of this present age.

"We call upon all Negro coal miners throughout the United States to join the National Miners Union, help us win the battle; not only to be just members and dues payers, but to come into full participation of leadership and help carry out the policies and the constitution that has been laid down as a correct line for the miners of this country. If the Negro coal miner wants to receive the benefits—he must join the National Miners Union and help sustain the Negro leadership that is fighting so desperately for the rights and privileges you should enjoy.

"There are approximately 60 per cent Negro coal miners in the Southern coal fields, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee; part of these miners having been driven there by discrimination practiced in the old United Mine Workers of America. Therefore, we must send Negro organizers into that territory in order to draw them into the National Miners Union, thereby putting a stop to the production of scab coal."

* * *

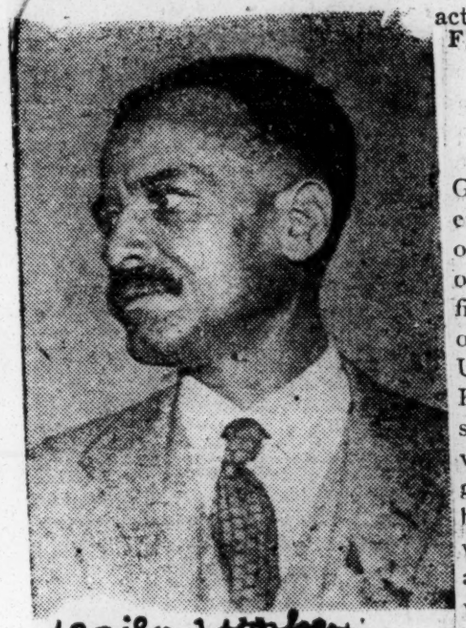
More Food Sent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The second truck left Chicago Monday night for the coal strike region. It was loaded with food collected from workers in this vicinity, through the Workers' International Relief. Part of the shipment was a big donation of provisions from Waukegan, Illinois, Workers Co-operative.

There will be a W.I.R. membership meeting Thursday night, January 16, in Peoples Auditorium, where moving pictures of the miners' strike will be shown.

Tag days for miners' relief will be held in Chicago on January 18 and 19 for the striking coal miners. All sympathetic workers are to report to the designated tag stations and the local headquarters of the W.I.R., 23 South Lincoln St., for collection boxes and credentials.

Calls Negroes to Union



William Boyce, national vice president and acting president of the National Miners Union. He is a Negro miner.

Daily Worker 1-15-30 New York, N.Y.

NEGRO ORGANIZER AT MINE STRIKE

2-14-30

Many Negroes in 1,500 Fighting Paisley Co.

New York, N.Y.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—I. Hawkins, head of the Negro department of the National Miners' Union, left Pittsburgh yesterday for Moundsville, W. Va., where 700 miners, under the complete leadership of the N. M. U., are on strike against wage-cut and for a series of [illegible]nds. Hawkins was assigned to this field by the National Executive Board of the N. M. U. now in session in this city.

The strike in Moundsville, which began on Feb. 2 when the Valley Camp Coal Company, operators of the First Street and Glendale mines, posted announcement of a wage-cut from 51 cents a ton to 45 cents a ton for loaders. This company is a subsidiary of the powerful Paisley interests who own mines in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The strikers are mass picketing the mines, have established a relief committee which is feeding the men and their families. A Youth section recently formed is taking an active part in conducting the strike.

FIVE LABOR ORGANIZERS GET YEAR EACH ON CHAIN GANG

Daily Worker 4-15-30 New York, N.Y.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug.—(CNA) Gene Braxton, a Negro miners' leader and Joe Carr, Alabama miners' organizer were sentenced Tuesday to one year on the chain gang and $500 fine on charges of vagrancy. Three other organizers of the Trade Union Unity League, Tom Johnson, Henry Kackson, and Frank Burns received similar sentences. The charge of vagrancy is a fake one. The organizers are put on the chain gang because they organize Negro and white workers into the same union and demand equal pay for equal work for all workers and full social economic and political equality for the Negro workers. Carr is one of the leaders who is slated for the electric chair in Atlanta if the bosses there can convict him and five others of "incitement to insurrection." This trial comes up this fall. The International Labor Defense is handling these cases and reports that it will put up a determined defense for the release of these labor leaders.

Negroes Become Officers Of National Miners Union

8-15-30 Daily Worker Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug.—(CNA)—At the recent convention of the National Miners Union held in this city, many Negro delegates were present. The National Miners Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. At the convention the situation in the coal fields was taken up. The reporter Wm. F. Dunne of the Trade Union Unity League, told of the starvation wages and the growing unemployment that has taken a deadly hold in the mining industry. Many thousands of miners are displaced by machinery creating permanent employment in the mines. As a result these miners are forced to turn to other fields for work.

The Negro miners elected to the National Committee are I. Hawkins, Pittsburgh, Johnson, Thornhill and Grant of W. Virginia, and King of Illinois, and Beal of northern W. Va. These miners contributed greatly to the convention by giving reports that told of the conditions that face the thousands of Negro miners when the UMWA refused to organized into their locals on the same basis with the white miners as the NMU does.

NATION'L MINER UNION ELECTS 5 COLORED MEN

Whip 8-23-30 Chicago, Ill.

On National Committee to Study Plan to Aid Employment Situation

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 20—At the recent convention of the National Miners' Union held in this city, many Negro delegates were present. The National Miners' Union League. At the convention the situattion in the coal fields was taken up. The reporter, William F. Dunne, of the Trade Union Unity League, told of the starvation wages and the growing unemployement that has taken a deadly hold in the mining industry. Many thousands of miners are displaced by machinery creating permanent unemployment in the mines. As a result these miners are forced to turn to other fields for work.

The Negro miners elected to the National Committee are I. Hawkins, of Pittsburgh, Johnson Thornhill and Grant, of Virginia, and King of Illinois, and Beal of northern West Virgnia. These miners contributed greatly to the convention by giving reports that told of the conditions that face the thousands of Negro miners whom the U. M. W. A. refused to organize into their local on the same basis with the white miners as the N. M. U. does.

In recognition of the industrial character of the union the draft constitution changed the name of the union to the Mine, Oil and Smelter Workers' Union. There is a youth and women's department also.

Win the Negro Miners in Illinois

Daily Worker
2-14-30

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

THE recent strike in Illinois is an indication of the growing resistance on the part of the toiling masses struggling for better working conditions. This strike is the best answer to the promise of John L. Lewis and William Green to the Hoover National Fascist Council that they, the "leaders" of the American working class would see to it that the workingmen submit to the proposals of the ruling class not to strike for better working conditions.

There are about 15,000 Negro miners in Illinois, which include the Sangamon County (Springfield), Saline County (Harrisburg, Muddy), Randolph County, etc. In these places Negro workers are openly discriminated against in the U.M.W.A. As for example, in Saline County there are about twelve mines of which only four employ Negro workers with one-third of the working force Negroes. Negroes are denied the right to live in several of these small towns. Our revolutionary trade union has not raised sharply enough the question of discrimination in order to demonstrate to the Negro workers in the coal fields that our revolutionary trade union is unlike that of the U.M.W.A. New York. N.Y.

Speaking to several of the Negro miners, they informed me that they have come in contact with leaflets of the National Miners Union as well as leaflets of the Communist Party. Yet these Negro workers are skeptical of the sincerity of the N.M.U., stating that the U.M.W.A. also has a clause in its constitution that it does not discriminate against Negro workers.

Build Defense Committees.

This only proves that in our fight in organizing the Negro workers in the coal fields and especially in our campaign against the Lewis-Fishwick machine which is in alliance with the state apparatus, we must go from the stage of mere propaganda into direct organizational procedure in building defense committees in defense of our organizers and especially Negroes, as they are subject to the most brazen attacks of gangsters of U.M.W.A. as well as of the state apparatus.

This was my experience in Saline County in the city of Eldorado, twenty miles from Kentucky. I was threatened at every moment by organized gangsters to drive me out of town and to carry on a lynching-bee. But in view of the militancy of the members of the N.M.U. I was able to remain in this town although I was informed that I was the first Negro that had lived in this section within 29 years. The last Negroes that were seen in this town were murdered in 1900 and their property confiscated by local business men. What is true of Eldorado is true of many counties and in the surrounding territory where Negro workers are to be found they are openly terrorized and are subject to be murdered or driven out of town if they are to be found in sympathy with the N. M. U. or the Communist Party.

The miners in the coal fields are among the most militant sections of the working class. These workers are so exploited that they hardly have a second suit to wear. They can see nothing but struggle and if we are able to build a functioning fraction within the N.M.U. in carrying out the revolutionary tradition of the union, we will be able to build not only the N.M.U. in the coal fields, but the Communist Party into a political factor in this district of Illinois. For example, the Pioneers of Illinois (Eldorado) are the most active section of the Party and the N.M.U. In other words they are the face of the Party, which no one tried to deny. These young workers get up as early as 3 or 4 in the morning to go on the picket line with elders to fight for better working conditions. Despite the militancy of our revolutionary workers, they still lack a clear-cut understanding in approaching the Negro workers, as for example, I have heard many of these workers speaking about Negroes openly using the term "nigger," which is offensive to Negro workers and could only serve to keep Negroes out of the N.M.U. This is a manifestation of unconscious white chauvinism which must be combatted in the most ruthless Bolshevik manner in this period of sharp class battles.

Workers Admit Error.

In addressing one of the meetings of the N.M.U. in Eldorado when I brought this to the attention of the workers, the following morning most of them admitted to me, while on the picket line at the Wasson Coal Co., a Jim Crow mine, that I was correct and that it was a mistake on their part. This only goes to show that in spite of the ideological backwardness of some of the members of the N. M. U., yet they are willing to accept and correct the old ideological background of the white imperialists.

The National Miners Union, which is growing and becoming a factor among the workers in Illinois, Pennsylvania and Indiana, have not been able as a revolutionary trade union to attract Negro workers in Illinois. This is one of the greatest shortcomings which must be overcome by raising the ideological level of our membership and especially of our organizers. Special amphasis should be placed in not merely speaking about the union's fighting for the interest of all workers black and white but in actually raising the question of discrimination in the mines and in those counties where Negro workers are not allowed to live.

Our revolutionary trade unions must come forward in open resistance to these manifestations of the capitalist system not in a propaganda form alone, but in direct struggle of our Party and revolutionary trade union against the capitalist state and capitalist ideology.

In my opinion we have just started work in the coal fields, which must be extended to a higher level organizationally as well as politically. As a result, the immediate tasks in the coal fields and especially in Saline County as I have experienced should be as follows:

1. To organize a strong Party apparatus as well as a strong fraction within the N.M.U. with strong political direction from the .Center.
2. That a well prepared campaign should be carried on in a merciless fight against white chauvinism.
3. The sending of leading Negro comrades and especially Negro miners to work among the Negro and white miners.
4. Organize inter-racial defense committees around the N.M.U.
5. The Pioneer movement of Eldorado must extend its activities among the Negro miners' children in Harrisburg as well as in Muddy.
6. The Party must pay closer attention to our Negro work in the coal fields than previously, since there has been gross underestimation and negligence on the part of our organizers in forgetting the Negro coal miners as a factor in the coal fields.
7. In those counties where Negroes are not permitted to live or work, our Party fraction in the N.M.U. must be prepared to openly boycott restaurants and theatres in the Jim-Crow towns and at the same time should fight for laws that the Negroes are not allowed to be there as in Eldorado, in the State of Illinois.

Elect Five Negro Miners To National Committee

Courier
2-15-30

At the recent convention of the National Miners Union held in this city, many Negro delegates were present. The National Miners Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. At the convention the situation in the coal fields was taken up. The reporter, Wm. F. Dunne of the Trade Union Unity League, told of the starvation wages and the growing unemployment that has taken a deadly hold in the mining industry. Many thousands of miners are displaced by Machinery creating permanent unemployment in the mines. As a result these miners are forced to turn to other fields for work.

The Negro miners elected to the National Committee are I. Hawkins, Pittsburgh; Johnson, Thornhill and Grant of Virginia, and King of Illinois, and Beal of Northern West Virginia. These miners contributed greatly to the convention by giving reports that told of the conditions that face the thousands of Negro miners whom the UMWA refused to organize into their locals on the same basis with the white miners as the NMU does.

In recognition of the industrial character of the union the draft constitution changed the name of the union to the Mine, Oil and Smelter Workers Union. There is a youth and women's department also.

NATIONAL MINERS UNION ELECTS FIVE NEGROES ON COM.

Much Unemployed and Suffering Prevails; Machinery the Cause

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (CNA)—At the recent convention of the National Miners' Union held in this city, many Negro delegates were present. The National Miners Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. At the convention the situation in the coal fields was taken up. The reporter, William F. Dunne of the Trade Union Unity League, told of the starvation wages and the growing unemployment that has taken a deadly hold in the mining industry. Many thousands of miners are displaced by machinery creatnig permanent unemployment in the mines. As a

Labor-1930
Unions Strikes etc.

National Negro Labor Congerence

Labor Conference Convenes

The above photo shows leaders at the national labor conference that opened in Chicago Jan. 26. Left to right: Rev. Charles W. Burton, chairman of citizens committee; Milton P. Webster, president of the Chicago local, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; A. Philip Randolph, national president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Attorney Francis C. Stratford, and Dr. W. D. Cook, pastor of Metropolitan Community church, Chicago. —P. & A. Photo.

Defender 2/1/30

Defender 2/1/30

Chicago Defender 2/1/30

"Hang Together or Separately" They Cry

"Hang together or hang separately," was the battle cry of Race workers and white workers as the national Negro labor conference, in a mammoth session, went on record as denouncing those who criticized their acceptance of the invitation by the American Federation of Labor to join forces in their fight against unemployment and under pay.

Authorities from all parts of the country gathered here Jan. 26 with a varied array of facts, statistics and weighty observations, and pooled their information into a great trust of knowledge. Then they returned to their busy lives with one conclusion, namely, that the predominant ills of the country's masses have their origin in economic deprivation.

Delegates from union locals throughout the country came and, with hundreds of unaffiliated visitors, sat in the several harmonious sessions held in an atmosphere of determination.

The conference began its sessions impressively Sunday afternoon with a mass meeting which packed the Metropolitan Community church to overflowing. Congressman Oscar DePriest, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and A. Philip Randolph, organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, were the speakers. Anxiety to hear these celebrities caused persons to begin gathering fully an hour before the scheduled time, and half an hour before that time practically every seat was taken and competition for standing room began.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was representing the A. F. of L. on orders of William Green, president, as Matthew Woll, fourth vice president of the national body, scheduled to speak, was called South on urgent business.

Congressman DePriest, who came from the capital to address the meet, cast a sensation over the audience as he hurled his political gauntlet in the fight to place a ban on cheap labor from the western hemisphere immigrating into this country at the rate of 250,000 per year. He would contribute to the cause of organized labor to the extent of pushing a congressional measure to prohibit all immigration for the period of 10 years.

Citing typical cases in the Pacific coast cities, the congressman denounced alien workers receiving preference in employment when they are not subject to the draft laws.

"All alien workers who come into this country and compete with native American workers who have shed blood in the wars for their flag should even be taxed for the privilege of working," he said further, as he proposed a law to carry out this end.

Mr. Fitzpatrick of the Chicago federation welcomed the Race laborer into organized ranks. Referring to the Constitution and subsequent declarations, he said: "On behalf of the American Federation of Labor I bid you come on the inside."

The labor leader laid bare the conditions which organized labor is combating. Invasion of machinery into the ranks of labor has displaced thousands of men, as less time is required to supply public demands. To combat this condition—teechnological unemployment as it is called—the federation throughout the country is fighting for five-day weeks and higher wages.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's speech bore largely on the official communication from William Green, read by M. P. Webster, master of ceremonies. Lauding the brotherhood as an outstanding achievement in the economic progress of the Race, the message declared that "real independence comes only with increased material progress."

"No greater stumbling block," the federation head wrote, "can be put in the pathway of Negro progress than efforts to poison their minds with doubt as to the federation's good faith."

A. Philip Randolph, in a masterly demonstration of logic, persuasiveness and scholarship opened his speech with expressions of appreciation to Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, for the wonderful co-operation exemplified by the special labor edition of the 25th.

Thee futility of an individual bucking against international mergers was argued in a convincing manner. Mr. Randolph further drove home his ideas with the observation that organization is the order of the day and to survive, the laboring man must organize to meet this "march of monopoly."

Referring to the proposed nation-wide merger of railroads, which would turn 170,000 persons into the streets jobless, Mr. Randolph held these mergers as responsible for the large unemployment problem in this country. Centering his remarks on the affiliation of Race workers with the A. F. of L., he proceeded to refute in a masterful manner those critics who have charged him with betraying the Race. As to the charge that there is prejudice within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Randolph declared:

"If the Negro stays out of everything in which there is prejudice, where would he be today? Why, he would be out of the best schools; we would not be represented in congress because Cole Blease is there; we would have to get out of America and, finally, we would have to get off the face of the earth."

"It is reasonable," he said, "that white workers would have prejudice against the Negro worker when they have seen them mobilized as strike breakers and scabs."

The "common sense of aligning with an internationally organized body" over the "futility of remaining disorganized" or forming competitive trades unions was emphasized.

"The A. F. of L. cannot make a trades union suit for the Negro worker," the speaker pointed out. He emphasized the statement by Mr. Fitzpatrick that the A. F. of L. cannot organize the workers, but must leave that to them.

On the basis of his arguments on organized labor in general, Mr. Randolph turned to the brotherhood. "What can the individual porter do against an international merger?" he demanded. The abolition of the 400-hour month not only would relieve the porters of unfair hardships, but would greatly relieve unemployment.

Among those on the rostrum were Mrs. Mary E. McDowell, Bennie Smith, Attorney Francis Stratford and Rev. William D. Cook. Dr. Andrew Dobson sang a solo. His wife accompanied him.

The problem of combating crime and vice was approached from the economic angle as Caswell Crews, probation officer of Cook county, advocated employment and living wages as the strategic and basic attack on these evils.

"A man repeatedly denied unemployment, returning night after night to an unheated home with the sight of wife and little ones for whom he cannot provide, is a very likely recruit for the criminal class," he declared.

"Factors contributing to our adult crime do not materially differ from those of other races," he stated.

The average Race family has been destroyed in Chicago by economic conditions, Mrs. Edith Sampson, representing the court of domestic relations, told the conference. "With eight persons, often of different families, crowded into three-room kitchenet apartments, the home atmosphere and influence give way to evils necessarily the outgrowth of such conditions," she said.

Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams hit quack doctors and unscientific home remedies widely employed because of the inability of the masses to obtain the attention of competent physicians.

Mrs. Carrie E. Bullick, retiring president of the National Association of Graduate Nurses, declared that overcrowding was leading to the spread of disease.

Monday evening juvenile officials, headed by Judge Mary M. Bartleme, juvenile court, Cook county, declared that poverty, drunkeness, which is largely due to ignorance and low incomes, were the chief contributors to juvenile delinquency.

Colonel Harry Hill, chief probation officer of Cook county, slated to speak at this session, was absent. Judge Bartleme was followed by Mrs. M. Clarke, Clarence Cunningham and Mrs. Esther Scott of the complaint department

Tuesday Afternoon

Dr. Herbert L. Willett of the University of Chicago, speaking on "The Church and Organized Labor," called the church the mother of the movement to make conditions better for the working class.

Spencer Miller of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, urged workers to study and adjust themselves to changing conditions in industry. Other speakers were Dr. Arnold M. Kingsley, pastor of Good Shepard, and Dr. Norman D. Barr, of Olivet institute.

Tuesday Night

The alliance of the Race press and the labor press was pledged when

Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, and L. P. Straube of the Federation News, two of the outstanding editors of the country, thrilled the packed audience at the brotherhood headquarters Tuesday night. Robert S. Abbott received a prolonged ovation as he was presented by Chairman Webster, who expressed the "highest appreciation imaginable for the splendod co-operation that he gave to make this conference what it has been."

Editor Abbott plunged right into his address without mincing words in the least. "I am for organized labor," he said, "because I believe that a black man has as much right as any man to share the emoluments of our forefathers for the glorification of America. Nothing shall make me believe that the Negro should take less than any other man."

"Favoritism in labor—American labor, if you please—is one of the things that is leading this country asunder."

Editor Abbott indignantly denounced the favoritism shown foreign laborers against native-born American citizens who are called on to defend their country in times of crisis. "Favoritism in labor—American labor, if you please—is one of the things that is leading this country asunder."

The speaker very aptly related his struggles in Chicago in illustrating the plight of the average worker. Coming to this great city a well-trained mechanic, he related his tramps from shop to shop in search of work while foreign-born men were at work, drawing from $35 to $40 per week, while a few Race workers were being issued $4 and $8.

In the absorbing recount Editor Abbott told of his joining a union and reiterated his advocacy of organized labor, irrespective of color lines. "I hate a black union and I'm fearful of a white union," he emphasized, as he predicted breadlines all over the country in which all races would be standing as a result of the color line in labor.

"The laboring men must come together as one," he said as he pointed out how industrial heads are using the color line to keep the workers fighting among themselves while they horde the profits.

"Not even the Jewish people in Russia have suffered as we white and black workers," he told the audience, as he had observed conditions during his travels abroad this summer. Organized labor groups, with white and black workers shaking hands in Paris, was cited as the contributing cause of better conditions in Europe. Berlin, Cologne, Brussels were other large cities mentioned as illustrations.

Re-emphasizing the dedication of The Chicago Defender to tell the whole truth, Editor Abbott pledged this paper to the efforts of workers to assume the station to which they are entitled in the economic returns of the country's resources.

"The common exploiter of laborers makes no difference in color of skin," declared L. P. Straube, editor of Federation News, who followed the publisher of the World's Greatest Weekly. "We are just the material out of which they grind profits."

Referring to the speech of Editor Abbott, Editor Straube cited the constitution of the A. F. of L. in reminding the audience that the national body is opposed to division of labor on account of color. "We feel that we are entitled to your support because we are fighting for your interests," he said.

Turning his back to the labor press, he said: "Link arm and arm with the labor press. Make the labor press more feared than it is now by the capitalistic publications. That news revealing the plight and injustices to be working masses is suppressed by the average daily paper is one of the worst social injustices in the world."

Employment in proportion to the race's buying power was the aim of the co-operative movement represented by Albon L. Holsey, who came from Tuskegee Institute to address the conference. According to statistics read there are 1,650,000 jobs and positions to which the Race is entitled on this basis. Included are 470,787 executive jobs paying from $12,000 to $50,000, with the bulk falling in the range of the working masses.

James A. Jackson, U. S. department of commerce, brought from Washington authoritative information bearing on the workers' conditions from the angle of business.

George S. Harris, chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, depicted secret organizations as the origin of trade unions.

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor, led the Wednesday afternoon discussion on "Women in Industry." How trade unions improve both the conditions and pay of women workers was shown by Mrs. Mary V. Halas, vice president, Women's Trade Union league of Chicago.

Miss Frankie Adams, industrial secretary of the South Pkwy. branch Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Jenette Smith, president of Chicago and Northern District Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Jessie Bond, president of Colored women's economic council, also spoke.

N. K. McGill, attorney-secretary of The Chicago Defender, demonstrated Thursday afternoon how violation by courts of the principal of civil liberties robs Race workers of the right to earn their bread. Instances in North Carolina and this city were cited where men have been driven from jobs by mobs of white workers. Appeals to the courts fell on deaf ears. Organization of labor to press such cases was suggested.

Thursday evening Bennie Smith of the brotherhood and Fred Atkins Moore, executive director, adult education council of Chicago, spoke along with Frederick Robb, T. Arnold Hill, National Urban league; Oscar F. Nelson, vice president, American Federation of Labor, and Charles Armstrong, United Mine Workers of America.

Speakers and delegates sat down to banquet tables Wednesday night at the Poro tearoom, 4415 South Pkwy., as guests of the Chicago division of the brotherhood. The national labor conference dance, featuring Erskine Tate and his Metropolitan theater orchestra, also sponsored by the Chicago division, was the climaxing event Friday evening at Forum hall, 43d St. and Calumet Ave. Mr. Randolph and distinguished visitors were entertained at private dinners

CHICAGO, ILL.
HERALD-EXAMINER
JAN 27 1930

DE PRIEST ASKS 10-YEAR BAN ON ALL ALIENS

Tells Negro Labor Congress Western Hemisphere Should Be Included; Urges Work Tax

Representative Oscar De Priest, speaking before the National Negro Labor Congress, yesterday demanded that the quota system for limiting immigration be placed on the entire western hemisphere, as well as on European countries. He said that even better than that, the immigration into this country of 250,000 aliens a year should be stopped entirely for a period of ten years.

Congressman De Priest also stated that a law should be passed compelling every alien in this country who has not declared his intention to become an American citizen within a stated time to pay a tax to the government.

"WON'T BEAR ARMS."

"Why should alien workers be permitted to come to this country and work in competition with American workers when they are not subject to the draft law?" he said.

"Immigration from South America, Mexico and Canada should be placed on a quota basis. I was on the Pacific coast not long ago and saw aliens at work while native-born Americans were walking the streets looking for a job."

FITZPATRICK SPEAKS.

The Negro conference is being held by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The meeting was in Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Park Way. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, also spoke.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor sent a telegram in which he promised full support in organizing Negroes in labor unions and said there would be no discrimination against them.

Labor- 1930
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

National Textile Workers' Union

Textile Union Calls for Interracial Accord as Workers Prepare to Strike

Amsterdam News
1-1-30

Resolution Declares Negroes and Whites Must Recognize Common Struggle--- Walkout in February Planned

New York, N. Y.

With workers throughout the country busily engaged in organizing the textile workers in preparation for a general strike early next month, which will involve 800,000 employed in the industry, the National Textile Workers' Union, 104 Fifth avenue issued to the press on Friday a resolution concerning the Negro wo[illegible]ch the organization adopted at its recent convention in Paterson, N. J.

America of the textile industry, will be the scene of the greatest activity because of the number of workers which the strike will involve.

This resolution was drawn up and presented to the body of textile workers by Clarence Miller, white, who was sentenced to serve seventeen years in prison because of his participation in the recent Gastonia, N. C., strike. In part, this resolution follows:

"To meet the attacks and reactions against Negro workers and to establish the joint struggle of white and black workers, the question must be approached from the point of view of class struggle and this principle must determine our whole conduct.

"We are forced into a militant struggle against the bosses. In the South resistance has been met by a reign of terror, the Ku Klux Klan, and with threats of lynching. Especially has this been true concerning the Negro worker.

"It is only upon the basis of joint struggle based upon complete equality that the workers can overcome these conditions. We are in a class struggle with a relentless enemy that takes advantage of the backward element of the working classes and that seeks to arouse the suspicion of the white worker for the Negro and the Negro worker for the white.

"The theory of higher and lower races advanced by them is typical of their efforts to keep the ranks of the workers split. The history of the American Federation of Labor is a history of Jim-crowism and exclusion. The Negro worker must be made to realize that without militant struggle these racial questions can never be solved."

The proposed strike will involve thousands of Negroes in the textile factories of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia. New England, the recognized center in

Labor-1930

New Jersey

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO MASSES DEFEND I.L.D. ORGANIZERS

Daily Worker

Check Cop At Meeting to Protest Brutality

3-4-30

RED BANK, N. J., March 3.—A New Jersey assemblyman, Thoma Gopsill, police commissioner of thi town, friend of religious misleader of Negro workers in this county was infuriated by a speech of San Nesin, New York organizer of th International Labor Defense, at a protest meeting against local polic brutality and race discrimination charged on Nesin with clenched fist in full view of 700 Negroes in a packed hall last night.

New York, N.Y.

An instant rumble of anger ros through the hall, and the politician halted in his tracks. With face aflame he tried to play his hale-fellow-well-met attitude and "apologized" to the Negroes for "losing his temper."

He had worked himself up in a frenzied attack against Nesin George Hewitt, of the Liberator and Joseph North, of the national office of the I.L.D., invited to speak at the meeting. He called them foreigners from New York. He attacked Nesin's speech which told of Gastonia, Marion and other localities of brutalities upon Negro and white workers, saying, "What do we care about what goes on in Gastonia?"

Nesin's declaration, "We do care what goes on with our fellow workers all over the country," was taken up by the crowd which shouted it over and over, while the police commissioner, losing his head, charged on Nesin.

Protest Assault on Negro.

The meeting was called to protest the vicious beating up of John Wilson, Negro worker, while asleep in a cell. He had been mistaken for another man and arrested by mistake. His defense, upon his arrest, caused Policeman Newman to sneak into his cell, and slug him with a blackjack while sleeping.

"Father" Nelson, pastor of the Episcopal Negro church in the county, howed his hatred to any attempt to organize the Negroes into the International Labor Defense. He pleaded that the workers should "have mercy on those that do them wrong—be sure and not ask too much, etc."

Nesin's call for organization to fight against lynching, to join the fight for national and international solidarity of workers of all races was met by a roar of applause.

A hasty meeting of the city council was called yesterday before the meeting, when it was heard that the I.L.D. was coming to organize the mass meeting.

The policeman was demoted from sergeant, and suspended for 30 days. The workers at the mass meeting demanded a fine of $100 placed on Wilson be returned. The misleaders, the religious "Father" Nelson fought the return of the fine.

When Nesin called Wilson to the stage and shook his hand, commending him for defending himself against the policeman's attack before his arrest, the tumult of applause made the minister and police commissioner pale.

"Church and State" vs. Workers.

The alliance between "church and state" was never more clearly shown than at this meeting in this semi-farming community off in the middle of New Jersey. "Father" Nelson lost his fatherly manner and sneered at the I.L.D. and Liberator speakers, pounding on the table for them to halt their speeches, while Negro workers called for more.

After the meeting Negroes crowded around the speakers, asked for literature, took all the Labor Defenders and circulars, "What Is the I.L.D? and shook hands with Nesin and his companions, bidding them to come again soon. The courage of William Rock, Negro editor of the Red Bank Ecko, a weekly, in bucking against "Father" Nelson was cheered by the Negroes. Rock pointed out that "without organization of the Negro and white masses of workers no amount of 'prayer' can 'save them from lyinching.'"

The Negroes formed a defense squad and escorted Nesin, Hewitt and North to the station.

JOBLESS NEGRO WORKER EVICTED

Daily Worker

3-24-30

Unemployed Council to Put Him Back

New York, N.Y.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. Grant, a Negro worker with five children, was evicted from his home in Livingston St. today and his furniture scattered in the yard, because he was not able to pay the rent. Grant has been out of work since Christmas and has the burden of both earning a living and keeping his household, as his wife is dead.

The Unemployed Council of the Trade Union Unity League, in co-operation with the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, will hold a protest demonstration in front of the building to demand the immediate reinstatement of the family into their home.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

New York.

PORTERS PLAN UNION DRIVE IN SOUTHLAND

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—ANP—In a recent conference in Chicago following the National Negro Labor Conference, the members of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and President A. Philip Randolph formulated a program to inaugurate a Southern organization campaign for the organization of Sleeping Car porters with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor which is now prosecuting a general organization drive in the South, according to an announcement from the Brotherhood headquarters.

Southern white organizers of the American Federation of Labor, it is announced, have indicated to President Randolph their desire to cooperate in getting the Pullman porters into the Union; and President William Green has had two sets of leaflets prepared to aid in the porter's campaign.

2,500 N.Y. BARBERS TO FORM A "CO-OP"

NEW YORK—Two thousand five hundred Negro barbers will be brought together in an organization of barbers now being formed under the leadership [illegible] Allen, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League. The plans call not only for improving the quality of service rendered to the patrons of the shops, but also for joint purchasing of supplies and ultimate ownership of a linen supply business that will provide beauty shops and barbers with towels and aprons.

Young Socialists Elect Negro to National Executive Committee

NEW YORK.—Talbert White of Cleveland, was unanimously elected on the national executive committee of six by the National convention of the Young Peoples' Socialist league held here last week. The election of Mr. White to this important post is an indication of the desire of this organization to reach the young Negro workers and students. White was requested by the convention to outline a plan of organization which in his opinion would be most effective in reaching American Negro Youth.

The convention also unanimously adopted a resolution condemning discrimination in trade unions because of race or color. This resolution came as a result of the speech made to the conventon by Norman Thomas, noted Sociolist leader, in which he denounced certain trade unions for racial prejudice.

Frank J. Manning of Chicago was unanimously elected as national secretary. Mr. Manning is well known to the Negro workers of Cleveland. He was active in that city as vice president of the Negro Labor Conference committee and in getting Negro workers into the trade unions. Manning recently appeared in a police court in Cleveland as complaining witness against Mills Restraurant for the insolent treatment accorded to a mixed party of which he was a member. The party included Talbert White and Frank Crosswaith, both colored and Frank J. Manning and Joseph Miller, white. Manning proved that the party had been insulted and charged exorbition prices because two members of the party were colored. The case resulted in a victory for the civil rights of Cleveland Negroes. The proprietor of the restaurant was fined $50 and costs. Civil suits by each of the complainants are now pending.

Other members elected to the national executive committee of the Young Peoples' Socialist League are: Eugene McStroull, Milwaukee; Samuel Bakeley, Philadelphia; Abe Kalish Boston; John Philip Hall, Lynn, Mass.; and Richard M. Briggs of Rochester, N. Y.

The National Office of the Y. P. S. L. is located at 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., and the organization would like to hear from young Negroes who want to join with it in its work wor the political and industrial freedom of all regardless of race, color or creed.

SLP SPEAKER HAS NEGRO ARRESTED

Angry When Workers Boo Him

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Challenged by Negro workers among whom they attempted to stage an election campaign meeting, speakers of the "Socialist" Labor Party reacted in true fascist fashion and called upon the police to arrest the workers. The Buffalo police, who have shown the utmost brutality in breaking up workers demonstrations and especially in singling out Negro workers vicious beatings, gladly responded to the wishes of the "Socialist Labor" Party and arrested Charles Cook, a Negro worker and member of the Communist Party.

The Negro workers had shown their resentment to the attacks by the SLP on the demands of the workers for unemployment relief, one speaker, J. D. Crowley, the SLP candidate for governor, declaring that "Marx never wrote in any of his books such a demand as "Work or Wages."

This was the first appearance in Negro territory of the SLP, which never did dare show its face in working class neighborhoods, and particularly among the Negro workers. However, because of the rapid progress made by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League among the Negro workers, the SLP thought it would be doing its bit for the bosses by trying to penetrate these masses with its treacherous influence.

Labor Union to Establish Own Employment Agency

George Scalise, vice-president of the Garage Washers & Polishers' Union Local 272 of Greater New York and head of the organization in Brooklyn, issued the following statement to The Amsterdam News on Monday:

"The drive is now on to eliminate from the Borough of Brooklyn those

Nelson R. Lee

labor agencies that engage the services and procure jobs for automobile washers at very exorbitant rates. Some agencies, whose charges are practically one-half of a week's wages, will find that in the union they will meet some very keen competition, as

William McDowell

the union has established a free employment bureau for our members in good standing."

The official says that the Kings County Garage Owners' Benevolent Association, consisting of 54 garages in the East New York section, have already given them recognition, and that the men employed in those respective garages to the number of 150 are already members in good standing. He also feels other associations, consisting of a great number of garages, will soon follow suit. Many individual owners have since fallen in line. Nelson B. Lee and William McDowell are the colored delegates helping to put over the program of the union in Brooklyn.

Labor- 1930

North Carolina

Unions. Strikes. etc.

"And We Will Also Strike Side By Side on May Day!"

By Fred Ellis

daily worker 4-1-30 New York N.Y.

FEAR LYNCHING OF NEGRO ORGANIZER IN THE SOUTH

Daily Worker

Beverhoudt Disappears at Hands of Police

4-2-30

WINSTON-SALEM, S. C., April 30.—Paul Beverhoudt, organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress is missing after having been arrested by Winston-Salem police yesterday.

He was arrested while distributing the Young Worker. When E. M. Whitman, local attorney for the International Labor Defense spoke to some court official yesterday, the official remarked that they had "gotten another red." When Whitman later phoned to find out the specific charge, he was told that they had no such prisoner. They continued to deny having Beverhoudt today.

Meanwhile, Beverhoudt is missing. Negro workers have come to the I. L.D. office and reported that he is nowhere to be found. Only the police know his real whereabouts.

This outrage comes on top of a series of arrests and intimidations of workers in an effort to stall off organization work and demonstrations. Only four days ago the Trade Union Unity League and National Textile Workers Union was raided. The mimeograph machine and 20,000 leaflets were stolen. This raid was perpetrated at night, after the workers had left the office.

The District I. L. D. is carrying on an investigation of Beverhoudt's disappearance and holds the Winstom-Salem police directly responsible.

Labor-1930

North Carolina

Unions, Strikes, etc.

GREEN, McMAHON PLEDGE NEVER TO STRIKE IN SOUTH

Arrest Saylors; Negro ILD Delegate Missing; Caudle Abused

Drive Toilers from Hall

A.F.L. Lines Up With Mill Owner Churches

BULLETIN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 7.—C. D. Saylors, southern textile workers and local organizer for the International Labor Defense, was arrested this afternoon in Charlotte by Gastonia police on the framed up murder charge of shooting Gastonia Chief of Police Aderholt June 7, and is now in Gastonia jail. The I. L. D. is trying to bail him out. The arrest was made when Saylors came to answer the perjury charge placed on him because he identified Manville Jenckes Attorney Bulwinkle and Gastonia City Solicitor Carpenter as leaders of a lynch gang.

His case was scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until today, and he was arrested for murder and spirited away before it came to trial.

The case of T. H. Caudle, arrested in Lumberton for arming himself to beat off a lynch gang, is continued and will come before a grand jury. A mob of a hundred came with clubs and guns to his house to arrest him, and abused him after arrest.

John Edwards, Charlotte Negro delegate to the Pittsburgh I. L. D. convention, has been missing for several days. There is a report that local police came to his house and ordered him out.

* * *

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 7.—The American Federation of Labor conference in the Hotel Charlotte adjourned last night, as it began, on a theme of warfare against every militant workers organization, of aid to the textile companies in their fight against the National Textile Workers Union, of assistance to the southern lynch gangs who killed Ella May, raided the Gastonia strikers, sentenced eight of them to what is practically life terms in prison, kidnapped and flogged Wells and Totherow, and are framing up Saylors for the electric chair.

It included President Green's declaration:

"We are endeavoring to supplement the work of the churches." In the South the churches stand on company property, ministers are hired by the textile barons, and they preach flogging for N. T. W. organizers and hell fire for anybody who dares to strike.

Hates Proletariat.

It included Green's attack on the Communists because they stand, not for the bosses, whom Green terms "humanity at large" but for the landless, propertyless, exploited wage workers, the proletariat. What Green said was:

"The Communists are fanning the flames of passion and hate, these apostles of a strange philosophy, imported notions, seeking what is called a world revolution and the exaltation not of humanity at large but of the proletariat.

Sees the Issue.

"If the Communists hate any one in the world, they hate the American Federation of Labor. It has come to the point where either the American Federation of Labor or the Communists will speak for the workers of America."

Before that he had announced:

"Where the American Federation of Labor is accepted, and organization is accepted, there will be no strikes."

The A. F. of L., following this policy strictly, has betrayed back to slavery in the mills, back to the black-list and low wages, every recent strike in the South with which it had any connection: Elizabethton, New Orleans, Marion.

U. T. W. Won't Strike.

Following the same line, Thomas F. MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers Union, the organization which directly sold out the textile strikes in Elizabethton and Marion, declared:

"It is not the purpose of the United Textile Workers to call any strikes at mills in the South," adding that the textile union is now awaiting announcement from President Green of the policy of the Federation for the whole South.

Throw Workers Out.

At the beginning of the conference four workers, suspected by the A. F. of L. fakers of not approving their policies were thrown out of the hall. A Negro delegate (there was only one) was practically Jim Crowed by the rest of the delegation. There were presidents and vice-presidents at the conference from 95 A. F. of L. international union offices and seven state federations of labor. There were no workers among the delegates.

STIRRING MEETING IN SOUTH

Workers Stage Enthusiastic Demonstration In Protest of Recent Lynching

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 20—(CNS)—One lone cop observed with disfavor the mass meeting of over four hundred Negro and white workers who filled a corner near the Reynolds Tobacco Factory No. 4, here at noon ,and cheered Communist and Trade Union Unity speakers who denounced the lynching at Ocilla Ga., of Jimmy Levine, a Negro tenant farmer. The speakers urged, amidst applause, the organizing together of Negro and white workers, and the building of united defense committees to stop lynching.

This demonstration was the first of its kind here, and was prepared for by the distribution of 3,000 leaflets, Daily Workers and Young Workers, with the slogan: "Down With Lynch Law" displayed. The workers grabbed them eagery, especially the Negro workers.

Speakers at the meeting were Sol Harper, Negro worker, and a member of the American Negro Labor Congress, chairman; Binkley, local T. U. U. L., secretary; M. H. Powers, district organizer of the Communist Party; Joe Carr, district organizer of the Young Communist League, and Si Gerson, of the Trade Union Unity League.

Signs were displayed, stating: "Down With Lynch Law," "Organize United Committees Against Lynching;" other signs called on workers to join the Communist party, the Young Communist League and the fighting trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League.

The workers are eagerly awaiting more of these meetings, and recognize this as a real move for organization against the Reynolds Tobacco Company. The Negro workers are especially sympathetic to the policies of the Communist party and the T. U. U. L. and contrast them with the A. F. of L. program, which sold out the workers here in 1921.

Unemployed meetings are scheduled to be held here soon.

Negro Gaston Labor Juror Goes On Tour For Labor Defense

Charles Frank, Negro, member of the Gastonia Labor Jury, has been appointed national organizer of the International Labor Defense to head special work among the Negro masses, numbering more than 12,000,000 in this country.

He will make a special appeal for affiliation to the I. L. D. of Negro organizations, as well as individual memberships.

"We will carry on our fight to do the utmost against lynching, segregation, against Jim Crowism," declared J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary, commenting on the appointment of Frank.

Durham, N. C. Sun
Monday, December 29, 1930

Charlotte's Communists

Last week, Communist headquarters in Charlotte scattered a lot of handbills announcing a great rally of the unemployed to be held in front of the city hall. It was the stated purpose of the meeting that a demonstration would be staged to force the city to do something abou the unemployment situation. But Charlotte had had experience of that kind before. It was not the first attempt of the Reds to stage a demonstration. So the officials were prepared for it, and the demonstration failed. In fact, most of those who responded to the appeal of the Communists were Negroes. That might cause some concern to one unfamiliar with the conditions. It might indicate that Negroes were taking on the Red propaganda. But The Charlotte News dissipates any such notion. It said in regard to the attempted demonstration:

"At the Communist demonstration Tuesday,, planned as a protest against unemployment, we read where 'several hundred persons, mostly Negroes,' gathered in the vicinity of the city hall. The meeting, so far as we have been able to gather, resulted in a complete fiasco whereby the crowds were kept moving in orderly fashion and the orators spoke hardly at all and then under great difficulties.

"That has been the way of Communist demonstrations in Charlotte. They have been found almost without exception to lack the intensity of sound created by the exhausts of the police department's motorcycles. To their discomfiture, they have been treated as childish infractors of traffic ordinances rather than as deep-dyed plotters against the municipality and the government, so that the martyred state has been denied them and they continue to remain futile ne'er-do-wells.

"But we must admit to a feeling of sympathy for the crowd insofar as it was 'mostly Negroes.' Ignorance and, possibly, suffering have sent these colored people to the 40-acres-and-a-mule propagandists, these great promisers who preach racial equality and an equal distribution of wealth. And the Negro, gullible and easily impressed by any words that are spoken with sufficient vehemence, decides to cast his lot with them, never realizing that at the first sign of an utterly impossible success he will become merely a tool of dishonor and a servant to cruelty. Fed on promises, he would starve on repudiations: equality, he would find, is within itself a relative term.

"If the directors of communist affairs in this community would best serve the interests of the Negro, they will concentrate their efforts on the more representative class of that race, from whom they will receive an enlightening reception."

GASTONIA POINTS WAY TO NEGRO, WHITE UNITY

Daily Worker 4-1-30 New York

Fight Boss Terror in South to Organize All Workers

By GILBERT LEWIS.
(Negro TUUL Organider)

Gastonia signalizes not only the first atempt to smash race prejudice and unite the brutally exploited Negro and white toilers of the South in a joint struggle, but it also marks the first sincere effort ever made to organize the oppressed Negro workers of the South, at all. Organized labor, heretofore, had either capitulated before the sharp white chauvinism of the South, regarded the Negro as impossible of organization, or, like the social-fascist American Federation of Labor, played the game of the bosses and completely ignored the Negro altogether.

The correctness of the Communist International analysis of radicalization of the Southern proletariat, of the radicalization of the Negro masses and the possibility of winning them for the revolutionary struggle, of the possibility of smashing race prejudice and uniting the Negro and white workers for a common struggle against imperialism, has been vindicated on a wide scale. Gastonia has had its repercussions on many fronts.

Revolutionary Trade Unions in the South.

In various cities of the South, in Houston, Texas, in Atlanta, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Birmingham, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Greenville, S. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Charlotte, N. Ca., and others, locals of the Trade Union Unity League have been set up and hundreds of Negro and white workers drawn into the revolutionary struggle. Again and again, both white and Negro speakers have appeared before mixed audiences expounding a program of revolutionary unionism, of full social, economic and political equality for Negroes, for the ultimate establishment in this country of a workers' and farmers' government.

Class solidarity — class interests rising supreme to any interests of race—has been demonstrated on many occasions.

At an open air meeting in Chattanooga, when the Negro organizer for the TUUL along with the white organizers and four workers, was arrested, a band of Ku-Kluxers gathered around him and raised the cry: "Lynch him, lynch the damn Negro!" Immediately white and Negro workers gathered around the Negro organizer to protect him should anyone start anything.

White Workers Protect Negro Speaker.

At a factory gate meeting before one of the largest metal plants in the city, white and Negro workers again gathered around the Negro organizer to protect him when he took the platform to speak.

At all of the meetings held by the T. U. U. L. in Chattanooga, white and Negro workers have taken the floor and voiced their intention of fighting side by side and refuting any attempt of the bosses to set one race against the other in the event that any of our meetings should be smashed.

The radicalization of the Negro masses, their determination to struggle against the bosses and their government, their willingness to fight side by side with the white workers for complete emancipation of the working class, has been given sharp expression.

In Charlotte, N. C., the March 6th demonstration was made possible largely through the determination of the Negro workers to demonstrate despite police interference.

In Greenville, S. C., Negro workers threw down their tools on February 26, and joined the unemployed march to City Hall, in Chattanooga, Tenn., on March 6, while all of the organizers were in jail, Negro and white workers held a mass meeting in a Negro hall.

Attend in Large Numbers.

At all of the meetings called by the TUUL and Party the Negro workers have attended in large numbers, responded enthusiastically to the program and in most cases linked themselves up with the organization. In Chattanooga, Tenn., two Negro workers and two white workers were arrested with the organizers, one of the Negro workers being sent to the chain gang along with the Negro organizer. He came off the chain gang with a fiercer determination than ever to fight the bosses. The other Negro worker was released by the judge in the morning and appeared at a mass meeting in the afternoon and spoke for the TUUL.

Fight Boss Terror.

The capitalist terror against the workers and their organizations that was so brutally carried on in Gastonia, has not been absent in other parts of the South. In Atlanta three organizers were jailed and are facing heavy sentences for attempting to organize the Negro and white workers together, meetings have been smashed and efforts made to drive organizers out of town. In Winston-Salem a reign of terror has been unleashed and organizers jailed on trumped up charges. In Chattanooga, Tenn., organizers have been arrested for holding street meetings and railroaded to the chain gang. Charges of lunacy being placed against one because she had the courage to defy the police terror and dare to organize the starving Negro and white slaves.

The terror continues and so does the work of organizing the unorganized. For every organizer jaile a hundred workers are being draw into the revolutionary struggle. Truly has Gastonia pointed the way. The workers of the South are prepared for struggle. Especially are the Negro workers ready and eager for the struggle. For theirs is a double oppression. They suffer both as Negroes and as workers, a system of segregation, jim-crowism and lynching being practiced against them.

They know that this can end only with the ending of the capitalist system. Therefore, they are prepared to fight to this end.

Gastonia points the way!

APRIL 1, 1929---APRIL 1, 1930

Daily Worker 4-1-30 New York

Growing Masses of Negro Workers Join Movement

By CLARENCE MILLER.

"Organize the South" has became a reality. From a strike in a mill in Gastonia, employing over two thousand workers, the movement has spread until now it involves most of the Southern states. The crisis that is developing in the United States had its effects, especially in the South. The speeding up, the stretch - out of the workers that has been going on for many months on such a large scale, the lengthening of hours of work, and wage cutting has forced the Southern workers into the front lines of struggle. **The Southern workers, from the position of being "docile Americans," have now grown into real militant fighters. Far from being a "source of reaction," the Southern workers are a militant force and an inspiration to the whole American labor movement.**

C. Miller

The fake drive of the A. F. of L. is the latest weapon used by the bosses in order to counteract the rising militancy of the workers and the growing success of the revolutionary trade union movement. This drive of the A. F. of L. represents a real danger against which we must guard. The A. F. of L. can be successful only to the extent that the T.U.U.L. and the N.T.W.U. will fall down in its tasks of organizing the workers. For a short time following the trial and conviction of the Gastonia defendants there was a slackening in our activities. The fact that the Communist Party was not being built at a pace to keep with the growing mass movement faced us with a shortage of leadership and forces in the South. But. in the last couple of months these shortcomings are being overcome and we can already note considerable progress.

Winning Negro Masses

The biggest progress we can note in the last months is growing masses of Negro workers coming into our movement. The militancy of the Negro masses and their response to the program of the revolutionary movement clearly shows the gain we are making. Although we cannot say that the race problem in the South amongst the working masses has broken down, nevertheless, for the first time do we see a growing mass movement in the South where the color line has been broken down to a great extent.

The conviction of the Gastonia defendants, the murder of Ella May and of the six Marion strikers, the kidnapping and fascist methods of the ruling class, has done its share to raise the class consciousness amongst the Southern working masses. The Anglo Saxons who are traditionally, even if only formally, obeyers of the "law," are now being inspired by the achievements of the the Five-Year Plan of building Socialism in the Soviet Union and joining the Communist Party that fights for the establishment of a Workers and Farmers government.

Insufficient Agricultural Work

The large number of agricultural workers and tenant farmers represent a real problem to our movement. **So far we have failed to make any real headway in this important field of activity.** The agricultural crisis, with accompanying starvation of these masses, offers us with a real problem. **Although we have many contacts and considerable influence amongst these classes we have not yet seriously undertaken the task of winning them for our program.**

The Trade Union Unity League has made considerable progress and now we are faced with the tasks of consolidating, extending our influence in the South. On May 11 the Trade Union Unity League has called a Southern conference in Chattanooga, Tenn., to accomplish these tasks.

N.T.W.U. Progress

The National Textile Workers Union has also extended its work. A number of new local unions have been organized in recent months and we were forced to organize new districts so as to consolidate our work. We now have districts in Danville, Va.; Winston Salem; Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala. A number of locals have been organized in New Orleans and Charleston.

Ohio.

Labor – 1930
Unions. Strikes, etc.,

A STARVING NEGRO WOMAN WORKER WHO IS READY TO FIGHT

Daily Worker 4-16-30

Same Slavery in Cleveland As She Had in Hell Hole Town in Mississippi

New York, N.Y.

Tells Jobless Women Workers Not to Starve But Join Unemployed Councils and Fight

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In this little town by the name of Louisville, Miss., they don't want a Negro from the North to live. What kind of a world is this for the working people? The club and pistol were made for the working class. If we all were capitalists it would not be "club and pistol." What they do is to give us poor colored people, some of us, $3.50 worth of groceries for five of us in the family to last a week. It's just enough to keep us alive, and we are in rags. The community fund says you don't have to go in rags, we will give you some and then what do they do? They give us a card to go and get some clothes and then they want us to pay for them, such clothes, all patched up and stinky.

The community fund don't know what they should do, well, I'll tell them: they better get us some food so we don't have to starve, and do that to every hungry worker, and clothes too.

They get millions of dollars every year out of us—people's wages—and then, when they should give it back, they say they do not have any. If they have those millions of dollars every year they get from us, then they must have it and must give it to us and besides this unemployment situation must be changed; we want relief from this hunger, we want clothes, why don't the government take care of us while there isn't any work, so that we don't have to freeze and starve and walk all the time because we do not even have money for street care fare?

Every working woman should join the Unemployed Council if she is not working. I certainly will be ready to fight because I am hungry and so are my children.

—NEGRO WOMAN WORKER.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, et.

Pennsylvania

NEGRO WORKER IS BEFORE JURY

Daily Worker

1-24-30

Caught in Accident Prejudice Rampant

New York N.Y.

The case of Andrew Turner, Negro worker of Chester, Pa., and a member of the Trade Union Unity League, goes before a grand jury today in Freehold, N. J., where he was held under $3,500 bond on a second degree murder charge.

This case, reeking with racial prejudice, grew out of an accident three weeks ago when Turner's truck was driven into by a motorist who was killed in the accident.

Turner's employers, the Headley Storage Co., of Chester, Pa., have absolutely refused to bail or defend their employe, because of his militant record and because he is a Negro. The insurance company also refused to post bond for Turner.

When the International Labor Defense heard of the case, the deliberate prejudice operating here, it took charge of Turner's defense. J. Louis Engdahl, just returned from the Chester district, states the ILD has hired a Philadelphia attorney, David Levinson, to defend Turner.

Chester, an industrial city of near 90,000 inhabitants, has a population of about 20,000 Negroes. Race prejudice has been stirred up by the big corporations—and several years ago the streets of that city flowed with blood in a race-riot.

Now again, a race-riot impends—with the growing militancy of the Negro workers. The Chester Times, organ of the bosses there, is inciting to bloodshed.

NEGRO WORKERS JOIN PARTY

Daily Worker

Communists Fight on Chester Lynching

1-23-30

PHILA., PA., Jan. 22.—At the December 11, general membership meeting in Philadelphia which was the mobilization of the Party for the Recruiting Drive, there was a lively discussion on the work among Negroes. One of the comrades, Comrade M. Blum of Unit 3-C got up and said the following "Comrades: there is nothing mysterious about the work among Negroes. All you have to do is to go to them, speak to them about their exploitation and their oppression as a race. Give them literature to read; do it systematically and you will get the results."

New York N.Y.

As proof of his statement, Comrade Blum turned in 5 applications into the Party, filled out by Negro workers with the pledge that he will bring in 20 Negroes into the Communist Party during the Drive. Comrade Blum is a food worker, employed in a large place, where there are many Negroes working long hours for miserable wages. For two months this comrade was working systematically on his Negro fellow workers with the result that up to date he has brought in 12 of them into the Communist Party. To show, however, that the Communist work can be carried outside of one's own shop he also secured 2 additional Negro applications besides the above 12.

The action of this comrade, whose example is fortunately being followed by many others, speak louder than the most eloquent talk against White Chauvinism, and on the importance of approaching the most exploited section of the Proletariat. Thanks to the fact that our entire Party is taking Negro work more seriously, District 3 is making earnest efforts to reach the hundreds of thousands of Negroes in Eastern, Pa., Maryland, District of Columbia, etc.

Several units in Philadelphia are having a so-called "Negro Territory" with a list of workers systematically visited by the comrades. Several units are calling neighborhood mass meetings with special efforts to reach the Negro workers. The Workers School Forum in Philadelphia was transferred and is now held in a Negro hall, while the Y. C. L. is having an Interracial Forum attended by a large number of Negro workers where applications are given out for the Communist Party, Young Communist League and the American Negro Labor Congress.

In Chester, and Wilmington the percentage of Negro workers gotten into the Party is much higher than that of the white workers. It is not an accident that the mass meeting called by the Communist Party and the American Negro Labor Congress against the attempts to lynch a Negro worker who moved into a lily-white residential section, was broken up by the police, nor is the fact that on the very same night after the meeting was broken up, a large number of Negroes marched down to the Party Headquarters where the meeting was held, resulting in nine applications for the Communist Party and three for the Y. C. L. Chester is also doing good work among the Negro longshoremen and there is a good branch of the Marine Workers' League organized with mostly Negro members.

1-23-30

The fear of the bosses because of the work done by the Party among Negroes led to the arrest of George Carter and Ray Peltz; the raid of the Party Headquarters and the general reign of terror against the Party.

In Baltimore, Md., the Party is entrenching itself more and more among the Negro workers as shown by the increasing attendance of the Interracial Forum, the building of the American Negro Labor Congress and the Party. The first interracial dance in Washington, D. C. was almost broken up by the police and Comrade Huiswood was

Labor—1930

Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America.

Unions Strikes. etc.

The P. P. B. A. and Its New Secretary

When the delegates to the tenth annual convention of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, which was recently held in Chicago, elected E. M. Graham, a young member of the porters group, from Birmingham, Ala., to the secretaryship of the association, a post that was vacant, they carried out one of the principal ideas that the founders of the organization had in mind when it was formed, declared a man who has been closely connected with the association since its reorganization in 1920.

According to the statements of this man, the ideas the founders had in mind, and which served most to spur them on when the life of the organization hung in the balance, were not only to form a beneficiary medium that would provide relief in cases of sickness and death, but one that would open positions for those of its members whose abilities entitled them to higher places in the realm of vocational pursuit.

And while many of the ideas along that line were never carried out as originally planned, yet those that have been followed are a creditable monument to the perseverance and foresight of the founders.. "They planned for something that would be of aid to the able as well as to the disabled—among the group," was the way the speaker eulogized those founders..

To appreciate just what the founders of the organization had to overcome in the matter of obstcales and objections, of whcih the latter were intensive among the very persons whom it was designed to benefit most, it's necessary to know something about the circumstances connected with its history.

A description of those circumstances will not be attempted at this time. It might be said, however, that they were disheartening enough to discourage any but the most stout-hearted, for aside from having no money with which to meet the obligations that would, as a matter of course, follow, the Pullman Company itself was reluctant to have any connection with the affair. There were to be sure, spfficient reasons for this attitude.

The company had acted as agent for the first association, which was merely a death-fund affair. This had proven to be so unsatisfactory that there was little incentive to assume a role in something in which there might be even more dissatisfaction. In short, the company's management had had experience enough along this line with the porters, hence it wasn't eager to consider any new proposition.

Nevertheless, this reluctance was finally overcome, some said, by the persuasive genius of the founders. Then, again, it may have been that the company's management saw the matter from its moral side. At any rate, the sponsors obtained their objective—the support of the company in their plans. What followed constitutes the history of the association.

An eastern representative of the association and one of its founders, chuckles even now when he gets to reminiscing about those days when they were trying to form the organization. After having promised the men its aid, the management, it seems, wanted to know something about the constitution and by-laws which the sponsors had drawn up for the operation of the association. So it was suggested that this data be presented that it might be gone over by the company's legal department.

"Well, said this representative in describing the incident recently "we presented enough constitution and by-laws to govern every fraternal, social, sick and death benefit organization in America, so voluminous in detail was this data. The compilation was the size of one of those old-fashioned family Bibles, which contain places for the birth, marriage and death of every member in the family. We were proud to show our knowledge of the laws governing benevolent organizations. But what a surprise was in store for us!

"The next time we saw those papers they looked like a pocket-size edition of the Old Testament so completely had been the deletion. It makes me smile to this day every time I think of the tome we presented and the brief manuscript that was returned," chuckled the veteran representative.

It was this same representative who once told the writer that he had learned from an authoritative source that the P. P. B. A., backed by the company, had been looking the realty field over in New York with the view of erecting a home of some sort here. It seems, however, that the union movement among the porters killed that project. Anyway, if that didn't the group insurance plan did.

Still, there is much to be said in praise of the work which is being done by the organization, aside from its purely benevolent phases. The annual Memorial Day exercises, which are held in every large Pullman terminal, and the yearly field days are activities all of which owe their inception to the organization.

It is obvious that these activities are not without their industrial and social value. In addition to that, the association has its elevating side, as, for instance, in the case of E. M. Graham.

The new secretary is 29 years old, married and the father of four children. He is wellknown in the Alabama city, where his social and fraternal connections are said to be of the best. He also has the reputation of being a mentally bright person, and, from all reports, should make good in his new position.

Labor – 1930
Unions, strikes, etc.,

Socialist Party.

Socialist Party Pledges Negroes Full Support

Courier
7-12-30
Pittsburgh, Pa

Send Message Stating They Will Help Break Down Color Bar In Unions, Assist In Obtaining Civic and Political Rights

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—The Socialist Party of America, meeting here in executive session, today pledged to the 12,000,000 Negroes of the nation, its full support in their struggle to win complete civil, political and economic equality.

The following message was sent by the Socialists to the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assembled in Springfield, Mass., and signed by Clarence O. Senior, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party.

The Message

"The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of the United States sends its heartiest fraternal greetings to the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Especially do we congratulate your association on the defeat by the combined forces of labor and the colored people, of Judge Parker's appointment by President Hoover to the Supreme Court. Parker's anti-labor and anti-Negro bias was an insult to every forward looking person.

"We hope this co-operation with the forces of labor will be continued by both groups working to secure old age pensions for the veterans of industry, and part pay for the unemployed, through a system of unemployment insurance. Both of these pieces of enlightened social legislation will be of inestimable aid to the Negro masses who now suffer greatly from the plague of unemployment and old age insecurity.

"On our part we pledge the support of the Socialist Party in breaking down the color bar in unions, where such a bar exists, and obtain in gfull civil and political rights for workers, both colored and white, in the South."

"Socialists" Further Reveal Hatred of Negro Masses

Daily Worker
10-30-30
New York

Help Bosses Exploit and Degrade the Negro Workers in "Socialist"-Controlled City— Silent on Lynching Terror

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—The "socialist" party is more clearly revealing itself as the betrayer of the Negro workers. While Norman Thomas, the leader of the socialist party toured the South he spoke only to "lily white" audiences. In the Virginia State Convention of the "Socialist" party the members were called upon to build the "Socialist" party in "Southern style" which calls for lynchings, segregation, etc. But it is not necessary to go beyond the city of Milwaukee whose mayor is the "socialist" Hoan to learn of the treachery of the "socialist" party not only to the Negro but the white workers as well.

When the workers in the Soviet Union expelled some Americans who had mistreated a Negro worker in one of the Soviet plants, the Milwaukee "Leader," which is the "socialist" organ, came out on its first page and declared that American workers had beaten "another worker" in the Soviet factory and were being deported for that reason. This yellow "socialist" sheet would not say that the workers in the Soviet Union are against white chauvinism and that this is the policy of the Soviet Government. Instead they lied making believe there was anarchy in the Soviet Union. Despite the wave of lynchings this year, the "Leader" has not so much stated that it is against lynchings.

Only the American Negro Labor Congress and the Communist Party fight for the interests of the Negro masses in Milwaukee. Here in Milwaukee the Negros are segregated, living in the poorest section, paying high rents for the shacks they are forced to live in. Most of the Negroes are unemployed and those that are working are getting the lowest pay whether it be in the factories or laboring jobs on the highways. The Communist Party fights for full equality for the Negro masses. It is in the Negro section that the demonstration of 25,000 workers took place on March 6 for Work or Wages. The Communist Party alone is fighting with the A.N.L.C. against lynching and mobilizing for the National Convention of the A.N.L.C., November 15 and 16.

That is why the Negro masses are going to vote for Lee Talton in the 6th ward and for Raymond Hansbrough for Congress as well as for all Communist candidates. While the socialist party hasn't a single Negro on the ballot, the Communist Party is running Talton, Burgess and Hansbrough, all well known among the Negro masses and the white workers. The Communist Party of Wisconsin is intensifying its drive to poll a huge vote and defeat the enemies of all workers, the La Follettes and the socialist party. Especially in the south ward which is the Negro territory, the Communist Party is concentrating all its efforts to elect Talton for Assemblyman. With the support of the A.N.L.C. and with the fighting support of the Negro masses for the Communist Party, we say, vote and elect Communists. Elect Talton for Assemblyman.

South Carolina.

Labor — 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

TRY TO LYNCH SEAMAN

Daily Worker

Negro Longshoreman Was Organizing

4-4-30

New York

A story of a direct attempt of stevedoring bosses in conspiracy with the police of Charleston to lynch him and thus stop his organizing work is told the Daily Worker by F. E. A. Welsh, Negro seaman, and organizer for the Marine Workers League, also a delegate to the First Preliminary National Conference on Unemployment which ended Sunday in New York.

A stevedore boss named Frank Welsh, an ex-cop, jumped off a Nelson line boat on which Welsh had been organizing, Feb. 27, and attacked him. Getting the worst of the five minutes' fist fight the boss called in one McDonough, the head contracting stevedore.

Threat to Lynch

The Negro and white longshoremen prevented McDonough and Welch from "double banking" on Welsh, but McDonough ordered the Negro seaman out of town, or he "would be strung up." McDonough had first ordered him arrested, but changed his mind.

Welsh, instead of leaving town, came back with other workers to the same dock the next day at the time set for his leaving town, and the stevedore bosses did not have nerve enough to attack him.

Then the Police

On March 11, the chief detective of Charleston came down and being refused the right to search the Worker's Center, notified Welsh that he had been watched. The detective came back a few days later with a lynch gang in several cars, while a meeting was being organized. After swaggering a little, and getting no results, the chief detective said to Welsh, "You came to Charleston to open the eyes of these ignorant Negroes, and I'd rather see your body swinging from a tree than have you put that over on me."

Welsh was the last to leave the hall, and knowing that a gang of the lynchers were ambushed at the door, went out another way, and through another workers' home.

White Worker Helps

A white worker took him seven miles into the country for safety. He returned to his home in Charleston at 1:30 a. m., and found the car of the chief of police and two cars of lynchers parked at his door. Welsh waited until they left, stayed in his room the rest of the night and took the train to Savannah the next day. Sympathizers found detectives waiting for him at the station, but they fortunately failed to recognize Welsh. The organizer was due at the unemployment conference, and wanted to get a job on a ship to manage the trip. He succeeded in doing so at Savannah.

Labor-1930

Soviet Union.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Are the Americans Held Slaves By the Soviet Government?

THERE appeared in the Chicago Tribune a copywrighted news dispatch dated Sept. 20th from Riga, Latvia, with the following headlines: "Detroiters Reds' Slaves" and "450 Tractor workers, families face hunger, disease in Soviet factory."

Daily Worker

In this dispatch the reporter is trying to relate a woeful story about the life o fthe American Colony in Stalingrad. This story is built upon an interview with Mr. Lewis, who was recently exiled from the Soviet Union because he was found guilty of attacking a Negro worker. late a woeful story about the life of the Americans are threatened by a "lot of known and unknown Asiatic fevers."

11-7-30

Yes, many of us have suffered one way or another, due to the change of climate, also due to the abrupt change in food. Nearly all of us have lost weight rapidly. But by now nearly all of us are steadily regaining our weight.

News York N.Y.

Many of us are feeling better then we did when we came here. We suppose many letters from here to relatives in Detroit will testify to this effect. Furthermore we want to correct the Riga dispatch: not two, but four Americans have died in our Colony. Were these deaths due to lack of medical attention, as Mr. Lewis insinuates in his interview? Absolutely not. In order to set many anxious relatives at ease, we will review two cases here.

Died of Friends Foolishness.

One is, that of Mr. Daly, who when taken ill with typhoid fever, his American friends would not permit him to be moved to the hospital, stating that they wanted to take care of him themselves. Naturally they could not give him the needed medical attention and in spite of the doctor's order they fed him substantial food, which was to his detriment, and which caused his death in a short while.

Then is the last case. Mr. Kuzmicky was taken ill with typhoid fever and pulled through successfully but this restless soul took him out door too early, he contracted a cold which caused inflamation of the brain that cost his life. That everything possible was done to save them, can be testified by those that stood by. There are many that have been cured of typhoid fever and all kinds of other ailments that the Americans brought with them from the States. Some being taken to Moscow and operated upon successfully and given back their health, operations that they needed long before they came here, but could not afford because of the amount involved. Here it cost them not a penny, and they were paid their full wages while laid up. (Workers of America take notice).

Relatives Get Wages.

Whether our wages are being deposited in Detroit or not, we will leave to our relatives to testify. But Mr. Lewis in his interview insinuates that "the attempt of others to discover if Tractorstroy was keeping its agreement were fruitless because of the censorship of their mail and telegrams." To prove this to be an abnominable lie, it will be enough to recall that Wilson, who is a habitual drunk, who has not put in a week's work while here, and when he did go near a machine he nearly wrecked it, he was a disgrace to the Colony and some time ago sent out a defamable letter about the conditoins in our Colony, which letter was also full of slander. This letter was published in full in the Detroit News of Aug. 13th. If such a fourflusher could get such letters through the Soviet mails, where is there a censorship then?

Lied About Attack on Negro.

Then Mr. Lewis goes on telling why he has been exiled, and states he attacked the Negro worker "who took exception to his protest against the Negro being quartered in his room." This is a very characteristic K.K.K. lie. Every American in this Colony will nail this as such for they know best.

Mr. Lewis is trying to say that conditions are very much unbearable here and that many would like to leave. But, why did he at the trial come forward with the defense that he was drunk (which he was quite often) and did not know what he was doing at the time, and after his sentence sat up nights trying to think up an appeal to the Russian workers, to give him another chance to stay in the Soviet Union? Was he afraid to be freed from Soviet imprisonment? This very fact disproves his assertion that 450 Americans are kept prisoners.

Even Most Backward Americans Want to Stay.

Yes, some narrow minded group of Americans got themselves all excited over the thought whether they could go home before the year is up or not, and did go and applied for visas for their passports, but later on forgot to call for them and are still around here poisoning the air. This is how the Americahs are held prisoners in Stalingrad.

This reply to the above dispatch of the Chicago Tribune and Detroit Free Press was read on Oct. 14, 1930, before a meting of the Society for Cultural and Technical Aid to Soviet Russia and accepted as a rebuke to the Lewis' lies about conditions of the Americans at Tractorstroy.

In view of this fact we ask you respectfully to print this letter in full in your paper, in justice to the many Americans living in Tractorstroy and their relatives in the States.

Secretarv: F. C. HONEY.

Labor – 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Trade Union Unity League.

Class Against Class in the South

By GILBERT LEWIS.

IN its campaign of reaching the Negro masses of the South and winning them for the revolutionary movement, the Party and trade unions under its leadership cannot raise too sharply the issue of class against class. Every opportunity must be utilized to impress upon the mass of the Negro proletariat the utter hostility of its interests to those of he upper and middle class Negro. For he petty-bourgeois Negro of the South, as well as his brother of the North, is definitely lined up with the white bourgeoisie and actively supporting its campaign of suppression and exploitation of the working class, to the extent of segregation, jim-crowism and by their passivity, even lynching.

Daily Worker

Recent facts will serve to bear out the above statement. When the Trade Union Unity League opened its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn., and began carrying out its program of organizing both Negro and white workers into the same unions on a basis of absolute equality, the Negro misleaders were among the first to come forward in a bitter attack upon us.

4/7/30 N.Y.

The Chattanooga headquarters of the Trade Union Unity League (T.U.U.L.) was opened on February 1, with a mass meeting of some 250 workers, of whom 185 were Negro proletarians from the railroad shops and metal plants in the vicinity. It was beyond a doubt the largest gathering of Negro and white workers ever assembled in one hall in the South. The white workers were composed of skilled and semi-skilled workers from the metal plants and furniture factories, with a small number from the textile centers.

It was a decidedly responsive group and hung upon every word of Negro and white speakers as well, applauding enthusiastically whenever any of the basic principles of the TUUL was outlined. After the meeting the workers crowded around the organizers eager to join the TUUL or leave their names to receive literature.

The following morning the southern ruling class, frightened stiff at our appearance in this part of the South, lost no time in mobilizing its agents in an effort to smash our organization; the Negro misleaders were among the first of these agents to be enlisted!

Negro Bourgeoisie Attack TUUL.

In the February 4 issue of the Chattanooga "Times," a newspaper boasting the same ownership as the supremely reactionary New York Times, we find that one Milton S. Hampton, Negro secretary of the Southern States Educational Committee, is calling a special meeting of the organization to "lay plans to counteract the activities of the Reds here." Says this petty-bourgeois traitor: "The Negro shall never be a party in any attack upon private property, for we have as much to lose proportionally as the American white man."

A little later we get an item which should prove very revealing to both Negro and white workers who still think in terms of race instead of class. After voicing his opposition to the TUUL and stating that the Negro wants the sort of "harmony" that "the better class of whites" are striving for, one D. C. Harper, referred to by the "Times" as a leader of his race, declares: "Of course, we are not asking for social equality, but we do want, more than anything else, to get along with the white people and this I think will help us all. I am asking every Negro pastor in Chattanooga to instruct his congregation next Sunday against these Communists."

That this tool Harper kept his word and that there were Negro pastors in Chattanooga quite willing and eager to comply with his request is shown by the following item which appeared in the "Times" for February 8. Under the caption: "Minister Suggests Negroes Shun Reds," and vicious subtitle: "Rev. Hill issues open appeal and calls attention to lurking danger," we find the Rev. P. B. Hill, pastor of Union Hill Baptist Church, declaring: "I wish to advise you against the movement that is launched by the Communists to organize white and Negro labor, and I wish to advise that you do not take part in it, as it is not for the best and will do nothing to promote your advancement . . . It would be unrighteous and ungodly for a poor man to rise up against a rich man. . . ."

When one considers the influence of the church in the South, the grip that religion has over large sections of the Negro (and white) proletariat, one can readily realize just what such doctrines mean. One instantly realizes that in just so many words do the Negro middle class not only condone the whole category of segregation, discrimination, class and race oppression but lend moral support to the bourgeoisie in its campaign of violence, mob-rule and lynch law.

Much more can and will be said about the Negro traitors and the southern Negro proletariat in this article. However, the forces of black reaction formed such a complete united front in their attack upon the TUUL when it opened its southern headquarters, that a word about it will not be out of place here.

The press, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the Klan, the police, the American Federation of Labor, the church, the Negro politicians were all joined hand in hand.

After a slimy attempt on February 2, to ridicule our meeting, held the night before, the bourgeois press openly showed its fangs and on Feb. 3, the "Times" blazed forth with the following headline: "Labor leaders keeping watch on Communists." Reading through the body of the article we find this: "Observers of the Saturday night meeting stated yesterday that the speakers swayed the crowd and that the propaganda being preached here by the trio representing the Trade Union Unity League is a menace to the peace of the community."

In the Chattanooga "News" for February 4, under an editorial entitled: "No Cause for Alarm," we find: "Chattanooga labor is far too advanced for the Communist agitation to be considered seriously. Then, too, the eye of the agitators who have appeared here appears to be centered on the amount of money contributed when they pass the hat. Those who wish to pay to hear violence preached may lend them an ear. Others—sensible laboring men—will not be bothered." Opposite this dribble is a long editorial welcoming William Green and the A. F. of L. to the city. Following the long list of betrayals and sell-outs of the working class by Green and the A. F. of L. every worker knows why Green is welcomed while the Communists are attacked.

Attacks by various other agents of the ruling class came in rapid succession. The Chamber of Commerce announced its intention of investigating our literature, the chief of police declared that his 'department would conduct an investigation of the appearance here of a group of Communists if it were deemed advisable." The American Legion called a special meeting to decide on the most feasible plan of driving us out of town.

Labor Bureaucrats Join Chorus.

The fakers of the American Federation of Labor, leaping to the crack of the whip of its capitalist masters, joined the chorus in a loud howl against us. Says Robert M. Cooke: "Organized labor can be depended upon to do its part in blocking the progress of Communism and class hatred in Chattanooga. . . ." The part of "organized labor" in blocking the progress of the TUUL in Chattanooga was to mobilize a band of thugs to smash our meeting the following Saturday night. When, however, the thugs saw the powerful following of Negro and white workers that had been won to our program they immediately changed their minds.

A. F. Whitney, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, (A. F. of L.), after being welcomed to the city by the mayor and feted at the city's finest hotel, declared, in a bitter attack upon the Daily Worker for exposing Hoover's fascist "Economic Council" and the Hoover-Green pact, that "the president very wisely stepped in and made an effort to stem the tide of business reaction." In this manner do the so-called "leaders" of labor not only betray the workers by fighting a real workers' organization but actually defend the bosses in their attack upon the living standards of the workers.

NEGRO REVOLTS AT JOB GRAFT

Daily Worker 9-4-30

Cruel Fleecing of the Unemployed

New York, N.Y.

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Sept 3.—Hundreds beseige the employment office of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. here. The workers still inside are "all pepped up" over a rumor circulated by the management that they are going to work four days a week instead of three.

One "Steve" of the company's employment department has been selling jobs to Negro and Mexican jobless workers for $1 each. The men work a couple of days and are fired, without reason given. "Steve" is now in the hospital pretty badly beaten up. The story is that a Negro treated in the usual fashion demanded either his money or his job be returned to him, and when told he couldn't have either, "took it out of Steve's hide." The T. U. U. L. is agitating for organized action instead of such spontaneous individual revolts.

WORKERS SCHOOL IN SOUTH OPENS

Daily Worker 9-23-30

Half of Students Are Negro Workers

New York, N.Y.

The establishment of a Workers' School in the South marks a real achievement for the workers of the South and will be of great help to the building of the Communist Party, T. U. U. L. and other labor organizations.

Students of the school were selected from working-class organizations, only very active mem-

bers, those that shown an interest in helping to build the labor movement, have been picked.

The composition of the students will consist of an equal number of Negro and white workers. The Communist Party, due to its militant progr: n .on the Negro question, has been able to prove to a great section of the Southern workers the necessity of the workers, both Negro and white, to unite to fight their common enemy, the capitalists. With the development of a group of Negro students who will devote their full time after they come back from the school to the organizing of the Negro workers, we should be able to bring into our movement an increasingly large number of Negro workers.

Assistance fro mworkers in the North made it possible to have the Southern school. Once more, as in the Gastonia strike of last year, the workers in the North have shown their solidarity and willingness to co-operate with the Southern workers by contributing financially. In fact, all the expenses of the school, including board, room and fare for the students, are paid from contributions from Northern workers.

TUUL AFFAIR TO GREET R. I. L. U. DELEGATES

CHICAGO, Nov. 5. — The Trade Union Unity League of Chicago has arranged an affair to greet the returned delegates from the fifth Congress of the RILU to be held on Saturday, November 15th, at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Comrade Sam Weisman, of the food delegation, who is now on a national tour, as well as Comrade Roberts, a Negro stockyards worker and comrades Cain and Wiliams of the railroad delegation will be present at the affair.

An interesting program is being arranged. Food will be served by the Food Workers Group of the T. U. U. L. Admission is 25c in advance and 35c at the door. Unemployed workers will be admitted free upon presentation of Unemployed Council cards. All workers are invited to attend.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Trade Union Unity League

8

Negro, White Workers, Shoulder to Shoulder!

A worker correspondent tells in today's Daily of the attempts of the Norfolk, Virginia, bosses to keep the Negro and white workers divided by holding dances to which only the white workers are invited. This follows on the arrest of the Trade Union Unity League in Norfolk in holding joint meetings for the Negro and white workers, as a result of which the bosses are planning to railroad Stephen Graham, T.U.U.L. organizer.

Photo illustrates the solidarity of Negro and white workers of the South. It shows Negro and white workers of Gastonia taking part in a picnic given by the Workers International Relief during the textile strike.

T. U. U. L. NEGRO CAMPAIGN IS ON

Series of Conferences North and South

The T. U. U. L. has outlined a series of special trade union conferences on Negro work. They will discuss the situation of Negro workers and expose the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, its policy of betrayal and its failure to organize Negro workers. In this connection, especially significant is the conference arranged by the officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, "endorsed" by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

Nest of Enemies

All the forces of reaction and all the enemies of the Negro workers are crowding into the conference of the Brotherhood — the preachers, Federated Church Council, politicians, etc.

These conferences will give attention to the rising struggles of the Negro workers throughout the world and their significance, and the coming war in which the imperialists intend to use Negro workers as their cannon fodder.

Ford on Tour

J. W. Ford, National Negro Organizer of the T. U. U. L., who has recently returned from Europe and Russia, will make a tour of these conferences.

Conference dates are: Chicago, Jan. 25; St. Louis, Jan. 29; Memphis, Jan. 31; Nashville, Feb. 2; Birmingham, Feb. 5; Atlanta, Feb. 7-8; Richmond, Feb. 12; Baltimore, Feb. 15; Pittsburgh, Feb. 18; Philadelphia, Feb. 21; New York, Feb. 22-23.

CHICAGO NEGRO WORKERS MEET

TUUL Conference Fri. Will Expose Randolph

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—James W. Ford, militant Negro trade unionist formerly of Chicago and recently returned from the Soviet Union will address a local conference of the Trade Union Unity League on Friday, Jan. 24, at 226 E. 43rd St., 8 p. m. and will be the main reporter on the following day, Jan. 25, at 306 East 43rd St., 6 p. m., to report on the International Conference of Negro trade unions coming in London, in July.

"The purpose of the Chicago local conference will be to mobilize Negro workers under the leadership of the T.U.U.L., to carry out the program which was laid down at the Cleveland Conference.

This conference will also serve to expose the vicious role of the American Federation of Labor in alliance with Phil Randolph in pretending to organize the Negro workers under the leadership of William Green and Philip Randolph so that the A. F. of L. among the Negro workers may serve as a brake on the ranks of the revolutionary trade unions and left wing organizations.

Every attempt will be made in this district to mobilize the Negro workers against the fake gesture of the Randolph-Green conference on Jan. 26-31.

CROWD IN CHATTANOOGA

Negro, White Workers Ready for Struggle

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Negro and white workers, crowding the Trade Union Unity League Hall to the doors, cheered every mention of the TUUL policy of organizing both races in the same union and of uniting to fight side by side for the freedom of the working class at the first mass meeting of the Chattanooga T.U.U.L., held here Saturday night.

Over 185 Negro workers were present. The majority of the audience were metal workers from a score of plants within a short distance of the hall. The white workers there included many A.F.L. members who applauded the call to support the policy of militant industrial unionism against the A. F. L. craft and Jim Crow unionism, and the scheme of aiding the bosses to oppress the workers which the A. F. L. officials advertise.

No "Sweet Hymns."

Fred Totherow, textile worker, chairman, declared that the T.U.U.L. did not come to the South to "sing sweet hymns of harmony between employers and workers," as Green said the A.F.L. had come, but as a fighting organization.

Red Hendryx, one of the Gastonia defendants, and National Textile Workers Union organizer in the Tennessee area, told of the aims of the union and of the Gastonia struggle. The workers responded with tremendous applause when Red declared, "the spirit of Ella May will live in the minds of the workers, inspiring them to struggle for what she did for long after the capitalist rats who killed her are gone."

A Negro Worker Speaks.

Gilbert Lewis, T.U.U.L. organizer, attacked the bosses' propaganda for white chauvinism, showing how they use it to keep the workers divided and to pull down the living standards of both groups of workers. He was applauded repeatedly by both Negro and white workers when he declared, "Some of you white workers may say that I am just making a plea for my race. It is not a question of race. It is a question of class. I will fight just as hard against a black boss as against a white boss, and I will fight just as hard for a white worker as I will for a black worker."

Amy Schechter, T.U.U.L. Southern organizer of the district, exposed the role of the A.F.L., which comes south at this time as the tool of the bosses, to crush the growing spirit of revolt of the southern workers against wage cuts, speed-up and and unprecedented unemployment.

She showed the necessity of the employed and the unemployed uniting to battle for the demands of the T.U.U.L. and called upon the unemployed to join unemployed councils, and upon all to accept the militant leadership of the T.U.U.L. and organize Negro and white workers together in a powerful industrial union.

Ready for Next Move.

Despite the shortage of chairs in the new hall, forcing the majority of workers to stand throughout the meeting, none left and many stayed after the meeting, crowding around the organizer to give their names for T.U.U.L. affiliation, eagerly asking when the next meeting would be held, and volunteering to bring their fellow workers from the plants next week.

West Virginia miners took the floor to tell how white and Negro workers, Americans, Poles, Hungarians and Italians fought side by side in the great mine struggles, and pleaded for the solidarity of all workers.

T. U. U. L. Negro Organizing Conference Scores Misleaders

Expose Jim Crow Unionism; Advises Porters to Oust Randolph; Make It A Class Union

CHICAGO, Ill. (By Mail).—The Trade Union Unity League Negro Conference held here January 25, with a large and representative delegation from many industries drew up a statement to Negro workers, which calls on them to "Fight Jim Crow Unionism; Build a powerful all-inclusive revolutionary industrial movement in the United States; Join with the militant workers in all countries in defense of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the workers and oppressed peoples of the world."

Oppression and Betrayal.

The statement points to the terrific crisis now, the unemployment of millions, both in the North and South, and worse in the South, but shows that the Negro workers are particularly discriminated against and victimized, both by the bosses and by the American Federation of Labor. It says:

"On the one hand, in an attempt to stop the rising tide of revolt, the bosses are meeting the offensive of the workers by police terror, Ku Klux Klanism, lynch and mob law, murder and the use of state militia, thugs and gangsters. On the other hand, they are drawing into open alliance with them the strike-breaking A. F. of L. bureaucracy, their lickspittle camp followers who use radical phrases like the "progressives," the socialist party, the liberals, elements of the middle class represented by such persons as A. J. Muste, Mary McDowell, Roger Baldwin, etc., and the whole governmental apparatus, national, state and local.

"Likewise Negro reformists like Randolph and Webster are openly allying themselves with the A. F. of L., accepting the Jim Crow policy of the A. F. of L. for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (local Jim Crow federal charters).

"The Negro middle class and rising capitalist group, George E. Haynes, of the Church of Christ, J. A. Jackson, an agent of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Negro bankers, millionaire newspaper men, as well as religious organizations, Greek letter societies and sororities, all part and parcel of the capitalist system of exploitation, are being utilized to strike the radicalization and struggles of the Negro workers."

All Join T.U.U.L.

The statement denounces the fake national Negro labor convention scheduled for January 26 to 31, as another A.F.L.-Jim Crow attempt, and after outlining the policy of the Trade Union Unity League for all races and nationalities to organize together in strong industrial unions, to fight for better wages and conditions, says:

"We call upon the rank and file sleeping car porters in the Chicago district and throughout the country to hold their brotherhood intact, to build and strengthen it, repudiate Randolph and his henchmen, and to join with the National Railroad Industrial League, the railroad section of the T.U.U.L. in the present movement to organize into one all-inclusive railroad union the 1,700,000 workers on the railroads from the section hand, including the sleeping car porters, to the man at the throttle.

"We further call upon all Negro workers in the stockyards, International Harvester, steel mills and other industries throughout the country to reject the policy of Jim Crow unionism, which is being foisted upon them by Randolph and Green, and to affiliate themselves with the new unions of the T. U. U. L. and its National Industrial League, to build powerful, militant industrial unions, which include in their ranks all workers, both Negro and white."

NEGRO WORKERS HELP LEAD AND WIN STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

Whole Press Dept. of Pressed Steel Co. at Hegewich Struck Under TUUL Leadership

Shop Committee Organized to Fight Victimization and Black-List

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 20.—Fifteen negroes were among the leaders when the whole press department of the Pressed Steel Car Co. at Hegewich struck solid Wednesday after the Company tried to put over a cut in piece rates.

The Trade Union Unity League was immediately called in. Speakers addressed a meeting of some 150 workers, a set of demands was drawn up and a committee elected to present the demands to the company. Scared by the solidarity of the workers and fearful that the strike spread to other departments the bosses agreed to pay 75 cents an hour for helpers and 80 cents for press operators.

Since this was their major demand the department voted to return to work. Before returning to work, however, they elected a provisional shop committee and pledged that if one of the leaders should be discriminated against by the company the whole department would go out again.

"Company Orders."

Saturday night an organization meeting was called. A few minutes before it was supposed to start it was found that the hall was barred to them—"orders from the company." So the meeting was held in the smaller hall of the workers' club with many standing workers crowding the back aisles. White workers expressed great disappointment that the Negro worker who had been chairman of their previous meeting was unable to attend—but gave a rousing reception to Ben Amos, fiery Negro organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, and local speakers who emphasized the danger of trusting to the verbal promises of the bosses. The experience of the Pressed Steel Car workers in McKees Rocks, Pa., was recalled. Here the workers had struck, received a similar verbal promise, and when they returned to work they found that the wage-increase was a lie and that some of their best leaders were blacklisted.

The workers decided to elect a shop committee with three representatives from each of the nine departments and a smaller organizing committee. Many joined the T.U.U.L.

The police were present as usual, but the workers didn't hurt them

Labor-1930

Tennessee

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

RIVET CHAINS ON NEGRO WORKERS

Daily Worker

3-10-30 New York, N.Y.

112 Days for Traffic Law in Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Mar. 9.—With all the organizers in jail, having been arrested the day before, the workers of Chattanooga held a successful demonstration against unemployment Thursday. The mobilization meeting brought crowds of Negro and white workers, and only a heavy rainstorm prevented their marching. There were two white and three Negro workers.

Gilbert Lewis and another Negro worker, arrested here Wednesday, as revenge against them for organizing the Negro and white workers were immediately railroaded through to the chain gang, and put to breaking rocks, with chains riveted on their legs. They are out now, local workers having paid their fines.

The charge against these workers, against Amy Schechter, organizer for the Trade Union Unity League, against Fred Totherow, National Textile Workers Union organizer, and others was technically, only "Obstructing traffic." However, the judge sentenced all of them to 112 days, or $50 fine. The detectives and police were particularly brutal, especially toward the Negro workers, and beat up Gilbert.

Origin of "Lunacy" Charge.

Judge Fleming declared at the trial that any one stating that unemployed workers have the right to the streets is "crazy," and on the basis of that statement or opinion, lunacy charges have been made against Schechter. Local workers raised $350 to release them, and the prosecutor states that he will press the lunacy charge, and summon Schechter before the lunacy commission unless he leaves town. They are also trying to frame a serious charge against Totherow.

During the "obstructing traffic" trial the judge openly intimidated attorneys and bondsmen.

NEGRO WORKERS FIGHT

Daily Worker 4-+5-30

250 Storm Factory for Rights

New York, N.Y.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Over 250 Negro workers yesterday stormed the plant of the Murray Wood Products Co., in a militant protest against three vicious white-chauvinist foremen who had discriminated and brutally treated Negro workers.

Armed company thugs finally dispersed the workers. Twenty Negro workers were wounded in the pitched battle that followed, when the company gangsters tried to break up the demonstration. A riot call was sent in for police reinforcements to help the company gunmen against the workers. The plant is now heavily guarded by private stool-pigeons who are armed with machine guns, tear gas bombs, and riot guns.

20 Negroes Hurt In Memphis Fight

Advertiser

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 12.—(AP)—Storming the main entrance of the Murray Woods Products Company, bent on vengeance against three white foremen, a mob of 250 negroes armed with guns, sticks and clubs was beaten down and dispersed by 40 special officers after fierce hand to hand fighting today.

Brandishing pistols, the negroes demanded that they be allowed entrance to the plant so that they might attack the foremen. When the demands were refused, a riot call was turned into police headquarters and 40 special officers were rushed to the plant.

Twenty negroes were wounded with clubs, which were the only weapons used by the guards.

Montgomery Ala

After order was restored, the 40 guards remained at the plant tonight, armed with riot guns, tear gas bombs and machine guns.

The trouble started last night when a foreman reprimanded a negro for recklessly operating a company tram car. The negro attacked the foreman and was escorted from the grounds of the company by two guards.

Chattanooga, Tenn
NEWS

DEC 26 1930

Study of the Negro

Communist agitators and big time racketeering gangsters recruiting followers among the American Negroes, have met with complete failure. This racial group over 14,000,000 persons, comprising 10 per cent of the population of the United States, remains untouched by these two influences so dangerous to the nation's welfare, according to John Louis Hill, who has devoted a lifetime's study to interracial problems. Chattanooga had some experience with agitators working among the Negroes.

Dr. Hill finds that the present political affiliations, as well as the financial and industrial status of the millions of Americans, are undergoing a major revision. These changes he sees as certain to affect directly a majority of American wage-earners and as a factor which will intensify existing interracial differences.

Many hitherto little known facts regarding the Negro, appear in Dr Hill's new book, "Negro—National Asset Or Liability?" Basing his observations on the fact that the color line, an always present barrier to the assimilation of the Negro race prevents a solution similar to those which have solved other interracial problems, the author, a White Southerner and former clergyman, has probed deeply into the basic differences of the races, and makes outspoken predictions as to the future.

Discussing the Negro's place in the Nation, Dr. Hill believes that the Negroes "in the all-important field of physical labor, have been and are the most vital and most essential element of the nation. In the realms of literature, music, dramatic art, and many other important phases of national advancement, they are not far behind the White race. In loyalty to the flag and the fundamental principles of our government, they are practically 100 per cent perfect."

In politics, the author finds that by the great migratory movement to the Northern and border states, the Negro has become "a mighty minority of tremendous political significance and power. In the last national election they could have elected the Democratic nominee. So far as the Republican party is concerned, if it holds the Negro vote, it must return both in word and deed to the principles of Lincoln. As for the Democratic party, if it ever wins Negro support, it must become democratic in spirit and attitude. The Negro in national politics is a factor they cannot disregard without fatal consequences."

The early environment of the Negro is responsible for current religious affiliations, Dr. Hill reports, and his studies indicate that the proportionate number of Negroes becoming Catholics and Episcopalians has rapidly increased in the last decate. He finds that "the Episcopalian service and the high mass of the Roman Catholic church render complete satisfaction to the natural demands of the Negro's mental and artistic being, and that there is not enough force in adverse conditions and circumstances to always keep separated a people, and systems and forms of worship, as naturally adapted and as completely conforming to each other as are the colored people and the two above-mentioned churches."

It is an interesting study of the Negro which Dr. Hill gives. We cannot see how he reaches his conclusion that the hot sun of Africa is responsible for the color of the Negro and that as he lives longer and longer in this American temperate zone he will grow whiter and whiter and thus the race problem will solve itself. However, his report on the religious and political trend of the Negro is interesting and worthy of study.

Labor-1930
Unions. Strikes, etc.,

Tennessee

JAIL PROFESSOR, WIFE TO HALT RED MEETING

commercial appeal

Police Also Hold Organizer Who Defied Davis.

6-7-30
memphis, Tenn

SWIFT WORK STOPS PLOT

Commissioner Revokes Permit When He Learns Plans Had Been Misrepresented—"Would Have Caused Riot," He Says.

As the hour for the scheduled meeting arrived last night, Confederate Park was fringed only with curiosity seekers, and about half a dozen policemen were on duty. A number of cars, filled with the curious were parked on Front Street. Not a negro could be seen for blocks.

After Prof. Horace B. Davis, instructor of economics at Southwestern, and Tom Johnson, 27, Cleveland, communist leader, refused to call off their proposed street meeting to protest action of Georgia authorities in imprisoning six communists, two of whom are negroes, Commissioner Davis ordered both men jailed on charges of threatened breach of the peace yesterday afternoon. The charge is non-bailable.

"When I learned the meeting was being held to discuss social equality between negroes and white persons, I revoked my permission granted the communists," Commissioner Davis declared. "The meeting would have caused a riot."

Mrs. Marian R. Davis, wife of Professor Davis, was arrested at her home, 1650 Monroe Avenue, shortly afterward and taken to jail. A quantity of handbills and posters containing communist literature, was seized at the Davis home and confiscated by police.

Move Is Opposed.

Summary action by Commissioner Davis and Inspector Griffin halted the plans of the Communists which might have resulted in a race riot or worse. Their action received the commendation of the American Legion and other patriotic and civic bodies.

Action was taken after a conference between Commissioner Davis, City Attorney Walter Chandler, R. O. Beck, representing the American Legion, Chief Lee and Inspector Will T. Griffin, and Professor Davis and Johnson.

Thursday Commissioner Davis granted Mrs. Davis' request to hold a meeting at Court and Front Street. He declared he understood the meeting would be held only to discuss action of the Georgia authorities.

"I had no idea these people would attempt to inject the race question into the meeting," the commissioner declared.

When informed that Davis and Johnson intended to hold the meeting without his permission, the commissioner requested they come to his office for a conference.

Defies Commissioner.

"Gentlemen, I have told you that the meeting cannot be held," Commissioner Davis said, "and I would like to know your intentions now, whether you will hold it anyway."

"Well, we intend to hold the meeting," Johnson answered, "with or without your permission."

"Was it your intention to talk along racial lines?" was the next question asked.

"Certainly," Johnson replied, "we believe, that is, the Communist party believes, that the negroes of the south are being ill treated and should have more privileges.

"What's all this we hear about your party nominating a negro for governor of Tennessee?" Mr. Beck asked.

"Well, we haven't come to that yet, but if the negro was educated and intelligent, I see no reason why he shouldn't be elected," Johnson replied.

Warned by Legion Leader.

"Well, I want to tell you that I represent the Memphis Post of the American Legion." Mr. Beck interposed, "the largest legion post in the world, and to a man they are against the principles for which you stand. And if you attempt to hold a Communist meeting here the American Legion will certainly do everything they can to stop it," he said.

At this juncture, Prof. Davis interrupted. "Do you mean to tell me that we will not be allowed to speak publicly?" he asked. "You deny us our constittuional rights, a right every man holds dear."

"If the meeting were held I could not be held responsible for trouble which might follow," Commissioner Davis declared. "We have a city of 252,000 population here ,and every man and woman here is against your meeting."

"Knowing that your meeting will be the signal for trouble then, you persist in holding it?" Attorney Chandler asked.

"Yes, sir; we believe that we are right," replied Johnson.

"Very well, I recommend your arrest on a charge of threatened breach of the peace," replied Chandler.

"If you arrest Mr. Johnson, you might as well arrest me," Prof. Davis said, "for I have broken the law about 20 times in my economics class at Southwestern this past year. I believe in social equality and have taught this principle to my students."

"All right then, we will arrest you, too, on the same charge," Davis replied.

"We have never had a race riot here in Memphis, and the negroes have co-operated in keeping the peace," Bob Beck said.

"Very well, gentlemen," Professor Davis and Johnson declared, "you can arrest us, but this matter will not be closed, for the time is coming when the negroes will gain their rights."

"Well, you won't live to see it," Commissioner Davis said. "We intend to keep order and peace in Memphis without any outside help."

Professor Davis, whose father is vice president of a large corporation in New York, resigned from the Southwestern faculty at the end of the college year to return to Columbia University, New York, for further study and research.

Mrs. Davis is a graduate of Smith College. Professor Davis is a graduate of Harvard University, as was his father and grandfather before him. Johnson is a Communist party organizer and was once sentenced to three months in jail in Cleveland for leading a riot, police declared yesterday.

"We have wired Cleveland for the record on Johnson," Inspector Griffin said.

The trio was taken to the bureau of identification and their finger prints and photographs taken. rMs. Davis objected vigorously to this procedure.

"I have never been so humiliated in my life," she declared.

To Halt Meeting

Riot Feared From Race Equality Plea

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6.—(AP)—Jailed because they refused to call off a proposed communist meeting here, Prof. Horace B. Davis, his wife, and Tom Johnson, Ohio communist, were held incommunicado at the city police station tonight.

The authorities, after a talk with Johnson and Prof. Davis, until the end of this school term teacher of economics at Southwestern College here, decided that the trio's determination to espouse racial equality would be dangerous and possibly provocative of riots. They were charged with threatened breach of the peace.

Davis and Johnson who gave his address as Cleveland, Ohio, but who came here from Birmingham, were arrested in the midst of a conference with the police commissioner, the chief of police, the city attorney, and other municipal officials.

Prof. Davis's wife, Mrs. Marion Davis, 31, was arrested soon afterward at her home. All were held incommunicado at the city jail tonight.

Police Commissioner Clifford Davis said they would be held the maximum 48 hours without bail—a procedure allowed on such a charge in Tennessee.

Mrs. Davis had been granted a permit to hold an open-air meeting in the business section here tonight to protest against the prosecution of six communists jailed in Atlanta on charges of inciting to insurrection—a capital offense in Georgia.

This afternoon the permit was revoked. Prof. Davis and Johnson called on Police Commissioner Davis and the other officials to talk it over. Then came the clash of opinions which preceded the arrests.

Seated in the commissioner's office, with the police department heads and others ringed about them, the two expounded some of their theories. As Commissioner Davis reported it:

"They said they wanted to establish the Communist party here, and endanger our popular government. We could not allow that. Communists won't support the government in time of War.

"They believe in racial equality. If I had let them say things like that at a public meeting, it might have started a riot."

The chief of detectives and a police squad arrested Mrs. Davis. "She talked the same way her husband did," the commissioner said.

Commissioner Davis—no relation of the professor—announced that " a whole truckload of seditious material" was found at her home. This was confiscated.

The term of Prof. Davis at Southwestern, a Presbyterian college, ends this year, since he resigned some time ago. He said he, his father, and his grandfather graduated from Harvard University.

Mrs. Davis is a graduate of Smith College.

The police commissioner said Johnson is under indictment in Ohio for a charge the nature of which the commissioner did not know.

"I think there are some more of them here," the commissioner said after all the arrests had been made. "And we aren't going to use any pussyfooting methods in stamping this out."

His stand was formally supported by the American Legion executive committee in a statement.

Racial Equality Advertiser, Taught South's Youth By Davis

6-8-30
Montgomery, Ala.

Arrest Of Red Professor Airs Instruction At Southwestern

Diehl Explains

College President Issues Statement

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 7.—(AP)—The police and the American Legion brought their active drive against communism and public expressions of belief in racial equality to at least a momentary close here this afternoon with the announcement that Prof. and Mrs. Horace B. Davis and Tom Johnson, arrested and jailed overnight as communists, would be released with warnings not to let it happen again.

Prof. Davis, former economics teacher at Southwestern College here, his wife and Johnson, an Ohio communist now working out of Birmingham, were held on non-bailable charges of threatened breach of the peace after they declared they would hold a banned meeting and would advocate equality of the races.

The authorities, after conferring with Legion leaders, decided such a meeting would be dangerous both to established government and to the city's peace, since they believed race riots might result from public advocacy of "equal rights for negroes and white people."

Police Commissioner Clifford Davis said Johnson had promised to leave town. The understanding was that he would go to

Faculty Couple In Memphis Jail As Red Leaders

Advertiser
6-7-30
Montgomery, Ala.

Southwestern Professor, His Wife And Ohio Man Arrested

Chattanooga to fill a speaking engagement Monday.

The commissioner indicated that all was peaceful on either side, however. The Davises, police said, made no promises and the commissioner announced that the department would continue a thorough investigation to determine whether communism had really gained a foothold here. Through its executive committee, the American Legion promised to support the police.

Joe Norvell, groceryman arrested at the start of that investigation this morning, also was promised his release. A squad of police arrested him against the protests of his wife, who declared that if he was a communist she did not know it. He was detained several hours and questioned at length. Commissioner Davis said the police would investigate reports that Norvell was an alien, and entertained "very radical tendencies."

Prof. Davis terminates a year as teacher of economics at Southwestern this Summer. A Harvard graduate, he has told friends he planned to study in an Eastern university.

Dr. Charles Diehl, president of the University, issued a statement explaining that relations between the professor and the college had been found to be "mutually unsatisfactory," Dr. Diehl said Prof. Davis was an efficient teacher, but was not suited to Southwestern.

In the same statement, Dr. Diehl minimized Prof. Davis's assertion to police that racial equality had been taught in his (the professor's) classes at Southwestern. The president said Southern boys could hear such opinions without harm to themselves.

Prof. and Mrs. Davis were released by police early tonight.

Johnson was escorted to the railroad station by detectives and left for Chattanooga. Detectives announced that Chattanooga police had been notified that he was en route to the Eastern Tennessee city.

The Davises made no statement. They will not attempt to hold other meetings in the near future in defiance of police orders, detectives quoted them as saying. Literature seized at the Davis home was returned by police.

Asked to defend the three communists arrested here, Robert Keebler, Memphis attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union wired the union's New York headquarters today that police were justified in jailing Prof. and Mrs. Horace Davis and Tom Johnson.

Keebler said their determination to disregard warnings not to advocate racial equality and communism at a banned public meeting last night, coupled with "incendiary propaganda," made their arrests wise.

"Under the circumstances, the Police Commissioner did precisely what I would have done," he wired.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Sunday, June 8, 1930

COMMUNIST TRIO FREED FROM JAIL

Memphis Legion Warns Them Not to Do It Again

ONE DEPARTS AT ONCE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 7 (AP).—The police and the American Legion brought their active drive against Communists and public expressions of belief in racial equality to at least a momentary close here when Professor and Mrs. Horace B. Davis, and Tom Johnson, arrested and jailed over night as Communists, were released tonight with warnings not to let it happen again.

Professor Davis, former economics teacher at Southwestern college here, his wife and Johnson, an Ohio Communist now working out of Birmingham, had been held on no-bailable charges of threatened breach of peace after they declared they would hold a banned meeting and advocate equality of the races.

The authorities, after conferring with Legion leaders, decided such a meeting would be dangerous both to established government and to the city's peace, since they believed race riots might result from public advocacy of "equal rights for Negroes and white people."

Joe Norvell, grocer, arrested at the start of that investigation this morning, was promised his release.

Johnson was escorted to the railroad station by detectives and left for Chattanooga.

The Davises made no statement.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
Sunday, June 8, 1930

Communists Freed In Memphis; Told To Leave Town

MEMPHIS, Tenn.— (AP) —The police and the American Legion brought their active drive against Communists and public expressions of belief in racial equality to at least a momentary close here when Professor and Mrs. Horace B. Davis and Tom Johnson, arrested and jailed overnight as Communists, were released Saturday night with warnings not to let it happen again.

Professor Davis, former Economics teacher at Southwestern College here, his wife and Johnson, an Ohio Communist now working out of Birmingham, had been held on non-bailable charges of threatened breach of the peace after they declared they would hold a banned meeting and advocate equality of the races.

The authorities, after conferring with Legion leaders, decided such a meeting would be dangerous both to established government and to the city's peace, since they believed race riots might result from public advocacy of "equal rights for Negroes and white people."

Joe Norvell, grocer, arrested at the start of the investigation Saturday morning, was promised his release.

Johnson was escorted to the railroad station by detectives and left for Chattanooga.

The Davises made no statement.

Thomasville, Ga. Times-Enterprise
Saturday, June 7, 1930

DAVIS' STATEMENT IS THOUGHT "AMUSING

Memphis, Tenn., June 7 (AP)—Th statement of Professor Horace B. Davi in jail here today as a communist, tha he had taught his theories of racia equality to his economics classes a Southwestern College impressed th college president, Dr. Charles Dieh as being "amusing."

Dr. Diehl said that Professor Davi had not resigned but that a year's tria had demonstrated that relations be tween professor and college were "no mutually satisfactory," and that Professor Davis had not been asked t return next year. The arrested profes sor's resignation had been reported.

"It is not unusual that men coming from other sections should not have our point of view with regard to race problems," Dr. Diehl said. "However, to speak of teaching a group of students from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas racial equality is amusing."

Profesor Davis told police yesterday that the expressions for which he was arrested had been taught regularly to his classes.

Memphis Routs Race Equality Orators as Reds

N.Y. Herald Tribune

Southwestern College Professor and Wife to Go Free; Comrade Must Quit City

Herald Tribune
7-8-30

Legion Joined in Drive

Police Charged Threatened Breach of the Peace

New York, N. Y.

By The Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 7.—The police and the American Legion brought their active drive against Communists and public expressions of belief in racial equality to at least a momentary close here tonight with the announcement that Professor and Mrs. Horace B. Davis and Tom Johnson, arrested and jailed overnight as Communists, would be released with warnings.

Professor Davis, former economics teacher at Southwestern College here, his wife and Johnson, an Ohio Communist now living at Birmingham, were held on non-bailable charges of threatened breach of the peace after they declared they would hold a banned meeting and would advocate equality of the races.

Meeting Viewed Dangerous

The authorities, after confering with legion leaders, decided such a meeting would be dangerous both to established government and to the city's peace, since they believed race riots might result from public advocacy of "equal rights for Negroes and white people."

Police Commissioner Clifford Davis said Johnson had promised to leave town. The understanding was that he would go to Chattanooga to fill a speaking engagement Monday.

Mrs. Davis was granted the permit for the meeting to protest against the prosecution of two women, two white men and two Negroes, alleged Communists, who are held in prison at Atlanta on capital charges of seeking to incite an insurrection.

Grocer Is Accused

Today police arrested Joe Norvell, thirty-five years old, a grocer, whom they suspected of possessing "dangerous literature." He was held for questioning, although Norvell's wife appealed to the authorities and declared her husband was not a Communist.

Chief of Detectives W. T. Griffin said Norvell was arrested in an attempt to find out "who is communistic and who isn't in Memphis."

A statement by Professor Davis that he had taught his theories of racial equality to his economics class at Southwestern impressed the college "president, Dr. Charles Diehl, as being amusing." Dr. Diehl said Professor Davis had not resigned, but that a year's trial had demonstrated that relations between the professor and the college were "not mutually satisfactory," and that Professor Davis had not been asked to return next year.

Civil Union Offers Aid

By The Associated Press

Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said yesterday he had wired the union's representative in Memphis, Tenn., to offer his services to the three alleged Communists, held there on a charge of threatened breach of the peace.

Mr. Bailey said the union's aid had been sought by Mrs. Anna Davis, mother of Professor Horace B. Davis, of Southwestern College. Mrs. Davis lives here.

Labor-1930
Unions, Strikes, etc,

Texas.

TEXAS NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS IN PROTEST

Daily Worker

HOUSTON, Texas, June 2.—More than 200 Negro dock workers and laborers were among the workers who crowded the I. L. A. Club Hall, 411 Smith St., to protest the growing white capitalist terror against Negro and white workers in the South. 6-3-30

M. J. Olgin was the chief speaker. W. E. Watkins, port organizer of the Marine Workers' Union; W. A. Berry, Negro worker; C. V. Hawkins and Rose Fleer of the T. U. U. L. also spoke of the necessity of organizing the Negro and white workers.

Labor - 1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Virginia

Va. Barbers Elect Benjamin Taylor State President

Special to Journal and Guide

Richmond, Va.—A nationwide meeting of barbers, members of the Barbers' Protective Association, met at Price's Hall Sunday. Benjamin Taylor, vice president, welcomed the members. Eugene B. Anderson, of Norfolk, secretary, responded, as did E. B. Allen of Charlottesville. A. G. Boone of Newport News, outlined progress made at his chapter. Benjamin Taylor commended the work of the association, at the same time paying a great tribute to the Virginia press, which faithful and helped materially in bringing about the defeat of the much-discussed Barbers' Bill at the last Legislature.

After a supper intermission, during which the Richmond Barbers' Orchestra furnished music, the meeting was presided over by [illegible] Teel for the elections. Mr. Taylor was elected president without opposition. Others officers elected were: P. H. Norris, Petersburg, first vice president; William H. Tyler, Norfolk, second vice president; E. B. Allen, Charlottesville, third vice president; R. B. Sampson, Richmond, secretary; Eugene B. Andrews, Norfolk, assistant secretary; Bernard Harris, Richmond, treasurer; William Hubbard, Newport News, sergeant-at-arms; and Peter R. Teel, Richmond, chaplain.

Members of the board of directors are: Messrs. Taylor, Norris, Sampson, W. S. Payton, Richmond; D. T. Johnsho, Lynchburg; J. L. Tucker, Petersburg; John L. Lytle, Norfolk; John S Powell, Richmond; Boone, Smith Andrews, L. L. Folks, J. E. Harris, W. H. W. Smith.

James E. Taylor, Richmond; Thomas Brown, Norfolk; and C. T. Myers, Petersburg, were made members of the auditing committee.

Norfolk, Petersburg, Charlottesville, and Newport News bid for the next convention, with Newport News being selected. The next session will be in that city on September 7, 1930.

Means of preventing the passage in the future of such a barber bill as was recently defeated were discussed. The barbers will base their opposition on the contention that the creation of the board will lead to increasing state regulation of the barbering profession, which they consider entirely unnecessary.

liam H. Tyler, Jonn L. Williams, Eugene B. Andrews, John L. Lytle and W. L. Montier.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
Thursday, May 22, 1930

YOUNG WHITE MAN HERE ACCUSED OF INCITING NEGROES

Stephen Graham Apprehended Distributing Alleged Seditious Pamphlets

Stephen Graham, 21-years-old white youth, was arrested yesterday afternoon on High street, between Green and Washington, and charged with inciting a riot. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 and will be given a hearing in Police Court this morning.

Policeman E. A. Pate, who made the arrest, reported he had observed Graham halt passing Negroes, say a few words, and then give them something resembling a pamphlet. When arrested several pieces of literature of an alleged seditous nature were found in his possession, along with a small notebook containing a list of names.

The pamphlet, a copy of which was taken from one of the Negroes, consists of a four-page "dodger" containing inforamtion regarding lynchings in various sections of the country, with an admonition to "organize and fight against lynchings."

According to police records, Graham is also being held on a $1,000 bail by the Norfolk authorities, and faces deportation to Jugoslavia, for holding a meeting of Negro and white workers in the same hall.

State Barbers To Meet In Richmond

The State Barbers Protective Association of Virginia is expecting a large attendance at the meeting in Richmond, on March 16, at which time much business of importance will come before the association. 3/15/30

Among the cities to be represented are Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Newport News and Portsmouth. At this meeting officers will be elected.

Delegates from Norfolk will be wil-

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Washington

6

Negro, White Worker Jailed As IWW Objec to Unemployed Mee

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 10.—Tw members of the Young Communis League of Seattle were arrested o February 4 as they were speakin to a group of unemployed workers trying to get them to join the newly organized Unemployed Council o Seattle. The two young workers were R. H. McNeil, organizer o the Marine Workers League in the port of Seattle, and Ernest Whitlow Negro y[illegible]worker.

Members of the I.W.W. tried t prevent them from speaking to the workers and an argument took plac which attracted over a hundred workers on the "Skidroad." The pol ice broke into this crowd and ar rested Whitlow, who was the only Negro worker in the group.

Then the other comrades wanted to know why he was being arrested the cop arrested McNeill, the young worker who asked the question When this happened McNeill turned to the crowd and called on the work ers to protest the action of the pol ice. Since this showed that he was a "desperate" character, the police tried to handcuff him. It took four cops to do the job.

Both young workers are being held on open charges. The International Labor Defense is fighting the case.

None of the Wobblies were arrested. The cops picked the Negro worker out for arrest. The I.W.W. has attacked the Negro workers time and again, calling them "niggers" and what not.

Labor-1930

Unions, Strikes, etc.

West Virginia

6

WOMEN WORKERS IN W. VA. AND OHIO ARE MILITANT

3-4-30

New York, N.Y.

Negro, White Toilers Fight Side By Side

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

WHEELING, W. Va—IN Ohio and West Virginia there are to be found thousands of Negroes, the biggest majority of these from five to six children in each family, ages ranging from 2 months to 8 years.

$6 a Week for Negro Women

A large majority of the Negro women are employed in the rag factories and laundries. They are paid from five to six dollars a week for working from nine to twelve hours a day. They are forced to eat their lunches in 30 minutes and oftimes they are only allowed 15 minutes. They are not allowed to quit early to make up for this time nor are they paid extra for it. They are pushed to death to make more profits for the bosses through the speed-up system.

Bosses Encourage Race Hatred

In these factories there are also to be found white women laboring under the same miserable conditions. The very clever bosses are putting on a supposed to be friendly rival competition. They are using the following policy. They tell the Negro women that the white women put out more work than they and the next day the white women are told the same thing. This system is responsible for several things, first it increases the bosses profits, second it keeps all of the women in the fear of dismissal and third it arouses hatred between the races.

Shoulder To Shoulder!

The Negro women in the mining section are just as militant as the whites in the picket line. They fight shoulder to shoulder down in Powhaton. are out every morning at four to fight oppression. They see no difference in races or color. If these women can fight and work side by side then every other woman no matter what kind of work she is doing would feel the same, that you are all fighting for a right to live, to organize, so women of all races. rally to International Women's Day celebrations, on March 8. in Canton Warren, Conneaut, Toledo, Chagrin Falls and Youngstown, and March 9 Sunday afternoon, in Ceveland at the Sachsenheim Hall, 1400 E. 55th St., in Akron, Ohio, at the 144 E. Exchange St., in the evening 8 p. m. and show your working class solidarity. Join the Communist Party units in each of these towns, write to 2046 E. 4th St, Third floor, Cleveland, Ohio.

—W. VA. WOMAN WORKER.

NEGRO WORKERS AT PORTER MEET

'Red Squad' in Norfolk Can't Keep Them Away

Daily Worker 4/9/30

NORFOLK, W. Va., April 8.—The attempts of Novitsky and his "red squad" to terrorize the Negro workers here and prevent them from attending working class meetings was given another blow Sunday, with the help of a successful John Porter meeting.

Five Negro workers joined the International Labor Defence at this meeting, despite the presence of Novitsky and his thugs. Novitsky was prevented from dealing out some of his usual rough treatment to the Negro workers by the fact that the white workers present gave them their protection as they left the meeting.

The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia, Tuesday night, April 8th.

Labor-1930

Welfare Work for Housing Conditions.

$2 PER ROOM BOOST HITS CO-OPERATIVES ON SEVENTH AVENUE

Amsterdam News

Dissatisfied Tenant-Owners, Faced With $2,000 Deficit, Charge Officers Withhold Reports on Company's Financial Status

7-26-30 New York, N.Y.

Following a meeting Monday night of the board of directors of the 1890 Seventh Avenue Corporation, a co-operative apartment house located at the Seventh avenue address, tenant-owners today face an increase of $2 per room in rents, effective August 1 made. He also claimed that the year's statement ending July 1, 1930, was unsatisfactory.

This increase in rents by the Seventh Avenue Corporation follows closely upon the increased rents of white tenants residing in the Thomas Garden Apartments, located at Sheridan and Mott avenue and owned by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Buyers in this project will have to make up in increased rents a deficit of $136,691 incurred over a three-year period.

Fear Rent Increase.

With the recent announcement of a deficit of almost $25,000 in two years' operation in the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, Mr. Rockefeller's Harlem housing project, tenant-owners are anxiously awaiting to find out if they will be called upon to meet this deficit in increased rents. The opposing stockholders claim that they do not know what their carrying charges or liabilities are, since they get no monthly itemized bills.

Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is the president of the Seventh Avenue Corporation. Willie N. Huggins and Edward F. David, stockholders of the corporation, led the opposition to salaries of $20 per month, respectively, to Bagnall as president, Oswald C. Newton as vice-president, and $10 a month to Mrs. I. Crampton as secretary, at a recent meeting of the stockholders.

No Statement Made.

At the meeting Huggins held that the corporation had been in existence for more than a year and not one single monthly statement had been

"There is no way, apparently, to check up on the records as kept in order to arrive at the actual amounts of receipts and expenditures," said Huggins. "No scientific audit has been made in the past six months and there is much to explain in regard to the real conditions under which Miss Laterria May, a school teacher from Cincinnati, now residing here at the Y. W. C. A., was forced to give up her apartment, for which she had deposited $690, in order that Mr. Bagnall might occupy it.

Offered Services Free.

When the corporation was formed Dr. Bagnall wrote that "he was serving without pay and as a matter of love." Yet, says Huggins, who is a teacher in the Bushwick High School, in his attempt to hold on to a $20 a month salary in the face of such a large deficit, Bagnall forced a vote in the meeting held July 8, before Huggins was allowed to read sections from the New York State Corporation Law bearing on the prior rights of creditors to the assets of the corporation over those of officers of such an organization, especially when such officers were presumptively serving without pay, Huggins charged.

Even when a majority of the stockholders at the meeting expressed disapproval of salaries to officers, only Mrs. Crampton stated positively that she would relinquish her $10 per month. Bagnall and Newton were mute on [illegible] point. Huggins claims that later, in a chance conversation with Dr. Bagnall, the N. A. A. C. P. official said that "his dignity and pride were sufficient to force him to relinquish the salary out of regard to the disapproval of a majority of the stockholders."

The property, at the southwest corner of 115th street and Seventh avenue, was purchased through the promotion of Samuel J. Cottman. The directors are said to hold that the corporation's muddled affairs are due in part to the manner in which the deal was consummated by the broker.

"It would be a great setback to co-operative home owning in New York City," said Huggins, "if reputed leaders, especially of national and international reputation, should wreck the hopes of an organized group of earnest, honest hard working people."

Bagnall Denies Debt.

Mr. Bagnall made a vigorous denial of any great indebtedness of the corporation, "We have," he said, "a current indebtedness of about $2,000 such as any corporation is likely to have.

"The sale price of these apartments was $260,000 and since that time we have been offered as much as $285,000 for them.

"In order to safeguard the renewal of the first mortgages which still have a year and a half to run, we deemed it necessary to raise the rent of the apartments. The rooms have been renting for $15 each plus the equity, and with the increase the rents are still below the normal rental in Harlem.

"At a meeting of the board of directors Monday, an increase in rental of $2 per room was voted. Of the twenty-seven stockholders in the corporation, only six asked that the rents be not increased."

Sees No Rift.

Oswald C. Newton, chairman of the board of directors, also made a denial to The Amsterdam News yesterday of any great indebtedness of the corporation. He also disclaimed any knowledge of any widespread dissatisfaction among the stockholders.

"Beginning as a stock sale corporation, we have just become 100 per cent co-operative. We have had the property sixteen months and in that time have gained $6,800 on the first and third mortgages in accumulated equity. Any dissatisfaction is only that of a few disgruntled individuals who do not understand the workings of a corporation."

Aside from Mr. Bagnall, the board of directors is composed of the following: Mr. Newton, chairman; Charles Scott, Marie Thomas, Iola Crampton, Sarah McGraw Butler, David Tyler, J. B. Cotton, Charles Brown, Matilda Dent, and Eugene Steadman.

While the increase was being voted at the Seventh avenue house, tenant-owners of the Dunbar Apartments were in a closed session with their corporation's resident manager, Roscoe Conkling Bruce. They were assured that no increase in rents is anticipated and told that the company made a profit of $81,000 despite a deficit of approximately $25,000 acknowledged in the last annual report.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 5 - 1930

BIG FAMILIES SHUN ROCKEFELLER HOUSE

Their Refusal to Climb 5 Flights Brings Request for $2.50 Advance Per Room From Others.

$136,000 OPERATING DEFICIT

Smaller Apartments Are Rented and Representative of Tenants Says Larger Ones Were Mistake.

Three years' experience in model housing in the Bronx have demonstrated that large families requiring six and seven rooms are not willing to walk up five flights, even in an apartment house financed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and designed by Andrew J. Thomas, who received a medal from the American Institute of Architects for combining so much comfort, beauty, sunlight and air, it was learned yesterday.

The three and four room apartments with one bath were readily sold in the model apartment house which occupies the entire block between Mott and Sheridan Avenues and 158th and 159th Streets, facing Franz Sigel Park, as soon as it was opened three years ago. But seventeen of the larger apartments of seven rooms, one room being a sun parlor with two baths, are vacant.

The occupants of the other 151 apartments are to confer next week with Charles O. Heydt, Mr. Rockefeller's personal representative, concerning a proposed advance of about $2.50 a room, effective Nov. 1, to retire an operating deficit of $136,000 resulting mainly from the vacancies.

William H. Correale, a tenant who has been elected by the 151 families of professional, business and trades men to confer with Mr. Heydt, said yesterday that the large apartments on the top floors represented the major vacancies and apparently were a mistake.

Mr. Heydt agreed that they were renting more slowly, but said the design made it difficult to cut them up for small families still willing to climb. He said he believed they would be rented after the present business depression and that the eventual occupants, like the 151 families already in occupancy, would remain.

Mr. Correale said he did not think any of the tenants whom he represented would want to withdraw from the building because it was so advantageous in comfort and in cost, but they did not like to pay more than they originally bargained for. Instead of increasing the monthly payments, he said he hoped it would be possible to lengthen the terms of purchase, for this is a cooperative apartment, representing Mr. Rockefeller's first attempt to sell ownership of the building to the tenants under a twenty-five-year plan.

Under the present arrangement, calculated according to Mr. Heydt, on full occupancy of the block of apartments, the tenants pay about $14.50 per room each month and eventually own an equity of $6,000 to $9,700 in the establishment, which cost Mr. Rockefeller $1,400,000, now secured for him by a first mortgage.

Mr. Heydt said yesterday that, even with the $2.50 increase per room, this arrangement was equivalent to a monthly rental of about $12 per room and a savings account paying 8 per cent, in which the savings and interest were the accumulating ownership of this real estate which was bound to appreciate in money value.

As an indication of the desirability of the rooms, Mr. Heydt said, tenants who wanted only to rent have offered about $15 per month more for apartments than they would have to pay if they undertook to buy them. Many were unwilling, he said, to make the capital investment required in the form of a downright payment of $1,000 to $2,000 on an apartment to initiate the monthly purchase rate.

By contrast with the Bronx experience, Mr. Heydt said, a later experiment in cooperative model apartments built by Mr. Rockefeller two years ago for colored people in West Harlem, covering the entire block between 149th and 150th Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues, had been sold out and had accumulated an operating surplus of $40,000.